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THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC

For 1900.

HENRY ECKFORD RHOADES, Editor.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

(Prepared expressly for The Tribune Almanac by Henry Meier, Taneytown, Md.)

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1900 there will be three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon.

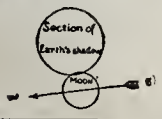
I. A total eclipse of the sun, May 28, visible as a partial eclipse throughout North America, on the Atlantic Ocean, in Europe and in North Africa. The line of totality passes through New-Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., totality at these places not exceeding 2 minutes 8 seconds.

The following are the phases for different places:

	Eclipse begins. Local time.	Middle of eclipse. Local time.	Eclipse ends. Local time.
Boston	8:08 a. m.	9:29 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
New-York	7:46 a. m.	9:09 a. m.	10:32 a. m.
Philadelphia	7:38 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	10:22 a. m.
Washington	7:24 a. m.	8:46 a. m.	10:08 a. m.
Portland, Me.	8:16 a. m.	9:38 a. m.	10:59 a. m.
St. Louis	6:26 a. m.	7:40 a. m.	8:54 a. m.
Baltimore	7:29 a. m.	8:51 a. m.	10:14 a. m.
Chicago	6:40 a. m.	7:56 a. m.	9:12 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:47 a. m.	8:07 a. m.	9:22 a. m.
Cleveland	7:09 a. m.	8:29 a. m.	9:49 a. m.
Pittsburg	7:14 a. m.	8:34 a. m.	9:54 a. m.
New-Orleans	6:10 a. m.	7:23 a. m.	8:36 a. m.
St. Paul	6:28 a. m.	7:38 a. m.	8:48 a. m.
Chattanooga	6:34 a. m.	7:55 a. m.	9:17 a. m.
Nashville	6:30 a. m.	7:51 a. m.	9:12 a. m.
Galveston	5:44 a. m.	6:55 a. m.	8:05 a. m.
Charleston	6:56 a. m.	8:20 a. m.	9:44 a. m.
Jacksonville	6:40 a. m.	8:05 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
Mobile	6:11 a. m.	7:32 a. m.	8:53 a. m.
Norfolk	7:36 a. m.	8:53 a. m.	10:10 a. m.
Atlanta	6:35 a. m.	7:56 a. m.	9:18 a. m.

II. A partial eclipse of the moon, June 12, visible throughout the United States, but since the eclipse is very small, magnitude=0.001 (moon's diameter=1), it is not visible to the naked eye.

The following are the times of the phases:



	Eclipse begins. Local time.	Eclipse ends. Local time.
Boston	10:30 p. m.	10:37 p. m.
New-York	10:19 p. m.	10:26 p. m.
Philadelphia	10:14 p. m.	10:21 p. m.
Chicago	9:25 p. m.	9:32 p. m.
Washington	10:16 p. m.	10:24 p. m.
Charleston	10:04 p. m.	10:12 p. m.
New-Orleans	9:24 p. m.	9:32 p. m.
St. Louis	9:23 p. m.	9:31 p. m.
Eastern Standard time	10:24 p. m.	10:32 p. m.
Central Standard time	9:24 p. m.	9:32 p. m.
Mountain Standard time	8:24 p. m.	8:32 p. m.
Pacific Standard time	7:24 p. m.	7:32 p. m.

III. An annular eclipse of the sun, November 22, visible only in South Africa and in Australia.

SUPERIOR PLANETS EAST OR WEST OF THE SUN.

WEST.	EAST.
Mars from January 12 to end of year.	Mars until January 10.
Jupiter until May 25, and after December 13.	Jupiter from May 28 to December 11.
Saturn until June 22.	Saturn after June 25.
Uranus until May 28, and after December 3.	Uranus from June 1 until December 1.
Neptune from June 18 to December 16.	Neptune until June 15, and after December 20.

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TABLE I.

MEAN TIME OF SIDEREAL NOON, OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF VERNAL EQUINOX AT WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR 1900.

(For other places add 9.83 seconds for each hour of longitude east of Washington, and subtract the same for each hour west of Washington.)

Day.	Jan. Eve.	Feb. Eve.	March. Eve.	April. Morn.	May. Morn.	June. Morn.	July. Morn.	August. Morn.	Sept. Morn.	Oct. Eve.	Nov. Eve.	Dec. Eve.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	5:15:34	3:13:41	1:23:35	11:21:42	9:23:45	7:21:52	5:23:55	3:22:01	1:20:08	11:18:15	9:16:22	7:18:25
2	5:11:38	3:09:45	1:19:39	11:17:46	9:19:49	7:17:56	5:19:59	3:18:05	1:16:12	11:14:19	9:12:26	7:14:29
3	5:07:42	3:05:49	1:15:44	11:13:50	9:15:53	7:14:00	5:16:03	3:14:09	1:12:16	11:10:23	9:08:30	7:10:33
4	5:03:46	3:01:53	1:11:48	11:09:55	9:11:57	7:10:04	5:12:07	3:10:14	1:08:20	11:06:27	9:01:34	7:06:37
5	4:59:50	2:57:57	1:07:52	11:05:59	9:08:01	7:06:08	5:08:11	3:06:18	1:04:24	11:02:31	9:00:38	7:02:41
6	4:55:55	2:51:01	1:03:56	11:02:03	9:04:06	7:02:12	5:04:15	3:02:22	1:00:29	10:58:35	8:56:42	6:58:45
7	4:51:59	2:50:05	1:00:00	10:58:07	9:00:10	6:58:16	5:00:19	2:58:26	0:56:33	10:54:40	8:52:46	6:54:49
8	4:48:03	2:46:09	0:56:04	10:54:11	8:56:14	6:54:20	4:56:22	2:54:30	0:52:37	10:50:44	8:48:51	6:50:53
9	4:44:07	2:42:14	0:52:08	10:50:15	8:52:18	6:50:25	4:52:27	2:50:34	0:48:41	10:46:48	8:44:55	6:46:57
10	4:40:11	2:38:18	0:48:12	10:46:19	8:48:22	6:46:29	4:48:31	2:46:38	0:44:45	10:42:52	8:40:59	6:43:01
11	4:36:15	2:34:22	0:44:16	10:42:23	8:44:26	6:42:33	4:44:35	2:42:42	0:40:49	10:38:56	8:37:03	6:39:05
12	4:32:19	2:30:26	0:40:20	10:38:27	8:40:30	6:38:37	4:40:39	2:38:46	0:36:53	10:35:00	8:33:07	6:35:10
13	4:28:22	2:26:30	0:36:25	10:34:31	8:36:34	6:34:41	4:36:44	2:34:50	0:32:57	10:31:04	8:29:11	6:31:14
14	4:24:27	2:22:34	0:32:29	10:30:35	8:32:38	6:30:45	4:32:48	2:30:54	0:29:01	10:27:08	8:25:15	6:27:18
15	4:20:31	2:18:38	0:28:33	10:26:40	8:28:42	6:26:49	4:28:52	2:26:59	0:25:05	10:23:12	8:21:19	6:23:22
16	4:16:35	2:14:42	0:24:37	10:22:44	8:24:46	6:22:53	4:24:56	2:23:03	0:21:10	10:19:16	8:17:23	6:19:26
17	4:12:39	2:10:46	0:20:41	10:18:48	8:20:51	6:18:57	4:21:00	2:19:07	0:17:14	10:15:21	8:13:27	6:15:30
18	4:08:44	2:06:50	0:16:45	10:14:52	8:16:55	6:15:01	4:17:04	2:15:11	0:13:18	10:11:25	8:09:31	6:11:34
19	4:04:48	2:02:54	0:12:49	10:10:56	8:12:59	6:11:05	4:13:08	2:11:15	0:09:22	10:07:29	8:05:36	6:07:38
20	4:00:52	1:58:59	0:08:53	10:07:00	8:09:03	6:07:10	4:09:12	2:07:19	0:05:26	10:03:33	8:01:40	6:03:42
21	3:56:56	1:55:03	0:04:57	10:03:04	8:05:07	6:03:14	4:05:16	2:03:23	0:01:30	9:59:37	7:57:44	5:59:46
22	3:53:00	1:51:07	0:01:01	9:59:08	8:01:11	5:59:18	4:01:20	1:59:27	Eve.	9:55:41	7:53:48	5:55:50
23	3:49:04	1:47:11	Morn.	9:55:12	7:57:15	5:55:22	3:57:24	1:55:31	11:49:42	9:51:45	7:49:52	5:51:55
24	3:45:08	1:43:15	11:53:10	9:51:16	7:53:19	5:51:26	3:53:29	1:51:35	11:45:46	9:47:49	7:45:56	5:47:59
25	3:41:12	1:39:19	11:49:14	9:47:21	7:49:23	5:47:30	3:49:33	1:47:39	11:41:50	9:43:53	7:42:00	5:44:03
26	3:37:16	1:35:23	11:45:18	9:43:25	7:45:27	5:43:34	3:45:37	1:43:44	11:37:55	9:39:57	7:38:04	5:40:07
27	3:33:14	1:31:27	11:41:22	9:39:29	7:41:31	5:39:38	3:41:41	1:39:48	11:33:59	9:36:01	7:34:08	5:36:11
28	3:29:24	1:27:31	11:37:26	9:35:33	7:37:35	5:35:42	3:37:45	1:35:52	11:30:03	9:32:06	7:30:12	5:32:15
29	3:25:29	———	11:33:30	9:31:37	7:33:40	5:31:46	3:33:49	1:31:56	11:26:07	9:28:10	7:26:16	5:28:19
30	3:21:33	———	11:29:34	9:27:41	7:29:44	5:27:50	3:29:53	1:28:00	11:22:11	9:24:14	7:22:20	5:24:23
31	3:17:37	———	11:25:38	———	7:25:48	———	3:25:57	1:24:04	———	9:20:18	———	5:20:27

TABLE II.

TIMES OF UPPER MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1900.

Surveyors and civil engineers may obtain the variation of the magnetic needle for any place in the United States by directing their compass to the North Star (Polaris) when it is upon the meridian, as given in the table below, for the upper culmination; or 11 hours 58 minutes 2 seconds, before or after, when the star is on the lower meridian. Exact local time is used in the table, and the timepiece used must be correct, and the bearing of the star taken promptly on time, and that bearing will be the true variation of the needle. An error of only a few seconds in the timepiece will vitiate the bearing found; therefore, it will be much better to take the bearing when the star is furthest east or west, at its greatest elongation, as observations made upon it then are not affected

materially by small errors of timepieces. To use this table for other places than Washington, D. C., add 9.83 seconds for each l. of longitude east of Washington, and subtract 9.83 seconds for each hour west of it. From February 1 to August 1 use the low... culmination. (For table to find the time of greatest elongation of Polaris, see Page 1, Table I, Almanac of 1897.)

Day.	Jan. Eve.	Feb. Eve.	March. Eve.	April. Eve.	May. Morn.	June. Morn.	July. Morn.	August. Morn.	Sept. Morn.	Oct. Morn.	Nov. Eve.	Dec. Eve.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6:38·22	4:35:58	2:45:28	0:43:24	10:45:33	8:44:02	6:46:34	4:45:12	2:43:46	0:46:06	10:40:19	8:42:10
2	6.34:25	4:32:01	2:41:32	0:39:28	10:41:38	8:40:07	6:42:39	4:41:17	2:39:51	0:42:10	10:36:23	8:38:13
3	6:30:28	4:28:04	2:37:35	0:35:32	10:37:42	8:36:12	6:38:44	4:37:22	2:35:56	0:38:14	10:32:27	8:34:17
4	6:26.31	4:24:08	2:33:39	0:31:36	10:33:47	8:32:17	6:34:49	4:33:27	2:32:00	0:34:19	10:28:31	8:30:20
5	6:22:34	4:20:11	2:29:42	0:27:40	10:29:51	8:28:22	6:30:54	4:29:33	2:28:05	0:30:23	10:24:35	8:26:24
6	6:18:37	4:16:14	2:25:46	0:23:44	10:25:56	8:24:27	6:27:00	4:25:38	2:24:10	0:26:27	10:20:39	8:22:27
7	6:14·40	4:12:17	2:21:49	0:19:49	10:22:00	8:20:32	6:23:05	4:21:43	2:20:15	0:22:32	10:16:42	8:18:31
8	6:10:43	4:08:20	2:17:53	0:15:53	10:18:05	8:16:37	6:19:10	4:17:48	2:16:19	0:18:36	10:12:64	8:14:34
9	6·06:46	4:04.24	2:13:56	0:11:57	10:14:09	8:12:42	6:15:15	4:13:53	2:12:24	0:14:40	10:08:50	8:10:38
10	6:02:49	4:00:27	2:10:00	0:08:01	10:10:14	8:08:47	6:11:20	4:09:58	2:08:29	0:10:45	10:04:54	8:06:41
11	5:58:52	3:56:30	2:06:04	0:04:05	10:06:19	8:04:52	6:07:25	4:06:03	2:04:34	0:06:49	10:00:58	8:02:44
12	5:54:55	3:52:33	2:02:08	0:00:09	10:02:23	8:00:57	6:03:30	4:02:08	2:00:39	0:02:53	9:57:02	7:58:47
13	5:50:58	3:48:36	1:58:12	Morn.	9:58:28	7:57:02	5:59:35	3:58:13	1:56:43	Eve.	9:53:06	7:54:51
14	5:47:01	3:44:40	1:54:15	11:52:17	9:54:33	7:53:07	5:55:40	3:54:18	1:52:48	11:51:06	9:49:09	7:50:54
15	5:43:04	3:40:43	1:50:19	11:48:21	9:50:38	7:49:12	5:51:46	3:50:23	1:48:52	11:47:10	9:45:13	7:46:57
16	5:39:08	3:36:46	1:46:23	11:44:26	9:46:42	7:45:17	5:47:51	3:46:28	1:44:57	11:43:15	9:41:17	7:43:01
17	5:35:11	3:32:49	1:42:26	11:40:30	9:42:47	7:41:23	5:43:56	3:42:33	1:41:01	11:39:19	9:37:20	7:39:04
18	5:31:14	3:28:53	1:38:30	11:36:35	9:38:52	7:37.28	5:40:01	3:38:38	1:37:06	11:35:23	9:33:24	7:35:07
19	5:27:17	3:24:56	1:34:34	11:32:39	9:34:57	7:33:33	5:36:06	3:34:43	1:33:10	11:31:27	9:29:28	7:31:11
20	5:23:20	3:20:59	1:30:37	11:28:44	9:31:02	7:29:38	5:32:11	3:30:48	1:29:15	11:27:31	9:25:31	7:27:14
21	5:19:23	3:17:02	1:26:41	11:24:48	9:27:07	7:25:43	5:28:16	3:26:53	1:25:20	11:23:35	9:21:35	7:23:17
22	5:15:26	3:13:06	1:22:45	11:20:53	9:23:12	7:21:48	5:24:21	3:22:58	1:21:25	11:19:39	9:17:39	7:19:20
23	5:11:29	3:09:09	1:18:49	11:16:57	9:19:17	7:17:53	5:20:26	3:19:03	1:17:30	11:15:43	9:13:42	7:15:23
24	5:07:32	3:05:12	1:14:53	11:13:01	9:15:22	7:13:58	5:16:31	3:15:08	1:13:34	11:11:47	9:09:46	7:11:27
25	5:03:36	3:01:15	1:10:56	11:09:06	9:11:27	7:10:03	5:12:37	3:11:13	1:09:39	11:07:51	9:05:49	7:07:30
26	4:59:39	2:57:19	1:07:00	11:05:10	9:07:32	7:06:08	5:08:42	3:07:19	1:05:44	11:03:55	9:01:53	7:03:33
27	4:55:42	2:53:22	1:03:04	11:01:15	9:03:37	7:02:13	5:04:47	3:03:24	1:01:48	10:59:59	8:57:56	6:59:36
28	4:51:45	2:49:25	0:59:08	10:57:19	8:59:42	6:58:18	5:00:52	2:59:29	0:57:53	10:56:03	8:54:00	6:55:39
29	4:47:48	———	0:55:12	10:53:24	8:55:47	6:54:23	4:56:57	2:55:33	0:53:58	10:52:07	8:50:03	6:51:42
30	4:43:51	———	0:51:16	10:49:28	8:51:52	6:50:28	4:53:02	2:51:38	0:50:01	10:48:11	8:46:06	6:47:45
31	4:39:54	———	0:47:20	———	8:47:57	———	4:49:07	2:47:42	———	10:44:15	———	6:43:48

HEBREW CALENDAR.

Year.	Jewish month. No.	Jewish month. Name.	Greg'n date.	Duration in days.	Year.	Jewish month. No.	Jewish month. Name.	Greg'n date.	Duration in days.	Year.	Jewish month. No.	Jewish month. Name.	Greg'n date.	Duration in days.
5660	5	Shebat.....	Jan. 1	30	5660	10	Sivan.....	May 29	30	5661	1	Tishri...	Sept. 24...	30
5660	6	Adar.....	Jan. 31	30	5660	11	Tamuz....	June 28	29	5661	2	Hesvan.	Oct. 24....	30
5660	7	Veadar....	Mar. 2	29	5660	12	Ab.....	July 27	30	5661	3	Kislev..	Nov. 23...	30
5660	8	Nisan.....	Mar. 31	30	5660	13	Elul.....	Aug. 26	29	5661	4	Tebeth..	Dec. 23...	29
5660	9	Yiar.....	Apr. 30	29						5661	5	Shebat..	Jan. 21. '00	30

The year 5660 is embolismic and contains 384 days; it is the 17th year of the 298th cycle of 19 years.
The year 5661 is an ordinary year of 355 days.

AZIMUTH TABLE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1900.

The azimuths in the annexed table, applied properly to the magnetic bearing of Polaris at the time of its greatest elongation east or west, will give the true variation of the magnetic needle from a true north direction, and will be of great use to all surveyors and engineers. When the elongation is east the azimuth will be east and vice versa. At the present time the line of "No Variation" of the needle runs southeasterly from near Toledo, Ohio, to a point on the Atlantic Coast about fifty miles southwest of Cape Fear, N. C. East of that line the north end of the needle points west of a true north, and west of that line east of the true north. The country may therefore be divided into eastern and western magnetic regions. In the "Eastern Region" the bearing of Polaris at its western elongation, if eastward, added to the azimuth, gives the desired variation west; but if westward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation west. The bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation will be eastward, and the azimuth subtracted therefrom gives the variation west. In the "Western Region" the bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation, if westward, added to the azimuth, gives the variation east; but if eastward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation east. The bearing of Polaris at its western elongation will be westward, and diminished by the azimuth gives the variation east. The azimuths in the table, given for two-degree zones, are practically sufficient for all the United States except Alaska. For intermediate latitudes, and dates, the azimuths may be found by proportion sufficiently correct, or exactly by the formula log-sine azimuth equal log-sine Polar Distance of Polaris, minus log-cosine latitude. The surveyor or engineer is on the line of "No Variation" when the bearing of Polaris at greatest elongation is the same as the azimuth.

Month.	Day.	Polar Dist. of Polaris.	Azimuth of Polaris at its Greatest Elongation East or West. For the Latitudes and Dates given below.							
			29° North.	31° North.	33° North.	35° North.	37° North.	39° North.	41° North.	43° North.	45° North.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
January ..	1	1 13 8	1 23 37	1 25 19	1 27 12	1 29 17	1 31 35	1 34 7	1 36 54	1 40 0	1 43 26
January ..	11	7	37	19	12	17	34	6	54	0	26
January ..	21	7	36	18	11	16	33	5	53	1 39 59	25
February .	1	7	36	18	11	16	33	5	53	1 39 59	25
February .	11	8	37	19	12	18	35	6	55	1 40 1	26
February .	21	10	39	21	14	20	37	8	57	3	29
March	1	12	42	24	17	22	40	12	1 37 0	1 40 6	32
March	11	14	45	27	20	25	43	15	4	10	36
March	21	17	48	31	24	29	47	19	8	14	40
April	1	21	52	35	28	33	51	23	12	18	44
April	11	24	55	38	32	37	55	27	16	22	48
April	21	27	58	41	35	41	59	31	20	26	52
May	1	30	1 24 2	45	38	44	1 32 2	35	24	30	57
May	11	33	5	47	41	47	5	38	27	34	1 44 1
May	21	35	8	50	44	50	8	41	30	37	4
June	1	37	10	53	47	52	11	44	33	40	1 44 7
June	11	38	11	55	49	53	12	46	34	42	8
June	21	39	12	57	50	54	13	47	35	43	9
July	1	39	13	56	49	55	13	47	36	43	10
July	11	39	12	55	49	54	12	46	35	42	9
July	21	38	11	54	48	53	11	45	34	41	8
August ...	1	36	9	52	46	51	10	43	32	39	6
August ...	11	34	7	50	43	49	8	40	29	36	3
August ...	21	32	4	47	40	46	5	37	26	33	0
September	1	29	1	44	37	43	1	34	22	29	1 43 56
September	11	25	1 23 58	40	33	39	1 31 57	30	17	24	51
September	21	22	53	36	29	34	52	25	13	19	46
October ..	1	18	1 23 48	31	24	29	1 31 47	19	8	14	40
October ..	11	15	44	27	20	24	43	14	3	9	35
October ..	21	11	40	23	15	20	38	9	1 36 58	4	30
November	1	7	36	18	11	16	33	5	1 36 53	1 39 59	25
November	11	3	32	14	7	12	29	0	48	54	20
November	21	1 13 0	28	10	3	8	25	1 33 56	44	49	15
December .	1	1 12 57	24	6	1 26 59	4	21	1 33 52	40	45	10
December .	11	54	21	4	57	1	18	49	36	42	7
December .	21	52	19	2	55	1 28 58	15	47	35	39	4
December .	31	1 12 51	18	1 25 0	52	1 28 56	13	45	32	37	2

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Epiphany	January 6	Good Friday	April 13
Septuagesima Sunday	February 11	Easter Sunday	April 15
Sexagesima Sunday	February 18	Low Sunday	April 22
Quinquagesima Sunday	February 25	Rogation Sunday	May 29
Shrove Tuesday	February 27	Ascension Day	May 24
Ash Wednesday	February 28	Whitsunday—Pentecost	June 3
First Sunday in Lent	March 4	Trinity Sunday	June 10
Mid-Lent Sunday	March 25	Corpus Christi	June 14
Passion Sunday	April 1	Advent Sunday	December 2
Palm Sunday	April 8	Christmas	December 25

RISING, SETTING AND MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF PLANETS, 1900.

Month.	Day	Venus.			Mars.			Jupiter.			Saturn.		
		In Meridian.	New-Orleans..	New-York.....	In Meridian.	New-Orleans..	New-York.....	In Meridian.	New-Orleans..	New-York.....	In Meridian.	New-Orleans..	New-York.....
		Eve.	Sets. Eve.	Sets. Eve.	Eve.	Sets. Eve.	Sets. Eve.	Mo.	Ris's Mo.	Ris's Mo.	Mo.	Ris's Mo.	Ris's Mo.
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
January	1	1:57	7:10	6:47	0:20	5:23	4:55	9:14	4:00	4:22	11:06	6:00	6:26
January	11	2:07	7:28	7:11	0:14	5:20	4:53	8:42	3:29	3:52	10:32	5:26	5:42
January	21	2:16	7:48	7:36	0:07	5:16	4:52	8:10	2:58	3:21	9:58	4:52	5:18
February	1	2:23	8:07	8:02	Mo.	Ris's	Ris's	7:34	2:23	2:46	9:19	4:13	4:39
February	11	2:28	8:24	8:25	11:52	6:32	6:50	7:01	1:50	2:14	8:44	3:38	4:04
February	21	2:32	8:40	8:47	11:43	6:17	6:31	6:26	1:16	1:40	8:08	3:02	3:28
March	1	2:35	8:53	9:05	11:36	6:05	6:16	5:58	0:48	1:12	7:39	2:33	2:59
March	11	2:39	9:08	9:26	11:27	5:49	5:57	5:21	0:11	0:35	7:03	1:57	2:23
March	21	2:44	9:24	9:48	11:17	5:32	5:36	4:43	Eve.	Eve.	6:25	1:19	1:45
April	1	2:50	9:40	10:10	11:05	5:12	5:13	4:00	10:50	11:15	5:44	0:38	1:04
April	11	2:56	9:54	10:29	10:54	4:54	4:52	3:20	10:10	10:34	5:05	Eve.	0:25
April	21	3:02	10:05	10:45	10:43	4:36	4:29	2:38	9:28	9:52	4:25	11:19	Eve.
May	1	3:07	10:13	10:53	10:32	4:18	4:07	1:55	8:45	9:09	3:45	10:39	11:05
May	11	3:08	10:14	10:54	10:21	4:00	3:46	1:11	8:00	8:24	3:04	9:58	10:24
May	21	3:04	10:07	10:46	10:10	3:42	3:25	Eve.	Sets.	Sets.	2:23	9:17	9:43
June	1	2:49	9:48	10:24	9:58	3:24	3:03	11:33	4:45	4:21	1:37	8:31	8:57
June	11	2:24	9:19	9:52	9:47	3:07	2:43	10:49	4:02	3:39	Eve.	Sets.	Sets.
June	21	1:44	8:34	9:04	9:37	2:52	2:25	10:05	3:18	2:55	12:08	5:14	4:48
July	1	0:48	7:33	8:01	9:27	2:38	2:09	9:22	2:35	2:12	11:26	4:32	4:04
July	11	Mo.	Ris's	Ris's	9:18	2:25	1:54	8:40	1:53	1:31	10:43	3:49	3:23
July	21	10:42	4:02	3:38	9:08	2:13	1:40	7:59	1:12	0:50	10:01	3:07	2:41
August	1	9:53	3:13	2:49	8:57	2:00	1:26	7:15	0:28	0:06	9:15	2:21	1:55
August	11	9:25	2:44	2:20	8:46	1:49	1:14	6:37	Eve.	Eve.	8:34	1:40	1:14
August	21	9:08	2:26	2:01	8:35	1:38	1:03	6:00	11:13	10:50	7:54	1:00	0:34
September ...	1	8:59	2:17	1:52	8:23	1:27	0:53	5:21	10:34	10:11	7:10	0:16	Eve.
September ...	11	8:56	2:16	1:52	8:10	1:16	0:43	4:46	9:58	9:34	6:31	Eve.	11:11
September ...	21	8:56	2:19	1:57	7:57	1:05	0:34	4:12	9:23	8:59	5:53	10:59	10:33
October	1	8:59	2:28	2:08	7:42	0:53	0:24	3:39	8:49	8:25	5:15	10:21	9:55
October	11	9:02	2:38	2:22	7:27	0:41	0:13	3:07	8:16	7:52	4:38	9:44	9:18
October	21	9:06	2:50	2:38	7:10	0:27	0:02	2:36	7:44	7:20	4:02	9:08	8:42
November ...	1	9:10	3:04	2:58	6:50	0:11	Eve.	2:02	7:09	6:44	3:22	8:28	8:02
November ...	11	9:15	3:20	3:18	6:30	Eve.	11:34	1:31	6:38	6:12	2:47	7:53	7:27
November ...	21	9:20	3:35	3:38	6:09	11:37	11:18	1:01	6:07	5:41	2:12	7:18	6:52
December	1	9:28	3:53	4:01	5:45	11:16	10:58	0:32	5:38	5:11	1:37	6:43	6:17
December	11	9:36	4:10	4:24	5:20	10:53	10:37	0:02	5:07	4:40	1:03	6:09	5:43
December	21	9:45	4:28	4:46	4:52	10:27	10:12	Mo.	Ris's	Ris's	0:28	5:34	5:08
December	31	9:57	4:46	5:09	4:20	9:57	9:42	11:03	5:58	6:26	Mo.	Ris's	Ris's

PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN.

Mercury, March 2, July 3 and October 31, setting soon after the Sun; also April 21, August 18 and December 6, rising soon before the Sun.
Venus, May 31 and August 14.
Mars, not this year.
Jupiter, May 26.
Saturn, June 23.
Uranus, May 31.
Neptune, December 18.

MORNING STARS.

Mercury to January 21; March 30 to May 21; August 5 to September 3; November 21 to end of year.
Venus, July 15 to end of year.

EVENING STARS.

Mercury, February 15 to March 20; June 6 to July 27; September 30 to November 14.
Venus, to July 1.

THE SEASONS, 1900 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

			D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.
Winter	begins	1899....December	21	7	56	eve., and lasts		89	0	42
Spring	"	1900....March	20	8	38	eve., " "		92	20	1
Summer	"	1900....June	21	4	39	eve., " "		93	14	42
Autumn	"	1900....September	23	7	21	morn.		89	18	20
Winter	"	1900....December	22	1	41	morn.		—	—	—

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	After	First Sunday in Lent	March 7, 9 and 10
		Pentecost	June 6, 8 and 9
		September 14	September 19, 21 and 22
		December 13	December 19, 21 and 22

TIDE TABLES.

To find the time of high water for any place given in the table below, apply the correction opposite the place to the times of high water for its respective port given for every day on the twelve calendar pages of this Almanac. Add the correction to time of high water when it is plus, and subtract it when it is minus. Example: To find time of high water at Rockland, Me., on January 6, 1900.

Time of high water at Boston, January 6..... 3:06 p. m.
Correction for Rockland, Me. (see below).....—0:26

Time of high water at Rockland, Me., January 6..... 2:40 p. m.

Corrections to times of high water at Boston for:	Cor-rec-tion.	Corrections to times of high water at New-York for:	Cor-rec-tion.	Corrections to times of high water at Charleston for:	Cor-rec-tion.
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Eastport, Me.....	—0 35	Block Island, R. I....	—1 2	Dover, Del.....	— 8 46
West Quoddy H'd, Me	—0 49	Stonington, Conn....	+0 49	Sea Breeze, N. J..	—10 17
Machiasport, Me.....	—0 40	New-London, Conn...	+1 6	New-Castle, Del...	— 8 1
Indian Harbor, Me...	—0 55	Norwich, Conn.....	+1 47	Wilmington, Del...	— 7 46
Mt. Desert Nar., Me..	—0 28	Middletown, Conn....	+5 1	Gray's F.,S. R., Pa	— 6 15
S.W. H. Mt. D. I., Me	—0 44	Hartford, Conn.....	+6 58	Phila., Wash.-ave.	— 6 7
Bass H., Mt. D. I.,Me	—0 45	Duck Island, Conn...	+2 23	Trenton, N. J.....	— 2 59
Rockland, Me.....	—0 26	New-Haven, Conn...	+3 5	Rehoboth, Del.....	+ 0 28
Oceanville, D. I., Me.	—0 36	Stamford, Conn.....	+3 4	Ocean City, Md....	+ 0 5
Bangor, Me.....	+1 12	City I., L. I. S., N. Y.	+3 7	Cape Chas. L., Va.	+ 0 13
Boothbay, Me.....	—0 43	College P, E. R., N.Y	+3 21	Old Point Com., Va	+ 0 55
Bath, Me.....	+0 31	Flushing, E. R., N. Y	+3 40	Newport News, Va	+ 1 4
Gardiner, Me.....	+2 56	Pot Cove, Ast., N. Y.	+3 2	Petersburg, Va....	+ 9 11
Augusta, Me.....	+3 37	B'ckwell's I. L., N. Y	+1 50	Richmond, Va.....	+ 9 25
Portland, Me.....	—0 34	E. 41st-st., N. Y. C...	+1 37	Yorktown, Va.....	+ 1 22
Portsmouth, N. H....	—0 15	E. 27th-st., N. Y. C..	+1 23	Pt. L., P. R., Md.	+ 5 7
Isle of Shoal L., N. H	—0 20	Brooklyn N. Y., N. Y	+0 40	Alexandria, P.R.,Va	— 0 11
Newburyport, Mass..	—0 15	Brooklyn Bridge, N.Y	+0 20	Wash. N. Y., D. C.	+ 0 18
Gloucester, Mass.....	—0 36	E. 110th-st., N. Y. C.	+2 6	Crisfield, C. B., Md	+ 4 59
Salem, Mass.....	—0 11	High Bridge, N. Y. C	+2 21	Cambridge, C.B.,Md	— 3 56
Nahant, Mass.....	—0 18	Kings Bridge, N. Y.C	+0 56	Oxford, Md.....	— 3 23
Boston Light, Mass...	—0 18	Willets Point, N. Y..	+3 7	Annapolis, Md.....	— 2 38
Plymouth, Mass.....	—0 9	Glen Cove, L.I.S.,N.Y	+3 6	Balt., Fells, Pt.,Md	— 0 50
Wellfleet, C. C., Mass	—0 11	Oyster B., L.I. S.,N.Y	+3 6	Elkton, Md.....	+ 2 10
Provincetown, Mass..	—0 1	N'thp't H.,L.I.S.,N.Y	+3 5	Pt. Dep., S. R., Md	+ 2 41
Siasconset,Nantuck. I	+0 1	Trum'n B.,L.I.S.,N.Y	+2 11	Virginia Beach, Va	0 0
Nantucket Har.,Mass	+0 55	Sag Har., L.I. S.,N.Y	+2 19	Hatteras Inlet, N.C	— 0 47
Edgartown, Mass....	+0 44	Montauk Pt. L., N. Y	—0 1	Cape Lookout, N.C	— 1 5
No Mans L'd I., Mass	—4 6	Bellport, N. Y.....	+2 39	Beaufort, N. C.....	— 0 12
Vineyard Hav'n,Mass	+0 11	Fire Island Inlet,N.Y	—0 56	Carolina Beach,N.C	— 0 14
Falmouth, Mass.....	—1 8	Rockaway Inlet, N.Y	—0 35	Wilmington, N. C..	+ 1 47
Tarpaulin Cove, Mass	—3 41	Coney Island, N. Y...	—0 42	B'nerman's B., N.C	— 4 1
Cuttyhunk L., Mass..	—4 1	Tottenville, S. I.,N.Y	—0 21	White Hall, N. C..	— 3 58
Woods Hole, Mass....	—2 55	Fort Tom., S. I., N.Y	—0 23	Georgetown, S. C..	+ 1 16
Bird Island L., Mass.	—3 43	Sing Sing, H. R.,N.Y	+1 49	Bluff Pt. W. R.,S.C	+ 0 21
New-Bedford, Mass..	—3 40	Albany, H. R., N. Y.	+9 33	Port Royal, S. C...	+ 0 36
Newport, R. I.....	—3 48	Eliz'port, N. B., N. J	+0 10	Beaufort, S. C.....	+ 0 49
Bristol, R. I.....	—3 34	Long Branch, N. J...	—0 37	Savannah, Ga.....	+ 0 53
Pawtuxet, R. I.....	—3 21	Atlantic City, N. J...	—0 28	Warsaw Sound, Ga	+ 0 4
Providence, R. I.....	—3 23	Cape May City, N. J.	—0 16	St. Andrew S., Ga.	+ 0 23

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	G	Roman Indiction	13
Epact	29	Julian Period	6613
Lunar Cycle (Golden number)	1	Dionysian Period	229
Solar Cycle	5	Jewish Lunar Cycle	17

Mahometan Era.....Year 1318 begins May 1.
Jewish Era.....Year 5661 begins at sunset September 23.

A TABLE OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN BRIGHT STARS.

To ascertain when any star or constellation found in the following table will be in the upper meridian, add the numbers opposite in the left-hand column of figures to the time of "Sidereal Noon" found in these pages. For the rising of a star subtract the number opposite in the right-hand column of figures from its meridian passage. For the setting of a star add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked (....) revolve in a circle of perpetual apparition and do not rise or set north of the latitude of New-York (40° 42′ 40″), for which latitude the semi-diurnal arcs are calculated. The civil day begins at midnight, and consequently hours after midnight, or 12 hours from noon, is morning of the succeeding day; or more than 24 hours from noon is evening of the next day. This table is arranged in the order of culmination. Stars

having an asterisk (*) in the last column are seen only in Florida and Texas, when passing the meridian.

Name of Star.	For Meridian Passage		For Rising and Setting.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
α Andromedæ (Alpheratz)	0	3	7	52
β Cassiopeiæ (Caph)	0	4	.	.
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	0	8	6	51
α Phœnices	0	20	2	25
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	0	35	.	.
β Ceti (Diphda)	0	39	4	53
γ Cassiopeiæ	0	51	.	.
η Ceti	1	3	.	.
β Andromedæ (Merach)	1	4	8	29
θ^1 Ceti	1	19	5	30
α Ursæ Minoris (Polaris)	1	23	.	.
α Eridani (Achernar)	1	34	*	
ζ Ceti	1	47	5	22
β Arietis	1	49	7	14
α Piscium (El Rischa)	1	57	6	7
γ Andromedæ (Almaadi)	1	58	9	21
α Arietis	2	2	7	26
ο Ceti (Mira)	2	11	5	48
γ Ceti	2	38	6	9
α Ceti (Menkar)	2	57	6	13
β Persei (Algol)	3	2	9	10
α Persei	3	17	.	.
η Tauri (The Seven Stars)	3	42	7	29
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	4	30	6	58
α Aurigæ (Capella)	5	9	10	14
β Orionis (Rigel)	5	10	5	31
γ Orionis (Bellatrix)	5	18	6	21
β Tauri (El Nath)	5	20	7	52
δ Orionis (Mintaka)	5	27	5	59
ε Orionis (Anilam)	5	31	5	56
α Columbæ (Phæt)	5	36	3	37
κ Orionis (Saiph)	5	43	5	26
α Orionis (Betelgeuze)	5	50	6	26
β Aurigæ (Menkalina)	5	52	9	53
ξ Canis Majoris	6	15	4	1
μ Geminorum	6	17	7	24
β Canis Majoris (Mirzam)	6	17	4	55
α Argus (Canopus)	6	22	*	
γ Geminorum (Alhena)	6	32	6	59
ε Geminorum (Mebusta)	6	38	7	36
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	6	41	5	1
ε Canis Majoris (Adhara)	6	55	4	7
δ Geminorum (Wasat)	7	14	7	22
η Canis Majoris (Aludra)	7	19	4	5
α^2 Geminorum (Castor)	7	28	8	11
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	7	34	6	19
β Geminorum (Pollux)	7	39	7	50
ζ Argus (Naos)	7	59	2	58
γ Argus	8	5	1	31
ε Argus	8	19	*	
ι Argus	9	14	*	
α Hydræ (Alphard)	9	23	5	31
ε Leonis	9	40	7	31
μ Leonis	9	47	7	42
α Leonis (Regulus)	10	3	6	44
γ^1 Leonis (Al Gieba)	10	14	7	14
η Argus	10	41	*	

Name of Star.	For Meridian Passage		For Rising and Setting.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
β Ursæ Majoris (Merak)	10	54	.	.
α Ursæ Majoris (Dubke)	10	58	.	.
θ Leonis	11	7	6	57
δ Leonis (Zozma)	11	9	7	17
β Leonis (Denebola)	11	44	6	54
γ Ursæ Majoris (Phad)	11	49	.	.
α^1 Crucis (Acrux)	12	21	*	
γ Crucis	12	21	*	
β Corvi	12	29	4	35
β Crucis	12	39	*	
ε Ursa Majoris (Alioth)	12	47	.	.
δ Virginis	12	47	6	14
ε Virginis	12	57	6	40
ζ Ursæ Majoris (Mizar)	13	18	.	.
α Virginis (Spica)	13	20	5	23
η Ursæ Majoris (Benet'ch)	13	44	.	.
β Centauri (Agena)	13	57	*	
α Bootes (Arcturus)	14	11	7	12
α Centauri (Bengula)	14	33	*	
α^2 Libræ	14	45	5	4
β Ursæ Minoris (Kochab)	14	51	.	.
β Libræ	15	12	5	29
α Coronæ Borealis (Al'ca)	15	30	7	44
α Serpentis (Unuk)	15	39	6	23
δ Scorpii	15	54	4	37
β^1 Scorpii	16	0	4	49
α Scorpii (Antares)	16	23	4	20
β Herculis (Rutilicus)	16	26	7	20
α Herculis	17	10	6	51
γ Araæ	17	14	*	
α Araæ	17	21	*	
λ Scorpii	17	23	3	18
θ Scorpii	17	27	2	27
β Draconis (Rastoban)	17	28	.	.
α Ophiuchi (Ras Alhague)	17	30	6	45
γ Draconis (Etanin)	17	54	.	.
μ_1 Sagittarii	18	8	4	43
ε Sagittarii	18	14	3	35
α Lyræ (Vega)	18	34	8	54
β Lyræ	18	46	8	17
σ Sagittarii	18	49	4	19
α Aquilæ (Altair)	19	46	6	30
α^2 Capricorni (Giedi)	20	12	5	15
α Pavonis	20	16	*	
α Cygni (Deneb)	20	38	9	56
α Cephei (Alderamin)	21	16	.	.
β Aquarii	21	26	5	39
β Cephei (Alphirk)	21	27	.	.
ε Pegasi (Enif)	21	39	6	33
α Aquarii	22	1	5	57
α Gruis	22	2	1	21
ζ Pegasi	22	36	6	36
α Pisces Australis (Fo'h't)	22	52	4	0
β Pegasi (Scheat)	22	55	7	44
α Pegasi (Markab)	23	0	6	52
γ Cephei (Er Rai)	23	35	.	.

CONJUNCTIONS OF PLANETS AND OTHER PHENOMENA, 1900.

Mo.	Wash'n mean time.	Aspect.	Distance apart.	Mo.	Wash'n mean time.	Aspect.	Distance apart.
	D. H. M.		° ′		D. H. M.		° ′
Jan.	1 3 33 eve.	☌ ☌ ☿	☿ 3 8 S.	July	2 9 mo.	☿ in Aphelion	
"	2 11 mo.	☿ gr. Hel.L.S		"	4 7 mo.	☽ gr. elong. E	26 1
"	3 10 38 mo.	☌ ☿ ☿	☿ 6 0 S.	"	8 6 mo.	☌ ☿ ☉ Inf.	
"	7 8 eve.	☌ ☽ ♄	☽ 0 51 S.	"	8 7 35 eve.	☌ ♃ ☿	♃ 1 35 N.
"	15 12 eve.	☌ ☌ ☉		"	9 11 eve.	♄ in Aphelion	
"	19 7 mo.	☽ in Aphelion		"	10 11 11 eve.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 0 54 S.
"	26 7 42 mo.	☌ ♃ ☿	♃ 2 3 N.	"	14 5 mo.	☽ in Aphelion	
"	28 2 54 mo.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 0 2 S.	"	22 7 49 eve.	☌ ☌ ☿	☌ 0 45 N.
"	30 10 18 mo.	☌ ☽ ☿	☿ 5 44 S.	"	23 5 eve.	♀ in Aphelion	
"	30 4 34 eve.	☌ ☌ ☿	☌ 5 6 S.	"	24 8 50 mo.	☌ ♀ ☿	♀ 3 50 S.
				"	27 2 10 mo.	☌ ☽ ☿	☽ 0 16 S.
Feb.	2 9 17 mo.	☌ ♀ ☿	♀ 6 52 S.				
"	3 9 mo.	☌ ☽ ☌	☽ 1 2 S.	Aug.	1 3 mo.	☌ ☽ ☉ Inf.	
"	8 4 eve.	☽ gr.Hel.L.S.		"	3 2 eve.	☽ gr. Hel. L.S	
"	9 3 eve.	☌ ☽ ☉ sup.		"	5 3 30 mo.	☌ ♃ ☿	♃ 1 22 N.
"	22 4 mo.	☽ gr. Hel.L.S.		"	7 6 19 mo.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 0 50 S.
"	22 10 27 eve.	☌ ♃ ☿	♃ 1 31 N.	"	7 0 eve.	☌ ☌ ♆	☌ 1 27 N.
"	24 4 59 eve.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 0 26 S.	"	15 4 mo.	♀ gr. Hel. L.S	
"	28 1 eve.	□ ♃ ☉		"	19 10 mo.	☽ gr. elong.W	18 32
"	28 5 29 eve.	☌ ☌ ☿	☌ 6 21 S.	"	20 1 14 eve.	☌ ☌ ☿	☌ 2 55 N.
				"	21 4 41 mo.	☌ ♀ ☿	♀ 1 49 S.
Mar.	2 1 9 eve.	☌ ☽ ☿	☽ 4 37 S.	"	23 11 48 mo.	☌ ☽ ☿	☽ 4 59 N.
"	4 3 18 mo.	☌ ♀ ☿	♀ 3 58 S.	"	25 4 eve.	□ ♃ ☉	♃ 90
"	4 6 mo.	☽ in Perihel'n					
"	8 6 mo.	☽ gr. elong. E	18 16	Sep.	1 6 mo.	□ ♅ ☉	
"	14 1 eve.	☽ gr. Hel.L.N.		"	1 2 27 eve.	☌ ♃ ☿	♃ 0 51 N.
"	18 2 eve.	☌ in Perihel'n		"	3 2 26 eve.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 1 5 S.
"	22 7 45 mo.	☌ ♃ ☿	♃ 1 8 N.	"	6 0 eve.	☽ gr. Hel.L.N	
"	24 3 17 mo.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 0 49 S.	"	13 0 eve.	☌ ☽ ☉ Sup.	
"	24 10 mo.	☌ ☽ ☉ Inf.		"	17 2 mo.	☽ gr. elong.W	46 3
"	25 3 eve.	□ ♄ ☉		"	18 6 38 mo.	☌ ☌ ☾	☌ 4 53 N.
"	29 4 45 eve.	☌ ☌ ☾	☌ 6 29 S.	"	19 0 7 eve.	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 2 50 N.
"	30 1 36 mo.	☌ ☽ ☿	☽ 2 58 S.	"	21 12 eve.	□ ♄ ☾	♄ 90 0
				"	24 2 38 eve.	□ ☽ ☾	☽ 4 59 N.
Apr.	2 3 mo.	☽ in Perihel'n		"	29 3 41 mo.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 0 13 N.
"	2 7 50 eve.	☌ ♀ ☿	♀ 0 46 N.	"	30 11 5 eve.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 1 28 S.
"	3 10 mo.	☌ ☽ ☌	☽ 2 7 N.				
"	17 5 mo.	☽ in Aphelion		Oct.	10 4 mo.	☽ in Aphelion	
"	18 11 57 mo.	☌ ♃ ☿	♃ 1 3 N.	"	16 10 56 eve.	☌ ☌ ☾	☌ 6 29 N.
"	20 9 39 mo.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 1 3 S.	"	19 1 41 eve.	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 6 11 N.
"	21 9 eve.	☽ gr. elong.W	27 19	"	19 5 eve.	☌ ♃ ♅	♃ 0 25 N.
"	24 6 mo.	♀ gr. Hel.L.N		"	25 9 41 mo.	☌ ☿ ☾	☿ 2 1 S.
"	27 7 27 mo.	☌ ☽ ☿	☽ 7 53 S.	"	26 6 52 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 0 27 S.
"	27 1 45 eve.	☌ ☌ ☿	☌ 5 29 S.	"	28 8 17 mo.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 1 50 S.
"	28 9 eve.	♀ gr. elong.E.	45 35	"	29 11 eve.	☽ gr. elong.E.	23 44
				"	30 2 eve.	☽ gr Hel. L.S.	
May.	2 0 6 eve.	☌ ♀ ☿	♀ 4 55 N.				
"	3 11 eve.	☌ ☽ ☌	☽ 2 10 S.	Nov.	6 0 eve.	☌ ♀ η Virginis	✶ 0 13 S.
"	7 3 eve.	☽ gr. Hel.L.S.		"	14 0 16 eve.	☌ ☌ ☿	☌ 7 39 N.
"	15 1 23 eve.	☌ ♃ ☿	♃ 1 13 N.	"	18 8 5 eve.	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 5 52 N.
"	17 1 45 eve.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 1 4 S.	"	21 7 29 eve.	☌ ☽ ☾	☽ 1 39 N.
"	26 8 44 mo.	☌ ☌ ☿	☌ 3 41 S.	"	22 2 mo.	□ ☌ ☉	☌ 90 0
"	27 2 eve.	☽ ♃ ☉		"	22 0 eve.	☉ Ann.eclipse	
"	28 5 33 mo.	☌ ☽ ☿	☽ 0 20 S.	"	23 0 7 eve.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 1 3 S.
"	28 0 eve.	☉ total eclipse		"	24 6 53 eve.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 2 8 S.
"	30 2 mo.	☌ ☽ ☉					
"	31 4 31 eve.	☌ ♀ ☿	♀ 6 5 N.	Dec.	3 11 mo.	☽ gr.Hel. L.N	
				"	4 11 eve.	♀ gr.Hel. L.N	
June	10 1 eve.	☽ gr. Hel. L.N		"	7 10 eve.	☽ gr. elong.W	☽ 20 50
"	11 3 8 eve.	☌ ♃ ☿	♃ 1 29 N.	"	12 7 26 eve.	☌ ☌ ☾	☌ 8 26 N.
"	12 0 eve.	☿ par. Eclipse		"	16 9 mo.	☌ ☌ ℓ Leonis	✶ 0 6 N.
"	13 5 46 eve.	☌ ♄ ☿	♄ 0 56 S.	"	19 2 11 mo.	☌ ♀ ☾	♀ 2 19 N.
"	22 5 mo.	☌ ☽ ♀	☽ 2 19 N.	"	20 7 14 mo.	☌ ☽ ☾	☽ 0 2 N.
"	23 0 eve.	☽ ♄ ☉	♄ 180 0	"	21 7 23 mo.	☌ ♃ ☾	♃ 1 38 S.
"	24 2 29 mo.	☌ ☌ ☿	☿ 1 31 S.	"	22 7 41 mo.	☌ ♄ ☾	♄ 2 24 S.
"	28 3 26 mo.	☌ ♀ ☿	☿ 1 28 N.	"	29 8 mo.	☌ ♄ ☉	
"	29 2 mo.	☌ ☽ ☾	☽ 5 9 N.	"	30 11 mo.	☌ ☽ ♃	☽ 0 44 S.

SIGNS OF PLANETS.

☉ Sun. ⊕ Earth. ☾ Moon. ☿ Mercury. ♀ Venus. ♂ Mars. ♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn. ♅ Uranus. ♆ Neptune. □ 90° apart. ☍ 180° apart. ☌ Conjunction

1st Month. JANUARY. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
New moon.....	1	9 52 mo.
First quarter....	8	1 40 mo.
Full moon.....	15	3 8 eve.
Last quarter....	23	7 53 eve.
New moon.....	30	9 23 eve.

Inter-Col.

	D.	H. M.
New moon.....	1	9 52 mo.
First quarter....	8	1 40 mo.
Full moon.....	15	3 8 eve.
Last quarter....	23	7 53 eve.
New moon.....	30	9 23 eve.

Eastern.

	D.	H. M.
New moon.....	1	8 52 mo.
First quarter....	8	0 40 mo.
Full moon.....	15	2 8 eve.
Last quarter....	23	6 53 eve.
New moon.....	30	8 23 eve.

Central.

	D.	H. M.
New moon.....	1	7 52 mo.
First quarter....	8	11 40 eve.
Full moon.....	15	1 8 eve.
Last quarter....	23	5 53 eve.
New moon.....	30	7 23 eve.

Mountain.

	D.	H. M.
New moon.....	1	6 52 mo.
First quarter....	8	10 40 eve.
Full moon.....	15	12 8 eve.
Last quarter....	23	4 53 eve.
New moon.....	30	6 23 eve.

Pacific.

	D.	H. M.
New moon.....	1	5 52 mo.
First quarter....	8	9 40 eve.
Full moon.....	15	11 8 mo.
Last quarter....	23	3 53 eve.
New moon.....	30	5 23 eve.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., Nu. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash. N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn. R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash, D. C., Del. Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	1	M ..	12 3 46	7 39	4 30	4 46	7 29	4 39	4 54	10 50	7 25	4 43	4 59	7 30	7 19	4 49	5 4	7 3	5 5	5 19	7 25
2	2	Tu .	12 4 15	7 38	4 31	6 2	7 29	4 40	6 8	11 40	7 25	4 44	6 12	8 19	7 19	4 50	6 16	7 3	5 6	6 19	8 13
3	3	W ..	12 4 43	7 38	4 32	7 20	7 29	4 41	7 24	mo.	7 25	4 45	7 28	9 9	7 19	4 51	7 30	7 3	5 7	7 38	9 2
4	4	Th .	12 5 10	7 38	4 33	8 37	7 29	4 43	8 39	1 2	7 25	4 46	8 41	9 59	7 19	4 52	8 42	7 3	5 7	8 47	9 51
5	5	Fr .	12 5 37	7 38	4 34	9 52	7 29	4 44	9 52	1 52	7 25	4 47	9 52	10 49	7 19	4 53	9 56	7 3	5 8	9 55	10 41
6	6	Sa .	12 6 4	7 38	4 35	11 6	7 29	4 45	11 4	2 44	7 25	4 48	11 3	11 41	7 19	4 54	11 4	7 4	5 9	11 0	11 35
7	7	S ...	12 6 30	7 38	4 36	mo.	7 28	4 46	mo.	3 39	7 25	4 49	mo.	eve.	7 19	4 55	mo.	7 4	5 10	mo.	eve.
8	8	M ..	12 6 56	7 37	4 37	0 18	7 28	4 47	0 14	4 35	7 24	4 50	0 12	1 38	7 19	4 56	0 10	7 4	5 11	0 4	1 31
9	9	Tu .	12 7 21	7 37	4 38	1 29	7 28	4 47	1 24	5 32	7 24	4 51	1 20	2 42	7 19	4 57	1 17	7 4	5 12	1 8	2 35
10	10	W ..	12 7 45	7 37	4 39	2 38	7 28	4 48	2 31	6 32	7 24	4 52	2 27	3 50	7 19	4 58	2 23	7 4	5 12	2 9	3 40
11	11	Th .	12 8 9	7 37	4 40	3 43	7 28	4 49	3 35	7 31	7 24	4 53	3 30	4 52	7 19	4 58	3 25	7 4	5 13	3 11	4 43
12	12	Fr .	12 8 32	7 36	4 41	4 43	7 27	4 50	4 33	8 28	7 23	4 54	4 28	5 51	7 18	4 59	4 23	7 3	5 14	4 7	5 41
13	13	Sa .	12 8 55	7 36	4 43	5 36	7 27	4 51	5 26	9 23	7 23	4 55	5 22	6 44	7 18	5 0	5 16	7 3	5 15	5 0	6 31
14	14	S ...	12 9 17	7 35	4 44	6 22	7 27	4 53	6 13	10 13	7 23	4 56	6 9	7 31	7 18	5 2	6 3	7 3	5 16	5 48	7 18
15	15	M ..	12 9 38	7 35	4 45	rises	7 26	4 54	rises	11 0	7 22	4 57	rises	8 15	7 18	5 3	rises	7 3	5 17	rises	8 0
16	16	Tu .	12 9 59	7 34	4 47	6 15	7 26	4 55	6 20	11 44	7 22	4 58	6 23	8 56	7 17	5 4	6 27	7 3	5 18	6 35	8 39
17	17	W ..	12 10 19	7 33	4 48	7 16	7 25	4 56	7 20	eve.	7 21	5 0	7 21	9 32	7 17	5 5	7 23	7 2	5 19	7 28	9 13
18	18	Th .	12 10 38	7 33	4 49	8 17	7 25	4 57	8 19	1 6	7 21	5 1	8 20	10 6	7 16	5 6	8 22	7 2	5 20	8 26	9 49
19	19	Fr .	12 10 57	7 32	4 51	9 15	7 24	4 59	9 16	1 45	7 21	5 2	9 16	10 35	7 15	5 7	9 15	7 2	5 21	9 14	10 24
20	20	Sa .	12 11 15	7 31	4 52	10 14	7 23	5 0	10 13	2 23	7 20	5 3	10 12	11 8	7 15	5 8	10 11	7 2	5 21	10 7	11 2
21	21	S ...	12 11 32	7 30	4 53	11 17	7 23	5 1	11 13	3 0	7 19	5 4	11 11	11 42	7 14	5 9	11 10	7 1	5 22	11 3	11 45
22	22	M ..	12 11 48	7 30	4 54	mo.	7 22	5 2	mo.	3 44	7 18	5 6	mo.	mo.	7 14	5 10	mo.	7 1	5 23	11 58	mo.
23	23	Tu .	12 12 4	7 29	4 55	0 18	7 21	5 3	0 13	4 30	7 18	5 7	0 10	0 26	7 13	5 11	0 8	7 0	5 24	mo.	0 33
24	24	W ..	12 12 19	7 28	4 57	1 20	7 21	5 5	1 16	5 22	7 17	5 8	1 10	1 18	7 12	5 12	1 6	7 0	5 25	0 56	1 28
25	25	Th .	12 12 33	7 27	4 58	2 24	7 20	5 6	2 17	6 20	7 16	5 9	2 13	2 17	7 12	5 14	2 11	7 0	5 26	1 58	2 26
26	26	Fr .	12 12 46	7 26	5 0	3 30	7 19	5 8	3 21	7 19	7 15	5 10	3 17	3 21	7 11	5 15	3 12	6 59	5 27	3 26	3 27
27	27	Sa .	12 12 58	7 25	5 1	4 31	7 18	5 9	4 21	8 20	7 14	5 12	4 17	4 25	7 10	5 16	4 11	6 58	5 28	3 55	4 26
28	28	S ...	12 13 16	7 24	5 2	5 27	7 17	5 11	5 18	9 17	7 13	5 13	5 14	5 26	7 9	5 17	5 8	6 58	5 29	4 52	5 22
29	29	M ..	12 13 21	7 23	5 4	6 16	7 16	5 12	6 8	10 10	7 12	5 14	6 4	6 21	7 8	5 18	5 58	6 57	5 30	5 45	6 16
30	30	Tu .	12 13 31	7 22	5 5	sets	7 15	5 13	sets	11 2	7 12	5 16	sets	7 15	7 8	5 19	sets	6 57	5 31	sets	7 7
31	31	W ..	12 13 40	7 21	5 7	6 11	7 14	5 14	6 14	11 52	7 11	5 17	6 15	8 5	7 7	5 20	6 17	6 56	5 32	6 25	7 55

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
First quarter....	6	H. M. 12 23 eve.	H. M. 11 23 mo.	H. M. 10 23 mo.	H. M. 9 23 mo.	H. M. 8 23 mo.
Full moon.....	14	9 50 mo.	8 50 mo.	7 50 mo.	6 50 mo.	5 50 mo.
Last quarter....	22	12 44 eve.	11 44 mo.	10 44 mo.	9 44 mo.	8 44 mo.

Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.

Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.

Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.

Calendar for N. S., Out., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	1	Th	12 13 49	7 20	5 8	7 29	11 12	7 13	5 16	7 31	11 17	7 10	5 19	7 33	7 6	5 21	7 35	8 44
33	2	Fr	12 13 56	7 18	5 10	8 47	1 2	7 12	5 17	8 47	1 53	7 9	5 20	8 48	7 5	5 23	8 47	9 31
34	3	Sa	12 14 3	7 17	5 11	10 2	2 47	7 10	5 18	10 0	2 45	7 8	5 21	9 59	7 4	5 24	9 58	10 21
35	4	S	12 14 9	7 16	5 12	11 15	3 40	7 9	5 20	11 11	3 40	7 7	5 22	11 9	7 3	5 26	11 8	11 12
36	5	M	12 14 14	7 15	5 14	mo.	4 32	7 8	5 21	mo.	4 32	7 6	5 23	mo.	7 2	5 27	mo.	eve.
37	6	Tu	12 14 18	7 14	5 15	0 28	5 23	7 7	5 22	0 22	4 38	7 5	5 24	0 18	7 1	5 28	0 16	1 8
38	7	W	12 14 22	7 12	5 17	1 35	6 17	7 5	5 23	1 27	5 40	7 4	5 26	1 23	7 0	5 29	1 19	2 13
39	8	Th	12 14 24	7 11	5 18	2 37	7 11	7 4	5 25	2 28	6 45	7 2	5 27	2 23	6 59	5 36	2 18	3 21
40	9	Fr	12 14 26	7 10	5 20	3 33	8 7	7 3	5 26	3 23	7 50	7 1	5 28	3 19	6 58	5 31	3 13	4 25
41	10	Sa	12 14 27	7 8	5 22	4 20	9 3	7 2	5 27	4 10	8 50	7 0	5 29	4 6	6 57	5 32	4 0	5 23
42	11	S	12 14 27	7 7	5 23	5 1	9 58	7 1	5 29	4 52	9 43	6 59	5 30	4 48	6 56	5 33	4 42	6 13
43	12	M	12 14 27	7 5	5 25	5 35	10 51	6 59	5 30	5 28	10 30	6 58	5 31	5 24	6 54	5 34	5 19	6 57
44	13	Tu	12 14 25	7 4	5 26	6 5	11 43	6 58	5 31	6 0	11 12	6 56	5 33	5 56	6 53	5 36	5 52	7 35
45	14	W	12 14 23	7 2	5 28	6 30	morn.	6 57	5 33	6 26	11 49	6 55	5 34	6 26	6 52	5 37	6 23	8 10
46	15	Th	12 14 20	7 0	5 29	rises	0 36	6 56	5 34	rises	mo.	6 54	5 35	rises	6 51	5 38	rises	8 42
47	16	Fr	12 14 17	6 59	5 31	8 7	1 29	6 55	5 35	8 6	0 25	6 53	5 36	8 5	6 50	5 39	8 5	9 15
48	17	Sa	12 14 13	6 58	5 32	9 6	2 23	6 53	5 37	9 3	1 0	6 51	5 37	9 2	6 49	5 40	9 0	9 49
49	18	S	12 14 8	6 56	5 34	10 8	3 17	6 52	5 38	10 4	1 37	6 50	5 39	10 0	6 47	5 42	9 59	10 26
50	19	M	12 14 2	6 55	5 35	11 10	4 12	6 50	5 39	11 4	2 14	6 48	5 40	11 1	6 46	5 43	10 57	11 9
51	20	Tu	12 13 56	6 53	5 36	mo.	5 7	6 48	5 40	mo.	2 52	6 47	5 41	mo.	6 45	5 44	11 56	morn.
52	21	W	12 13 49	6 51	5 38	0 13	6 3	6 47	5 41	0 5	3 37	6 46	5 42	0 1	6 43	5 45	mo.	mo.
53	22	Th	12 13 41	6 50	5 39	1 15	6 59	6 45	5 42	1 8	4 24	6 44	5 43	1 3	6 41	5 46	0 58	0 50
54	23	Fr	12 13 33	6 48	5 41	2 16	7 56	6 44	5 44	2 6	5 18	6 43	5 45	2 2	6 39	5 47	1 56	1 51
55	24	Sa	12 13 24	6 46	5 42	3 12	8 53	6 43	5 45	3 3	6 17	6 42	5 46	2 59	6 37	5 48	2 53	2 55
56	25	S	12 13 15	6 44	5 43	4 4	9 51	6 41	5 46	3 58	7 17	6 40	5 47	3 51	6 35	5 49	3 46	3 59
57	26	M	12 13 5	6 43	5 44	4 48	10 49	6 40	5 47	4 41	8 16	6 39	5 48	4 37	6 34	5 50	4 33	4 59
58	27	Tu	12 12 55	6 42	5 45	5 21	morn.	6 38	5 48	5 20	9 15	6 37	5 49	5 16	6 33	5 51	5 14	5 55
59	28	W	12 12 44	6 40	5 46	5 58	0 46	6 37	5 49	5 56	10 10	6 36	5 50	5 54	6 32	5 52	5 53	6 47

3rd Month. MARCH. 31 Days.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time	Calendar for Me., N. S. Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets. H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets. H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets. H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
60	1	Th	12 12 32	6 38	5 48	6 16	6 35	5 51	6 16 11 2	6 34	5 51	6 16 7 46	6 31	5 53	6 17	6 27	5 57	6 18 7 35
61	2	Fr	12 12 20	6 36	5 50	7 35	6 33	5 52	7 33 11 52	6 32	5 53	7 32 8 34	6 30	5 54	7 32	6 26	5 58	7 29 8 25
62	3	Sa	12 12 8	6 34	5 51	8 52	6 32	5 53	8 48 eve.	6 30	5 54	8 46 9 20	6 28	5 55	8 44	6 25	5 59	8 37 9 11
63	4	S	12 11 55	6 33	5 53	10 7	6 30	5 55	10 3 1 33	6 29	5 55	9 59 10 7	6 27	5 56	9 56	6 24	6 0	9 45 10 0
64	5	M	12 11 41	6 31	5 54	11 21	6 28	5 56	11 13 2 25	6 27	5 57	11 9 10 55	6 26	5 57	11 5	6 22	6 0	10 52 10 50
65	6	Tu	12 11 27	6 20	5 55	mo.	6 27	5 57	mo. 3 18	6 26	5 58	mo. 11 47	6 25	5 58	mo.	6 21	6 1	11 53 11 45
66	7	W	12 11 13	6 27	5 56	0 26	6 25	5 58	0 18 4 16	6 24	5 59	0 13 eve.	6 23	5 59	0 8	6 20	6 2	mo. eve.
67	8	Th	12 10 58	6 25	5 57	1 25	6 24	5 59	1 15 5 17	6 23	6 00	1 11 2 3	6 22	6 0	1 5	6 19	6 3	0 50 1 53
68	9	Fr	12 10 43	6 23	5 59	2 15	6 23	6 00	2 9 6 23	6 21	6 1	2 5 3 20	6 20	6 2	1 59	6 18	6 3	1 43 3 1
69	10	Sa	12 10 28	6 22	6 0	3 1	6 21	6 02	2 53 7 27	6 19	6 2	2 48 4 26	6 19	6 3	2 43	6 16	6 4	2 29 4 6
70	11	S	12 10 12	6 20	6 1	3 38	6 18	6 03	3 30 8 27	6 18	6 3	3 26 5 21	6 17	6 4	3 22	6 15	6 5	3 9 5 1
71	12	M	12 9 56	6 18	6 3	4 8	6 16	6 04	4 3 9 17	6 16	6 4	3 59 6 8	6 15	6 5	3 56	6 14	6 6	3 46 5 49
72	13	Tu	12 9 39	6 16	6 4	4 36	6 15	6 05	4 32 10 2	6 15	6 5	4 29 6 47	6 14	6 6	4 27	6 12	6 7	4 29 6 30
73	14	W	12 9 22	6 14	6 5	5 0	6 13	6 07	4 54 10 41	6 13	6 7	4 54 7 21	6 12	6 7	4 53	6 11	6 7	4 48 7 5
74	15	Th	12 9 5	6 12	6 7	5 22	6 12	6 08	5 22 11 17	6 12	6 8	5 21 7 52	6 11	6 8	5 20	6 9	6 8	5 19 7 38
75	16	Fr	12 8 48	6 10	6 8	5 45	6 10	6 09	5 45 mo.	6 10	6 9	5 46 8 23	6 10	6 9	5 47	6 8	6 9	5 48 8 9
76	17	Sa	12 8 31	6 8	6 9	rises	6 8	6 10	rises 0 9	6 8	6 10	rises 8 52	6 8	6 10	rises	6 7	6 10	rises 8 43
77	18	S	12 8 13	6 6	6 11	9 3	6 6	6 11	8 58 0 45	6 6	6 11	8 54 9 21	6 7	6 11	8 51	6 5	6 11	8 41 9 18
78	19	M	12 7 55	6 4	6 12	10 5	6 5	6 12	9 58 1 23	6 4	6 12	9 54 9 56	6 5	6 12	9 50	6 4	6 12	9 37 9 55
79	20	Tu	12 7 37	6 2	6 14	11 7	6 3	6 13	10 58 2 3	6 2	6 13	10 53 10 35	6 3	6 13	10 48	6 2	6 13	10 33 10 40
80	21	W	12 7 19	6 0	6 15	mo.	6 1	6 14	mo. 2 46	6 0	6 14	11 56 11 20	6 1	6 14	11 50	6 1	6 13	11 34 11 29
81	22	Th	12 7 1	5 58	6 16	0 7	5 59	6 15	0 0 3 34	5 59	6 15	mo. mo.	6 0	6 15	mo.	6 0	6 14	mo. mo.
82	23	Fr	12 6 43	5 56	6 17	1 1	5 57	6 16	0 54 4 28	5 58	6 16	0 50 0 12	5 58	6 16	0 44	5 59	6 15	0 27 0 23
83	24	Sa	12 6 24	5 55	6 19	1 54	5 56	6 17	1 46 5 26	5 56	6 17	1 41 1 16	5 57	6 17	1 36	5 58	6 15	1 21 1 24
84	25	S	12 6 6	5 53	6 20	2 40	5 55	6 19	2 31 6 26	5 55	6 18	2 27 2 26	5 55	6 17	2 23	5 57	6 16	2 10 2 29
85	26	M	12 5 48	5 51	6 21	3 19	5 53	6 20	3 14 7 29	5 53	6 19	3 10 3 39	5 54	6 18	3 7	5 55	6 17	2 57 3 33
86	27	Tu	12 5 29	5 49	6 22	3 53	5 51	6 21	3 49 8 28	5 51	6 20	3 47 4 44	5 52	6 19	3 45	5 54	6 17	3 38 4 35
87	28	W	12 5 11	5 47	6 23	4 24	5 50	6 22	4 22 9 22	5 50	6 21	4 21 5 42	5 50	6 20	4 21	5 52	6 18	4 17 5 31
88	29	Th	12 4 53	5 46	6 25	4 54	5 48	6 23	4 54 10 15	5 48	6 23	4 54 6 35	5 48	6 21	4 55	5 51	6 19	4 56 6 25
89	30	Fr	12 4 34	5 44	6 26	5 25	5 46	6 25	5 28 11 6	5 46	6 24	5 29 7 25	5 47	6 22	5 31	5 50	6 20	5 36 7 15
90	31	Sa	12 4 16	5 42	6 28	sets	5 44	6 26	sets 11 55	5 44	6 25	sets 8 12	5 46	6 23	sets	5 48	6 20	sets 8 3

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. H. M.	Central. D. H. M.	Mountain. D. H. M.	Pacific. D. H. M.
New moon.....	1	7 25 mo.	6 25 mo.	5 25 mo.	4 25 mo.	3 25 mo.
First quarter....	8	1 34 mo.	0 34 mo.	7 11 34 eve.	7 10 34 eve.	7 9 34 eve.
Full moon.....	16	4 12 mo.	3 12 mo.	2 12 mo.	1 12 mo.	0 12 mo.
Last quarter....	24	1 36 mo.	0 36 mo.	23 11 36 eve.	23 10 36 eve.	23 9 36 eve.
New moon.....	30	4 30 eve.	3 30 eve.	2 30 eve.	1 30 eve.	0 30 eve.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.
First quarter....	6	4 55 eve.
Full moon.....	14	9 2 eve.
Last quarter....	22	10 33 mo.
New moon.....	29	1 23 mo.

Day of year.	Day of month.	Day of week.	Sun at noon mark. Local time.	Calendar for Me. N. S., Out., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn. N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash. N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., & Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
91	1	S ...	12 35 8	5 40	6 29	8 57	5 42	6 27	8 51	eve.	5 43	6 26	8 47	9 0	5 44	6 24	8 43	5 47	6 21	8 31	8 50
92	2	M ..	12 34 0	5 38	6 30	10 8	5 41	6 28	9 59	1 13	5 41	6 27	9 55	9 46	5 43	6 25	9 50	5 46	6 22	9 36	9 39
93	3	Tu .	12 33 22	5 36	6 31	11 12	5 39	6 29	11 3	2 5	5 40	6 28	10 59	10 36	5 42	6 26	10 53	5 44	6 22	10 38	10 29
94	4	W ..	12 33 5	5 35	6 33	mo.	5 37	6 30	mo.	2 58	5 39	6 29	11 56	11 30	5 40	6 27	11 50	5 43	6 23	11 34	11 22
95	5	Th .	12 32 47	5 33	6 34	0 9	5 36	6 31	0 0	3 53	5 37	6 30	mo.	eve.	5 38	6 28	mo.	5 42	6 23	mo.	eve.
96	6	Fr .	12 32 30	5 31	6 35	0 58	5 34	6 32	0 49	4 52	5 35	6 31	0 45	1 48	5 36	6 29	0 40	5 41	6 24	0 25	1 29
97	7	Sa ..	12 32 12	5 30	6 36	1 36	5 33	6 33	1 28	5 55	5 31	6 32	1 24	3 10	5 31	6 30	1 19	5 40	6 25	1 6	2 36
98	8	S ...	12 31 55	5 28	6 37	2 8	5 31	6 34	2 2	6 57	5 32	6 33	1 58	4 3	5 33	6 31	1 55	5 38	6 26	1 43	3 39
99	9	M ..	12 31 39	5 26	6 39	2 37	5 29	6 35	2 33	7 52	5 30	6 34	2 29	4 53	5 32	6 32	2 26	5 37	6 26	2 19	4 32
100	10	Tu .	12 31 22	5 24	6 40	3 2	5 27	6 36	2 59	8 41	5 28	6 35	2 58	5 35	5 30	6 33	2 56	5 36	6 27	2 51	5 16
101	11	W ..	12 31 6	5 22	6 41	3 25	5 25	6 37	3 23	9 25	5 26	6 36	3 22	6 11	5 28	6 34	3 23	5 34	6 28	3 19	5 55
102	12	Th .	12 30 50	5 21	6 42	3 48	5 24	6 38	3 48	10 3	5 25	6 37	3 47	6 41	5 27	6 35	3 48	5 33	6 29	3 49	6 30
103	13	Fr .	12 30 34	5 19	6 43	4 12	5 22	6 40	4 14	10 40	5 23	6 38	4 14	7 15	5 25	6 36	4 15	5 31	6 29	4 19	7 5
104	14	Sa ..	12 30 19	5 17	6 45	4 35	5 21	6 41	4 39	11 16	5 22	6 39	4 38	7 46	5 24	6 37	4 43	5 30	6 30	4 49	7 38
105	15	S ...	12 30 4	5 15	6 46	rises	5 19	6 42	rises	11 54	5 20	6 40	rises	8 19	5 23	6 38	rises	5 29	6 31	rises	8 14
106	16	M ..	11 59 49	5 13	6 47	9 1	5 17	6 43	8 52	mo.	5 19	6 41	8 48	8 52	5 21	6 39	8 43	5 28	6 31	8 34	8 51
107	17	Tu .	11 59 34	5 11	6 49	10 1	5 16	6 44	9 52	0 32	5 17	6 42	9 48	9 30	5 20	6 40	9 42	5 27	6 32	9 32	9 32
108	18	W ..	11 59 21	5 9	6 50	10 58	5 14	6 45	10 48	1 12	5 16	6 44	10 44	10 13	5 19	6 41	10 38	5 26	6 33	10 24	10 18
109	19	Th .	11 59 7	5 7	6 51	11 51	5 13	6 46	11 42	1 55	5 14	6 45	11 38	11 0	5 17	6 42	11 32	5 24	6 34	11 16	11 7
110	20	Fr .	11 58 54	5 5	6 53	mo.	5 11	6 47	mo.	2 42	5 13	6 46	mo.	11 55	5 16	6 43	mo.	5 23	6 34	mo.	mo.
111	21	Sa ..	11 58 42	5 3	6 54	0 37	5 9	6 48	0 28	3 33	5 11	6 47	0 24	mo.	5 14	6 44	0 19	5 22	6 35	0 3	0 2
112	22	S ...	11 58 29	5 2	6 56	1 17	5 8	6 50	1 11	4 30	5 10	6 48	1 7	0 57	5 13	6 45	1 4	5 21	6 36	0 49	1 0
113	23	M ..	11 58 17	5 0	6 57	1 51	5 7	6 51	1 47	5 30	5 8	6 49	1 44	2 7	5 11	6 46	1 42	5 20	6 36	1 29	2 5
114	24	Tu .	11 58 6	4 59	6 58	2 23	5 5	6 52	2 21	6 30	5 7	6 50	2 19	3 16	5 10	6 47	2 18	5 19	6 37	2 6	3 8
115	25	W ..	11 57 55	4 57	6 59	2 52	5 4	6 53	2 52	7 33	5 5	6 51	2 52	4 21	5 9	6 47	2 51	5 18	6 38	2 43	4 10
116	26	Th .	11 57 45	4 56	7 0	3 21	5 2	6 54	3 23	8 31	5 4	6 52	3 24	5 20	5 7	6 48	3 24	5 17	6 39	3 19	5 9
117	27	Fr .	11 57 35	4 54	7 2	3 52	5 0	6 55	3 56	9 29	5 3	6 53	4 1	6 14	5 6	6 49	4 0	5 16	6 40	3 59	6 3
118	28	Sa ..	11 57 26	4 53	7 3	4 28	4 59	6 56	4 33	10 22	5 1	6 54	4 37	7 4	5 4	6 50	4 40	5 15	6 41	4 44	6 55
119	29	S ...	11 57 17	4 51	7 4	sets	4 58	6 57	sets	11 14	5 0	6 55	sets	7 52	5 3	6 51	sets	5 14	6 41	sets	7 45
120	30	M ..	11 57 9	4 50	7 5	8 52	4 56	6 58	8 44	eve.	4 59	6 56	8 39	8 40	5 2	6 52	8 34	5 13	6 42	8 20	8 33

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First quarter....	6	9 59 mo.	8 39 mo.	7 39 mo.	6 39 mo.	5 39 mo.
Full moon.....	14	11 37 mo.	10 37 mo.	9 37 mo.	8 37 mo.	7 37 mo.
Last quarter....	21	4 31 eve.	3 31 eve.	2 31 eve.	1 31 eve.	12 31 eve.
New moon.....	28	10 50 mo.	9 50 mo.	8 50 mo.	7 50 mo.	6 50 mo.

Sun at noon mark. Local time.....

Day of week.....

Day of month.....

Day of year.....

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time H. M. S.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston. H. M.	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N. Y. H. M.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, Cent. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Charleston. H. M.
121	1	Tu	11 57 1	4 48	7 6	9 54	4 55	6 59	9 46	12 56	4 57	6 57	9 43	9 30	5 1	6 53	9 37	5 12	6 43	9 20	9 21
122	2	W	11 56 54	4 47	7 7	10 46	4 54	7 0	10 39	1 45	4 56	6 58	10 35	10 29	5 0	6 54	10 30	5 11	6 43	10 13	10 10
123	3	Th	11 56 47	4 45	7 9	11 30	4 53	7 1	11 23	2 37	4 55	6 59	11 20	11 15	4 58	6 55	11 15	5 10	6 44	11 0	11 1
124	4	Fr	11 56 41	4 44	7 10	mo.	4 51	7 3	mo.	3 30	4 53	7 0	11 59	eve.	4 57	6 56	11 55	5 9	6 45	11 42	11 59
125	5	Sa	11 56 36	4 42	7 11	0 7	4 49	7 4	0 1	4 25	4 52	7 1	mo.	1 21	4 56	6 57	mo.	5 8	6 45	mo.	eve.
126	6	S	11 56 31	4 41	7 12	0 38	4 48	7 5	0 34	5 22	4 51	7 2	0 31	2 26	4 55	6 58	0 28	5 7	6 46	0 18	2 0
127	7	M	11 56 26	4 40	7 13	1 5	4 46	7 6	1 2	6 17	4 50	7 3	1 0	3 22	4 54	6 59	0 58	5 6	6 47	0 51	3 0
128	8	Tu	11 56 22	4 38	7 14	1 28	4 45	7 7	1 27	7 10	4 49	7 4	1 26	4 10	4 53	7 0	1 25	5 5	6 47	1 22	3 50
129	9	W	11 56 19	4 37	7 16	1 51	4 44	7 9	1 51	7 57	4 47	7 6	1 51	4 51	4 52	7 1	1 51	5 4	6 48	1 50	4 36
130	10	Th	11 56 16	4 36	7 17	2 14	4 43	7 10	2 15	8 40	4 46	7 7	2 16	5 28	4 51	7 2	2 17	5 3	6 49	2 20	5 15
131	11	Fr	11 56 14	4 35	7 18	2 38	4 42	7 11	2 41	9 21	4 45	7 8	2 42	6 3	4 50	7 3	2 44	5 3	6 50	2 50	5 53
132	12	Sa	11 56 12	4 34	7 19	3 4	4 41	7 12	3 8	10 1	4 44	7 9	3 10	6 38	4 49	7 4	3 14	5 2	6 51	3 23	6 30
133	13	S	11 56 11	4 32	7 21	3 34	4 40	7 13	3 41	10 42	4 43	7 10	3 43	7 14	4 48	7 5	3 47	5 1	6 52	4 0	7 8
134	14	M	11 56 11	4 31	7 22	4 8	4 39	7 14	4 15	11 22	4 43	7 10	4 18	7 50	4 48	7 5	4 23	5 0	6 53	4 39	7 48
135	15	Tu	11 56 11	4 30	7 23	4 51	4 38	7 15	4 59	mo.	4 42	7 11	5 3	8 30	4 47	7 6	5 8	4 59	6 54	5 26	8 30
136	16	W	11 56 11	4 29	7 24	5 40	4 37	7 16	5 48	0 5	4 41	7 12	5 52	9 12	4 46	7 7	5 58	4 59	6 54	6 16	9 12
137	17	Th	11 56 12	4 28	7 25	rises	4 36	7 17	rises	0 48	4 40	7 13	rises	9 59	4 45	7 8	rises	4 58	6 55	rises	10 0
138	18	Fr	11 56 14	4 27	7 26	11 18	4 35	7 18	11 14	1 33	4 39	7 14	11 9	10 47	4 44	7 9	11 4	4 58	6 56	10 50	10 49
139	19	Sa	11 56 16	4 26	7 27	11 54	4 34	7 19	11 49	2 23	4 38	7 15	11 47	11 41	4 43	7 10	11 44	4 57	6 56	11 33	11 42
140	20	S	11 56 19	4 25	7 28	mo.	4 33	7 20	mo.	3 14	4 37	7 16	mo.	mo.	4 42	7 11	mo.	4 57	6 57	mo.	mo.
141	21	M	11 56 23	4 24	7 29	0 25	4 32	7 21	0 22	4 11	4 36	7 17	0 21	0 40	4 41	7 12	0 19	4 56	6 57	0 12	0 40
142	22	Tu	11 56 27	4 23	7 30	0 54	4 31	7 22	0 53	5 10	4 35	7 18	0 52	1 46	4 40	7 13	0 52	4 56	6 58	0 49	1 41
143	23	W	11 56 31	4 22	7 31	1 25	4 30	7 23	1 25	6 10	4 34	7 19	1 25	2 52	4 39	7 14	1 25	4 55	6 59	1 25	2 44
144	24	Th	11 56 36	4 22	7 33	1 58	4 30	7 24	1 55	7 10	4 34	7 20	1 56	3 56	4 39	7 15	1 58	4 55	6 59	2 2	3 46
145	25	Fr	11 56 42	4 21	7 34	2 24	4 29	7 25	2 28	8 11	4 33	7 21	2 29	4 57	4 38	7 16	2 32	4 54	7 0	2 40	4 46
146	26	Sa	11 56 48	4 20	7 35	3 0	4 28	7 26	3 5	9 9	4 32	7 22	3 8	5 53	4 38	7 16	3 12	4 54	7 0	3 24	5 44
147	27	S	11 56 55	4 19	7 36	3 43	4 27	7 27	3 49	10 4	4 32	7 23	3 52	6 46	4 37	7 17	3 57	4 54	7 1	4 11	6 38
148	28	M	11 57 2	4 18	7 37	4 29	4 27	7 28	4 36	10 57	4 31	7 24	4 40	7 37	4 37	7 18	4 45	4 53	7 1	5 2	7 28
149	29	Tu	11 57 10	4 18	7 37	sets	4 26	7 28	sets	11 46	4 31	7 25	sets	8 27	4 37	7 19	sets	4 53	7 2	sets	8 16
150	30	W	11 57 18	4 17	7 38	9 23	4 26	7 29	9 16	eve.	4 30	7 25	9 12	9 16	4 36	7 20	9 7	4 53	7 2	8 51	9 4
151	31	Th	11 57 26	4 16	7 39	10 3	4 25	7 30	9 55	1 26	4 30	7 26	9 54	10 5	4 36	7 20	9 49	4 52	7 3	9 35	9 50

6th Month.	JUNE.	30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. H. M.	Central. H. M.	Mountain. D. H. M.	Pacific. D. H. M.
First quarter....	5	2 59 mo.	1 59 mo.	0 59 mo.	4 11 59 eve.	4 10 59 eve.
Full moon........	12	11 38 eve.	10 38 eve.	9 38 eve.	8 38 eve.	7 38 eve.
Last quarter....	19	8 57 eve.	7 57 eve.	6 57 eve.	5 57 eve.	4 57 eve.
New moon......	26	9 27 eve.	8 27 eve.	7 27 eve.	6 27 eve.	5 27 eve.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. W. Boston	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	H. W. Charleston
			H.M.S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
152	1	Fr .	11 57 35	4 16	7 40	10 37	4 25	7 31	10 32	2 14	4 30	7 26	10 30	10 56	4 36	7 21	10 26	4 52	7 3	10 15	10 38
153	2	Sa .	11 57 44	4 15	7 41	11 6	4 25	7 32	11 2	3 3	4 29	7 27	11 1	11 49	4 35	7 21	10 58	4 52	7 4	10 50	11 28
154	3	S ...	11 57 54	4 15	7 42	11 29	4 24	7 32	11 27	3 53	4 29	7 28	11 26	eve.	4 35	7 22	11 25	4 51	7 5	11 21	eve.
155	4	M ..	11 58 4	4 14	7 43	11 53	4 24	7 33	11 53	4 42	4 28	7 28	11 53	1 33	4 35	7 22	11 52	4 51	7 6	11 52	1 12
156	5	Tu .	11 58 14	4 14	7 43	mo.	4 23	7 33	mo.	5 31	4 28	7 29	mo.	2 24	4 34	7 23	mo.	4 50	7 7	mo.	2 5
157	6	W ..	11 58 24	4 14	7 44	0 16	4 23	7 34	0 17	6 20	4 28	7 30	0 17	3 11	4 34	7 23	0 18	4 50	7 7	0 20	2 57
158	7	Th .	11 58 35	4 13	7 45	0 40	4 23	7 35	0 42	7 8	4 27	7 31	0 43	3 55	4 34	7 24	0 45	4 50	7 8	0 49	3 45
159	8	Fr .	11 58 46	4 13	7 45	1 5	4 22	7 35	1 9	7 54	4 27	7 31	1 10	4 39	4 34	7 25	1 13	4 50	7 8	1 21	4 31
160	9	Sa .	11 58 58	4 13	7 46	1 33	4 22	7 36	1 38	8 40	4 27	7 32	1 40	5 20	4 34	7 25	1 44	4 50	7 9	1 56	5 15
161	10	S ...	11 59 10	4 12	7 46	2 5	4 22	7 36	2 12	9 25	4 26	7 32	2 15	6 1	4 33	7 26	2 20	4 50	7 9	2 35	5 59
162	11	M ..	11 59 21	4 12	7 47	2 44	4 22	7 37	2 52	10 9	4 26	7 32	2 55	6 44	4 33	7 26	3 1	4 50	7 9	3 18	6 41
163	12	Tu .	11 59 33	4 12	7 47	3 33	4 22	7 37	3 41	10 53	4 26	7 33	3 45	7 28	4 33	7 27	3 50	4 50	7 9	4 8	7 25
164	13	W ..	11 59 46	4 12	7 48	rises	4 22	7 38	rises	11 40	4 26	7 33	rises	8 12	4 33	7 27	rises	4 50	7 10	rises	8 10
165	14	Th .	11 59 58	4 12	7 48	9 17	4 22	7 38	9 10	mo.	4 26	7 33	9 7	8 58	4 33	7 28	9 2	4 50	7 10	8 47	8 55
166	15	Fr .	12 0 11	4 12	7 49	9 56	4 22	7 39	9 51	0 27	4 26	7 34	9 48	9 46	4 33	7 28	9 44	4 50	7 10	9 32	9 41
167	16	Sa .	12 0 23	4 12	7 49	10 29	4 22	7 39	10 25	1 15	4 26	7 34	10 23	10 36	4 33	7 28	10 20	4 50	7 10	10 12	10 31
168	17	S ...	12 0 36	4 12	7 50	10 59	4 22	7 39	10 57	2 5	4 27	7 35	10 56	11 27	4 33	7 29	10 54	4 59	7 11	10 50	11 22
169	18	M ..	12 0 49	4 12	7 50	11 28	4 22	7 40	11 28	2 57	4 27	7 35	11 28	mo.	4 33	7 29	11 27	4 50	7 11	11 27	mo.
170	19	Tu .	12 1 2	4 12	7 50	11 56	4 22	7 40	11 58	3 52	4 27	7 35	11 58	0 21	4 33	7 29	11 59	4 51	7 11	mo.	0 19
171	20	W ..	12 1 15	4 12	7 51	mo.	4 22	7 40	mo.	4 50	4 27	7 36	mo.	1 22	4 33	7 29	mo.	4 51	7 12	0 3	1 17
172	21	Th .	12 1 28	4 12	7 51	0 26	4 23	7 40	0 29	5 50	4 27	7 36	0 31	2 27	4 33	7 29	0 33	4 51	7 12	0 40	2 20
173	22	Fr .	12 1 41	4 13	7 51	0 59	4 23	7 40	1 4	6 50	4 28	7 36	1 7	3 33	4 34	7 29	1 10	4 51	7 12	1 22	3 24
174	23	Sa .	12 1 54	4 13	7 51	1 37	4 23	7 41	1 43	7 52	4 28	7 36	1 47	4 37	4 34	7 30	1 52	4 51	7 12	2 6	4 27
175	24	S ...	12 2 7	4 13	7 51	2 21	4 24	7 41	2 28	8 51	4 28	7 37	2 32	5 37	4 34	7 30	2 37	4 52	7 12	2 54	5 28
176	25	M ..	12 2 20	4 14	7 51	3 13	4 24	7 41	3 21	9 49	4 28	7 37	3 24	6 32	4 35	7 30	3 30	4 52	7 13	3 47	6 21
177	26	Tu .	12 2 33	4 14	7 51	4 10	4 24	7 41	4 18	10 41	4 29	7 37	4 21	7 25	4 35	7 30	4 27	4 52	7 13	4 44	7 12
178	27	W ..	12 2 45	4 14	7 51	sets	4 25	7 41	sets	11 31	4 29	7 37	sets	8 15	4 35	7 30	sets	4 53	7 13	sets	8 0
179	28	Th .	12 2 58	4 15	7 51	8 35	4 25	7 41	8 30	eve.	4 29	7 37	8 27	9 2	4 36	7 30	8 23	4 53	7 13	8 11	8 45
180	29	Fr .	12 3 10	4 15	7 51	9 6	4 26	7 41	9 2	1 4	4 30	7 37	9 0	9 47	4 36	7 30	8 57	4 51	7 13	8 48	9 28
181	30	Sa .	12 3 22	4 16	7 51	9 32	4 26	7 41	9 30	1 48	4 30	7 37	9 29	10 30	4 36	7 30	9 27	4 51	7 13	9 22	10 10

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
First quarter	4	Inter-Col.
Full moon	12	8 14 eve.
Last quarter	19	9 22 mo.
New moon	26	1 31 mo.
		Eastern.
		7 14 eve.
		8 22 mo.
		0 31 mo.
		8 43 mo.
		Central.
		6 14 eve.
		7 22 mo.
		11 31 eve.
		7 43 mo.
		Mountain.
		5 14 eve.
		6 22 mo.
		10 31 eve.
		6 43 mo.
		Pacific.
		4 14 eve.
		5 22 mo.
		9 31 eve.
		5 43 mo.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Local time—Sun at noon mark.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
182	1	S ...	12 3 34	4 16	7 50	9 58	4 27	7 40	9 57	2 32	4 31	7 36	9 56	11 10	4 37	7 29	9 55	4 54	7 13	9 52	10 51
183	2	M ..	12 3 45	4 17	7 50	10 21	4 27	7 40	10 21	3 14	4 31	7 36	10 21	11 50	4 37	7 29	10 21	4 55	7 13	10 21	11 35
184	3	Tu .	12 3 56	4 17	7 50	10 44	4 28	7 40	10 46	3 59	4 32	7 36	10 46	eve.	4 38	7 29	10 48	4 55	7 12	10 51	eve.
185	4	W ..	12 4 7	4 18	7 50	11 6	4 28	7 40	11 10	4 45	4 32	7 36	11 11	1 10	4 38	7 29	11 14	4 56	7 12	11 22	1 7
186	5	Th .	12 4 18	4 19	7 50	11 33	4 29	7 40	11 38	5 31	4 33	7 36	11 40	1 55	4 39	7 29	11 44	4 56	7 12	11 55	1 58
187	6	Fr .	12 4 28	4 19	7 49	mo.	4 29	7 39	mo.	6 19	4 33	7 35	mo.	2 49	4 40	7 28	mo.	4 57	7 12	mo.	2 51
188	7	Sa .	12 4 38	4 20	7 49	0 2	4 30	7 39	0 8	7 8	4 34	7 35	0 11	3 42	4 40	7 28	0 16	4 57	7 12	0 30	3 45
189	8	S ...	12 4 47	4 21	7 49	0 39	4 31	7 39	0 46	7 59	4 34	7 35	0 50	4 36	4 41	7 28	0 55	4 58	7 12	1 11	4 37
190	9	M ..	12 4 57	4 21	7 48	1 23	4 31	7 39	1 31	8 49	4 35	7 34	1 34	5 29	4 42	7 28	1 40	4 58	7 12	1 57	5 28
191	10	Tu .	12 5 5	4 22	7 48	2 15	4 32	7 38	2 23	9 39	4 36	7 34	2 26	6 20	4 42	7 28	2 32	4 59	7 12	2 49	6 17
192	11	W ..	12 5 13	4 23	7 47	3 17	4 33	7 37	3 24	10 28	4 37	7 33	3 28	7 9	4 43	7 27	3 33	4 59	7 11	3 49	7 4
193	12	Th .	12 5 21	4 24	7 47	4 23	4 34	7 37	4 30	11 16	4 38	7 33	4 33	7 57	4 44	7 27	4 38	5 0	7 11	4 53	7 50
194	13	Fr .	12 5 28	4 25	7 46	rises	4 35	7 36	rises	mo.	4 38	7 32	rises	8 45	4 44	7 27	rises	5 0	7 11	rises	8 36
195	14	Sa .	12 5 35	4 26	7 45	9 2	4 35	7 36	8 59	0 5	4 39	7 32	8 58	9 32	4 45	7 26	8 56	5 1	7 10	8 50	9 23
196	15	S ...	12 5 42	4 27	7 44	9 31	4 36	7 35	9 30	0 55	4 40	7 31	9 30	10 21	4 46	7 26	9 30	5 1	7 10	9 28	10 12
197	16	M ..	12 5 47	4 28	7 44	10 0	4 37	7 34	10 1	1 45	4 41	7 31	10 2	11 10	4 47	7 25	10 2	5 2	7 9	10 5	11 3
198	17	Tu .	12 5 53	4 29	7 43	10 29	4 38	7 34	10 32	2 38	4 42	7 30	10 33	mo.	4 48	7 25	10 35	5 2	7 9	10 42	11 57
199	18	W ..	12 5 58	4 30	7 42	11 2	4 38	7 33	11 6	3 32	4 42	7 29	11 9	0 2	4 48	7 24	11 12	5 3	7 8	11 22	mo.
200	19	Th .	12 6 2	4 31	7 41	11 39	4 39	7 32	11 45	4 30	4 43	7 29	11 48	1 0	4 49	7 23	11 52	5 4	7 8	mo.	0 54
201	20	Fr .	12 6 6	4 32	7 40	mo.	4 40	7 32	mo.	5 29	4 44	7 28	mo.	2 4	4 50	7 22	mo.	5 5	7 7	0 5	1 57
202	21	Sa .	12 6 9	4 33	7 39	0 20	4 41	7 31	0 27	6 32	4 45	7 27	0 30	3 14	4 51	7 22	0 35	5 5	7 7	0 51	3 4
203	22	S ...	12 6 12	4 34	7 38	1 7	4 42	7 30	1 15	7 35	4 46	7 26	1 18	4 21	4 52	7 21	1 24	5 6	7 6	1 41	4 11
204	23	M ..	12 6 14	4 35	7 37	2 1	4 43	7 29	2 9	8 35	4 47	7 26	2 12	5 25	4 53	7 20	2 18	5 6	7 5	2 35	5 11
205	24	Tu .	12 6 16	4 36	7 36	3 0	4 44	7 28	3 7	9 32	4 48	7 25	3 11	6 21	4 53	7 19	3 16	5 7	7 5	3 32	6 7
206	25	W ..	12 6 17	4 37	7 35	4 1	4 45	7 27	4 7	10 25	4 49	7 24	4 11	7 12	4 54	7 18	4 15	5 8	7 4	4 30	6 57
207	26	Th .	12 6 17	4 38	7 34	sets	4 46	7 26	sets	11 12	4 50	7 23	sets	7 58	4 55	7 18	sets	5 8	7 3	sets	7 41
208	27	Fr .	12 6 17	4 39	7 33	7 35	4 47	7 25	7 32	11 58	4 51	7 22	7 30	8 40	4 56	7 17	7 28	5 9	7 3	7 21	8 23
209	28	Sa .	12 6 16	4 40	7 32	8 1	4 48	7 24	7 59	eve.	4 52	7 21	7 58	9 20	4 56	7 16	7 57	5 10	7 2	7 52	9 2
210	29	S ...	12 6 15	4 41	7 31	8 24	4 49	7 23	8 24	1 19	4 52	7 20	8 23	9 55	4 57	7 15	8 23	5 11	7 1	8 22	9 39
211	30	M ..	12 6 13	4 42	7 30	8 47	4 50	7 22	8 48	1 57	4 53	7 19	8 49	10 28	4 58	7 14	8 50	5 11	7 1	8 52	10 14
212	31	Tu .	12 6 10	4 43	7 28	9 11	4 51	7 20	9 13	2 35	4 54	7 18	9 15	10 59	4 59	7 13	9 16	5 12	7 0	9 22	10 56

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.
First quarter....	3	12 45 eve.
Full moon.....	10	5 30 eve.
Last quarter....	17	7 46 mo.
New moon.....	24	11 53 eve.

Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
12 45 eve.	11 45 mo.	10 45 mo.	9 45 mo.	8 45 mo.
5 30 eve.	4 30 eve.	3 30 eve.	2 30 eve.	1 30 eve.
7 46 mo.	6 46 mo.	5 46 mo.	4 46 mo.	3 46 mo.
11 53 eve.	10 53 eve.	9 53 eve.	8 53 eve.	7 53 eve.

Sun at noon mark. Local time.....	H. M. S.	12 6 7	12 6 4	12 59 59	12 5 54	12 5 48	12 5 42	12 5 35	12 5 28	12 5 20	12 5 11	12 5 2	12 4 52	12 4 42	12 4 31	12 4 19	12 4 7	12 3 55	12 3 42	12 3 29	12 3 15	12 3 1	12 2 46	12 2 31	12 2 15	12 1 59	12 1 42	12 1 26	12 1 8	12 0 51	12 0 33	12 0 14
Day of week.....		W	Th	Fr	Sa	S	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	S	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	S	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sa	S	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	S
Day of month.....		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Day of year.....		213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243

Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.	Sun rises.	H M	Sun sets.	H M	Moon sets.	H M
	4 45	7 27	9 38			
	4 46	7 25	10 3			
	4 47	7 21	10 36			
	4 48	7 23	11 16			
	4 49	7 21	mo.			
	4 51	7 20	0 4			
	4 52	7 18	0 58			
	4 53	7 17	2 2			
	4 54	7 16	3 12			
	4 55	7 15	4 27			
	4 57	7 13	rises			
	4 58	7 12	8 1			
	4 59	7 10	8 32			
	5 00	7 8	9 4			
	5 1	7 7	9 40			
	5 3	7 6	10 21			
	5 4	7 4	11 7			
	5 5	7 2	11 58			
	5 6	7 0	mo.			
	5 7	6 59	0 51			
	5 9	6 57	1 46			
	5 10	6 55	2 55			
	5 11	6 53	3 57			
	5 12	6 52	4 59			
	5 13	6 50	sets			
	5 14	6 49	6 53			
	5 16	6 47	7 16			
	5 17	6 45	7 41			
	5 18	6 43	8 7			
	5 19	6 42	8 37			
	5 21	6 40	9 13			

Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.	Sun rises.	H M	Sun sets.	H M	Moon sets.	H M	H. W. Boston.	H M
	4 53	7 19	9 41		3 13			
	4 54	7 18	10 8		3 58			
	4 55	7 17	10 42		4 45			
	4 56	7 15	11 23		5 35			
	4 57	7 14	mo.		6 28			
	4 58	7 12	0 12		7 22			
	4 59	7 11	1 4		8 17			
	5 0	7 10	2 2		9 11			
	5 1	7 9	3 18		10 05			
	5 2	7 8	4 33		10 56			
	5 3	7 7	rises		11 46			
	5 4	7 5	8 1		mo.			
	5 5	7 4	8 34		0 36			
	5 6	7 2	9 8		1 27			
	5 7	7 0	9 45		2 18			
	5 8	6 59	10 27		3 11			
	5 9	6 57	11 14		4 9			
	5 10	6 56	mo.		5 10			
	5 11	6 55	0 6		6 13			
	5 12	6 53	1 0		7 19			
	5 13	6 51	1 55		8 20			
	5 14	6 52	3 1		9 15			
	5 15	6 50	4 2		10 5			
	5 16	6 49	5 2		10 50			
	5 17	6 47	5 59		11 31			
	5 18	6 46	sets					
	5 19	6 44	6 51		eve.			
	5 20	6 43	7 18		0 45			
	5 21	6 41	7 44		1 22			
	5 22	6 40	8 16		1 59			
	5 23	6 38	8 47		2 38			
	5 24	6 36	9 24		3 19			
	5 25	6 34	9 24		11 25			

Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., No. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.	Sun rises.	H M	Sun sets.	H M	Moon sets.	H M	H. W. N. Y.	H M
	4 55	7 16	9 43		11 30			
	4 56	7 15	10 11		eve.			
	4 57	7 14	10 46		12 55			
	4 58	7 13	11 27		1 50			
	4 59	7 12	mo.		2 53			
	5 0	7 10	0 15		3 59			
	5 1	7 9	1 9		5 0			
	5 2	7 8	2 12		5 57			
	5 3	7 7	3 21		6 50			
	5 4	7 5	4 31		7 40			
	5 5	7 4	rises		8 28			
	5 6	7 3	8 2		9 15			
	5 7	7 2	8 35		10 1			
	5 8	7 0	9 10		10 49			
	5 9	6 59	9 48		11 41			
	5 10	6 57	10 31		mo.			
	5 11	6 56	11 18		0 38			
	5 12	6 55	mo.		1 46			
	5 13	6 53	0 9		3 0			
	5 14	6 52	1 3		4 11			
	5 15	6 50	1 59		5 11			
	5 16	6 49	3 4		6 8			
	5 17	6 47	4 4		6 55			
	5 18	6 46	5 4		7 35			
	5 19	6 44	sets		8 13			
	5 20	6 43	6 54		8 46			
	5 21	6 41	7 18		9 19			
	5 22	6 40	7 46		9 48			
	5 23	6 38	8 16		10 15			
	5 24	6 36	8 47		10 48			
	5 25	6 34	9 24		11 25			

Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., K. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.	Sun rises.	H M	Sun sets.	H M	Moon sets.	H M
	5 0	7 11	9 46			
	5 1	7 10	10 15			
	5 2	7 9	10 51			
	5 3	7 8	11 32			
	5 4	7 7	mo.			
	5 5	7 6	0 21			
	5 6	7 5	1 15			
	5 7	7 4	2 17			
	5 7	7 3	3 26			
	5 8	7 1	4 37			
	5 9	7 0	rises			
	5 10	6 58	8 2			
	5 11	6 57	8 37			
	5 12	6 56	9 12			
	5 13	6 55	9 52			
	5 14	6 54	10 36			
	5 15	6 52	11 23			
	5 15	6 51	mo.			
	5 16	6 50	0 15			
	5 17	6 48	1 10			
	5 17	6 47	2 5			
	5 18	6 47	3 9			
	5 19	6 45	4 8			
	5 20	6 44	5 6			
	5 21	6 43	5 6			
	5 22	6 41	sets			
	5 23	6 40	6 51			
	5 24	6 38	7 20			
	5 25	6 37	7 48			
	5 26	6 35	8 18			
	5 27	6 34	8 51			
	5 28	6 32	9 29			

Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.	Sun rises.	H M	Sun sets.	H M	Moon sets.	H M	H. W. Charleston.	H M
	5 12	6 59	9 53		11 31			
	5 13	6 58	10 27		eve.			
	5 14	6 57	11 5		1 7			
	5 15	6 56	11 49		2 3			
	5 15	6 55	mo.		3 3			
	5 16	6 54	0 38		4 1			
	5 17	6 54	1 32		4 59			
	5 17	6 53	2 32		5 51			
	5 18	6 52	3 39		6 41			
	5 19	6 51	4 46		7 30			
	5 20	6 50	rises		8 18			
	5 20	6 49	8 3		9 5			
	5 21	6 48	8 42		9 52			
	5 22	6 47	9 21		10 41			
	5 22	6 46	10 4		11 35			
	5 23	6 45	10 50		mo.			
	5 23	6 43	11 39		0 31			
	5 24	6 42	mo.		1 38			
	5 25	6 41	0 32		2 47			
	5 26	6 40	1 28		3 55			
	5 27	6 38	2 24		4 55			
	5 27	6 37	3 22		5 49			
	5 28	6 36	4 18		6 37			
	5 29	6 35	5 12		7 19			
	5 30	6 33	sets		7 57			
	5 30	6 32	6 56		8 32			
	5 31	6 31	7 24		9 5			
	5 31	6 30	7 55		9 38			
	5 32	6 29	8 28		10 13			
	5 33	6 27	9 5		10 52			
	5 33	6 26	9 45		11 36			

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	Inter-Col.	H. M.	Eastern.	D. H. M.	Central.	D. H. M.	Mountain.	D. H. M.	Pacific.
First quarter....	2	3 56 mo.		2 56 mo.		1 56 mo.		0 56 mo.		1 11 56 eve.	
Full moon.....	9	1 6 mo.		0 6 mo.		8 11 56 eve.		8 10 56 eve.		8 9 56 eve.	
Last quarter....	15	4 57 eve.		3 57 eve.		2 57 eve.		1 57 eve.		12 57 eve.	
New moon.....	23	3 57 eve.		2 57 eve.		1 57 eve.		12 57 eve.		11 57 mo.	

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun at noon mark. Local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.				Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York city: So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.				
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.				
			H. M. S.	H M	H M	H M		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M		H M	H M	H M	H M				
244	1	Sa	11 59 56	5 22	6 38	9 56		5 25	6 33	10 4	4 5	5 26	6 32	10 7	eve.	5 28	6 30	10 13		5 34	6 24	10 30	eve.				
245	2	S	11 59 37	5 23	6 36	10 45		5 26	6 31	10 53	4 56	5 27	6 31	10 57	1 9	5 29	6 29	11 3		5 35	6 23	11 20	1 24				
246	3	M	11 59 18	5 24	6 34	11 45		5 27	6 30	11 52	5 52	5 28	6 30	11 56	2 16	5 30	6 28	mo.		5 35	6 22	mo.	2 26				
247	4	Tu	11 58 58	5 25	6 32	mo.		5 28	6 28	mo.	6 51	5 29	6 28	mo.	3 27	5 31	6 26	0 1		5 36	6 20	0 17	3 29				
248	5	W	11 58 38	5 27	6 30	0 50		5 29	6 26	0 57	7 50	5 30	6 26	1 0	4 35	5 32	6 24	1 04		5 37	6 19	1 19	4 30				
249	6	Th	11 58 18	5 28	6 28	2 1		5 30	6 24	2 7	8 47	5 31	6 24	2 9	5 37	5 33	6 22	2 13		5 38	6 18	2 25	5 28				
250	7	Fr	11 57 58	5 29	6 26	3 15		5 31	6 23	3 19	9 41	5 32	6 22	3 21	6 30	5 34	6 20	3 23		5 39	6 17	3 32	6 20				
251	8	Sa	11 57 37	5 30	6 24	4 33		5 32	6 22	4 35	10 35	5 33	6 21	4 36	7 20	5 35	6 20	4 37		5 39	6 16	4 42	7 9				
252	9	S	11 57 17	5 31	6 22	5 50		5 34	6 20	5 50	11 26	5 34	6 19	5 50	8 7	5 36	6 18	5 51		5 40	6 14	5 51	7 56				
253	10	M	11 56 56	5 32	6 20	rises		5 35	6 18	rises	mo.	5 35	6 17	rises	8 54	5 37	6 16	rises		5 41	6 13	rises	8 42				
254	11	Tu	11 56 35	5 34	6 19	7 39		5 36	6 16	7 43	0 16	5 36	6 15	7 46	9 40	5 38	6 14	7 49		5 41	6 11	7 59	9 29				
255	12	W	11 56 14	5 36	6 17	8 29		5 37	6 14	8 33	1 6	5 37	6 14	8 34	10 29	5 39	6 13	8 37		5 42	6 10	8 45	10 20				
256	13	Th	11 55 53	5 37	6 15	9 5		5 38	6 13	9 12	1 58	5 38	6 13	9 15	11 21	5 39	6 12	9 20		5 42	6 9	9 35	11 15				
257	14	Fr	11 55 32	5 38	6 13	9 53		5 39	6 11	10 1	2 51	5 39	6 11	10 4	mo.	5 40	6 10	10 10		5 43	6 8	10 27	mo.				
258	15	Sa	11 55 11	5 40	6 11	10 51		5 40	6 9	10 58	3 48	5 40	6 9	11 2	0 21	5 41	6 8	11 7		5 43	6 6	11 23	0 15				
259	16	S	11 54 49	5 41	6 9	11 49		5 41	6 7	11 56	4 50	5 41	6 7	11 59	1 34	5 42	6 6	mo.		5 44	6 5	mo.	1 21				
260	17	M	11 54 28	5 42	6 7	mo.		5 42	6 5	mo.	5 55	5 42	6 5	mo.	2 49	5 43	6 5	0 4		5 44	6 4	0 20	2 30				
261	18	Tu	11 54 7	5 43	6 5	0 50		5 43	6 4	0 56	7 0	5 43	6 4	0 59	3 59	5 44	6 4	1 3		5 45	6 2	1 17	3 37				
262	19	W	11 53 46	5 44	6 3	1 51		5 44	6 2	1 56	8 0	5 44	6 2	1 58	4 59	5 45	6 2	2 1		5 46	6 1	2 12	4 36				
263	20	Th	11 53 25	5 46	6 1	2 51		5 45	6 0	2 54	8 54	5 45	6 0	2 56	5 48	5 46	6 0	2 58		5 46	5 59	3 6	5 28				
264	21	Fr	11 53 4	5 47	5 59	3 51		5 46	5 58	3 53	9 40	5 46	5 58	3 54	6 29	5 47	5 58	3 55		5 47	5 58	4 0	6 12				
265	22	Sa	11 52 43	5 48	5 58	4 52		5 47	5 57	4 53	10 22	5 47	5 57	4 53	7 7	5 48	5 57	4 54		5 48	5 57	4 55	6 51				
266	23	S	11 52 22	5 49	5 56	5 51		5 48	5 56	5 50	11 0	5 48	5 56	5 50	7 40	5 48	5 56	5 49		5 48	5 56	5 47	7 27				
267	24	M	11 52 1	5 50	5 54	sets		5 49	5 54	sets	11 36	5 49	5 54	sets	8 12	5 49	5 54	sets		5 49	5 54	sets	8 0				
268	25	Tu	11 51 41	5 52	5 52	6 11		5 50	5 52	6 15	eve.	5 50	5 52	6 17	8 41	5 50	5 52	6 21		5 50	5 53	6 30	8 31				
269	26	W	11 51 20	5 53	5 50	6 40		5 51	5 50	6 46	12 48	5 51	5 50	6 48	9 11	5 51	5 50	6 52		5 50	5 51	7 5	9 6				
270	27	Th.	11 51 0	5 54	5 48	7 14		5 52	5 48	7 21	1 25	5 52	5 48	7 24	9 41	5 52	5 49	7 29		5 51	5 50	7 45	9 41				
271	28	Fr	11 50 40	5 55	5 46	7 54		5 53	5 47	8 1	2 1	5 53	5 47	8 5	10 16	5 53	5 48	8 10		5 52	5 49	8 27	10 21				
272	29	Sa	11 50 21	5 56	5 44	8 41		5 54	5 45	8 49	2 46	5 54	5 45	8 53	10 57	5 54	5 46	8 58		5 52	5 47	9 16	11 6				
273	30	S	11 50 1	5 57	5 42	9 35		5 56	5 43	9 43	3 33	5 55	5 43	9 46	11 45	5 55	5 44	9 52		5 53	5 46	10 9	11 57				

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. H. M.	Central. H. M.	Mountain. H. M.	Pacific. H. M.
First quarter....	1	5 11 eve.	4 11 eve.	3 11 eve.	2 11 eve.	1 11 eve.
Full moon.....	8	9 18 mo.	8 18 mo.	7 18 mo.	6 18 mo.	5 18 mo.
Last quarter....	15	5 51 mo.	4 51 mo.	3 51 mo.	2 51 mo.	1 51 mo.
New moon.....	23	9 27 mo.	8 27 mo.	7 27 mo.	6 27 mo.	5 27 mo.
First quarter....	31	4 17 mo.	3 17 mo.	2 17 mo.	1 17 mo.	0 17 mo.

Sun at noon mark. Local time.....		H. M. S.	Calendar for Mt. N. S. Out., No. N. York, Mich., Wis. Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash. N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Bos-ton.	Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North-ern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
Day of week.....																					
Day of month.....																					
Day of year.....																					
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
274	1 M	11 49 42	5 58	5 40	10 36	5 57	5 41	10 43	4 26	5 56	5 41	10 46	eve.	5 56	5 43	10 51	5 54	5 44	11 7	eve.
275	2 Tu	11 49 23	5 59	5 38	11 42	5 58	5 39	11 48	5 24	5 57	5 40	11 50	1 48	5 57	5 41	11 54	5 54	5 43	mo.	1 54
276	3 W	11 49 4	6 0	5 37	mo.	5 59	5 38	mo.	6 25	5 58	5 39	mo.	3 0	5 58	5 40	mo.	5 56	5 42	0 7	2 59
277	4 Th	11 48 45	6 1	5 35	0 53	6 0	5 36	0 57	7 25	5 59	5 37	0 59	4 10	5 59	5 38	1 3	5 56	5 41	1 12	4 1
278	5 Fr	11 48 27	6 2	5 34	2 6	6 1	5 34	2 9	8 24	6 1	5 35	2 10	5 12	6 0	5 37	2 12	5 57	5 39	2 18	5 0
279	6 Sa	11 48 10	6 3	5 32	3 22	6 2	5 32	3 23	9 20	6 2	5 33	3 23	6 7	6 1	5 35	3 24	5 57	5 38	3 25	5 55
280	7 S	11 47 52	6 4	5 30	4 40	6 3	5 31	4 39	10 14	6 3	5 32	4 38	6 58	6 2	5 34	4 37	5 58	5 37	4 35	6 46
281	8 M	11 47 35	6 6	5 28	5 57	6 4	5 30	5 54	11 5	6 4	5 31	5 53	7 46	6 2	5 32	5 51	5 59	5 36	5 45	7 36
282	9 Tu	11 47 19	6 7	5 26	rises	6 5	5 29	rises	11 51	6 5	5 29	rises	8 34	6 3	5 31	rises	5 59	5 35	rises	8 25
283	10 W	11 47 3	6 9	5 24	6 55	6 6	5 28	7 2	mo.	6 6	5 27	7 5	9 21	6 4	5 29	7 10	6 0	5 33	7 25	9 13
284	11 Th	11 46 47	6 10	5 22	7 46	6 8	5 26	7 53	0 46	6 7	5 25	7 57	10 12	6 5	5 27	8 2	6 1	5 31	8 18	10 3
285	12 Fr	11 46 32	6 11	5 20	8 41	6 9	5 24	8 48	1 38	6 8	5 24	8 52	11 7	6 6	5 25	8 57	6 2	5 30	9 14	10 57
286	13 Sa	11 46 17	6 13	5 19	9 40	6 10	5 22	9 47	2 31	6 9	5 23	9 51	mo.	6 7	5 24	9 56	6 3	5 29	10 13	11 57
287	14 S	11 46 3	6 14	5 17	10 41	6 12	5 21	10 47	3 28	6 10	5 21	10 51	0 10	6 9	5 23	10 55	6 4	5 28	11 10	mo.
288	15 M	11 45 50	6 16	5 15	11 43	6 13	5 20	11 48	4 28	6 11	5 20	11 51	1 20	6 10	5 21	11 55	6 5	5 26	mo.	1 0
289	16 Tu	11 45 37	6 17	5 13	mo.	6 14	5 18	mo.	5 30	6 12	5 18	mo.	2 33	6 11	5 19	mo.	6 6	5 25	0 7	2 9
290	17 W	11 45 25	6 18	5 11	0 45	6 16	5 16	0 49	6 33	6 13	5 17	0 51	3 39	6 12	5 18	0 54	6 6	5 24	1 3	3 13
291	18 Th	11 45 13	6 20	5 10	1 46	6 18	5 14	1 48	7 32	6 14	5 15	1 49	4 31	6 13	5 17	1 51	6 7	5 23	1 56	4 10
292	19 Fr	11 45 2	6 21	5 9	2 45	6 19	5 13	2 46	8 22	6 15	5 14	2 46	5 17	6 14	5 15	2 47	6 7	5 22	2 49	4 59
293	20 Sa	11 44 52	6 22	5 8	3 43	6 20	5 12	3 43	9 8	6 16	5 12	3 43	5 56	6 15	5 13	3 42	6 8	5 21	3 42	5 41
294	21 S	11 44 42	6 23	5 6	4 43	6 21	5 10	4 41	9 49	6 17	5 11	4 40	6 31	6 16	5 12	4 39	6 9	5 20	4 34	6 20
295	22 M	11 44 33	6 24	5 4	5 43	6 21	5 8	5 40	10 27	6 18	5 9	5 38	7 5	6 17	5 11	5 36	6 9	5 19	5 28	6 54
296	23 Tu	11 44 24	6 26	5 2	sets	6 22	5 6	sets	11 5	6 20	5 8	sets	7 36	6 18	5 10	sets	6 10	5 18	sets	7 28
297	24 W	11 44 17	6 27	5 1	5 16	6 23	5 5	5 22	11 40	6 21	5 7	5 25	8 7	6 19	5 9	5 30	6 11	5 17	5 44	8 1
298	25 Th	11 44 10	6 29	5 0	5 55	6 25	5 3	6 2	eve.	6 22	5 5	6 6	8 40	6 20	5 8	6 11	6 12	5 16	6 27	8 37
299	26 Fr	11 44 3	6 30	4 58	6 39	6 26	5 1	6 47	12 55	6 23	5 4	6 50	9 15	6 21	5 7	6 56	6 13	5 15	7 13	9 15
300	27 Sa	11 43 58	6 31	4 56	7 31	6 27	5 0	7 39	1 36	6 24	5 2	7 42	9 52	6 22	5 5	7 48	6 14	5 14	8 5	9 57
301	28 S	11 43 52	6 33	4 54	8 28	6 28	4 59	8 35	2 20	6 26	5 1	8 39	10 36	6 23	5 4	8 44	6 15	5 13	8	10 43
302	29 M	11 43 49	6 34	4 53	9 32	6 29	4 58	9 38	3 9	6 27	4 59	9 41	11 25	6 24	5 2	9 45	6 16	5 12	9 59	11 33
303	30 Tu	11 43 45	6 35	4 51	10 40	6 31	4 56	10 45	4 3	6 28	4 58	10 47	eve.	6 25	5 1	10 50	6 17	5 11	11 1	eve.
304	31 W	11 43 43	6 37	4 50	11 48	6 32	4 55	11 51	5 0	6 29	4 57	11 53	1 27	6 26	5 0	11 56	6 18	5 10	mo.	1 28

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.
Full moon.....	6	7 0 eve.	6 0 eve.	5 0 eve.	4 0 eve.	3 0 eve.
Last quarter....	13	10 37 eve.	9 37 eve.	8 37 eve.	7 37 eve.	6 37 eve.
New moon.....	22	3 17 mo.	12 17 mo.	1 17 mo.	0 17 mo.	21 11 17 eve.
First quarter....	29	1 35 eve.	12 35 eve.	11 35 mo.	10 35 mo.	9 35 mo.

					Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis. Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for N. York city; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.		
					Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
					H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	1	Th	11 43 41	6 39	4 49	mo.	6 33	4 54	mo.	6 0	6 31	4 56	mo.	2 36	6 27	4 59	mo.	6 18	5 09	0 3	2 31
306	2	Fr	11 43 40	6 40	4 47	1 1	6 34	4 53	1 3	7 1	6 32	4 55	1 3	3 44	6 29	4 58	1 4	6 19	5 8	1 8	3 33
307	3	Sa	11 43 40	6 42	4 46	2 14	6 35	4 52	2 14	8 1	6 33	4 54	2 14	4 45	6 30	4 57	2 14	6 20	5 7	2 14	4 34
308	4	S	11 43 40	6 43	4 44	3 29	6 36	4 50	3 27	9 0	6 34	4 53	3 26	5 42	6 31	4 56	3 25	6 21	5 6	3 21	5 30
309	5	M	11 43 41	6 45	4 43	4 47	6 38	4 49	4 43	9 55	6 36	4 51	4 41	6 35	6 32	4 55	4 39	6 22	5 5	4 30	6 25
310	6	Tu	11 43 44	6 46	4 41	6 4	6 39	4 48	5 58	10 47	6 37	4 50	5 55	7 26	6 33	4 54	5 51	6 23	5 4	5 38	7 17
311	7	W	11 43 47	6 47	4 40	rises	6 40	4 47	rises	11 39	6 38	4 49	rises	8 17	6 35	4 53	rises	6 23	5 4	rises	8 8
312	8	Th	11 43 50	6 49	4 39	6 26	6 42	4 46	6 33	mo.	6 39	4 48	6 37	9 7	6 36	4 52	6 42	6 24	5 3	6 58	8 56
313	9	Fr	11 43 55	6 50	4 37	7 25	6 43	4 45	7 32	0 30	6 41	4 47	7 36	10 0	6 37	4 51	7 41	6 25	5 2	7 58	9 47
314	10	Sa	11 44 1	6 52	4 36	8 29	6 45	4 44	8 35	1 21	6 42	4 46	8 39	10 54	6 38	4 50	8 43	6 26	5 1	8 58	10 40
315	11	S	11 44 7	6 53	4 35	9 35	6 46	4 43	9 40	2 12	6 43	4 45	9 42	11 54	6 40	4 49	9 46	6 27	5 1	9 57	11 35
316	12	M	11 44 14	6 54	4 34	10 34	6 47	4 42	10 38	3 6	6 44	4 44	10 41	mo.	6 41	4 48	10 44	6 28	5 0	10 54	mo.
317	13	Tu	11 44 23	6 56	4 33	11 36	6 48	4 41	11 39	4 1	6 45	4 43	11 40	0 59	6 42	4 47	11 42	6 29	5 0	11 48	0 35
318	14	W	11 44 32	6 57	4 32	mo.	6 49	4 40	mo.	4 59	6 46	4 42	mo.	2 2	6 43	4 46	mo.	6 30	4 59	mo.	1 37
319	15	Th	11 44 42	6 58	4 31	0 37	6 51	4 39	0 38	5 57	6 47	4 42	0 39	3 0	6 44	4 46	0 40	6 31	4 59	0 43	2 38
320	16	Fr	11 44 52	6 59	4 30	1 35	6 52	4 38	1 35	6 52	6 49	4 41	1 35	3 52	6 45	4 45	1 34	6 32	4 58	1 34	3 33
321	17	Sa	11 45 4	7 00	4 29	2 35	6 53	4 37	2 34	7 42	6 50	4 40	2 33	4 37	6 46	4 45	2 32	6 32	4 58	2 29	4 21
322	18	S	11 45 16	7 2	4 28	3 34	6 54	4 37	3 31	8 28	6 51	4 39	3 30	5 16	6 47	4 44	3 28	6 33	4 58	3 22	5 5
323	19	M	11 45 30	7 3	4 27	4 33	6 56	4 36	4 29	9 10	6 52	4 39	4 27	5 52	6 48	4 44	4 24	6 34	4 57	4 15	5 44
324	20	Tu	11 45 44	7 5	4 26	5 34	6 57	4 35	5 29	9 50	6 54	4 38	5 26	6 28	6 49	4 43	5 23	6 35	4 57	5 11	6 20
325	21	W	11 45 59	7 6	4 25	6 35	6 58	4 34	6 28	10 29	6 55	4 38	6 25	7 3	6 51	4 43	6 20	6 36	4 57	6 5	6 56
326	22	Th	11 46 14	7 7	4 25	sets	6 59	4 33	sets	11 8	6 56	4 37	sets	7 38	6 52	4 42	sets	6 37	4 56	sets	7 34
327	23	Fr	11 46 31	7 8	4 24	5 26	7 0	4 33	5 34	11 48	6 57	4 36	5 37	8 15	6 53	4 42	5 43	6 38	4 56	6 0	8 13
328	24	Sa	11 46 48	7 9	4 24	6 23	7 1	4 32	6 30	eve.	6 58	4 36	6 34	8 55	6 54	4 41	6 39	6 39	4 56	6 55	8 54
329	25	S	11 47 6	7 11	4 23	7 25	7 3	4 31	7 31	1 12	6 59	4 35	7 35	9 37	6 55	4 41	7 40	6 40	4 55	7 54	9 38
330	26	M	11 47 25	7 12	4 23	8 31	7 4	4 31	8 36	1 59	7 00	4 35	8 39	10 22	6 56	4 40	8 43	6 41	4 55	8 55	10 24
331	27	Tu	11 47 45	7 13	4 22	9 40	7 5	4 30	9 44	2 48	7 1	4 34	9 45	11 12	6 57	4 40	9 48	6 42	4 54	9 56	11 13
332	28	W	11 48 5	7 14	4 22	10 49	7 6	4 30	10 51	3 41	7 2	4 34	10 52	eve.	6 58	4 40	10 54	6 43	4 54	10 59	eve.
333	29	Th	11 48 26	7 15	4 21	mo.	7 8	4 30	mo.	4 38	7 4	4 34	mo.	1 5	6 58	4 39	mo.	6 44	4 54	mo.	1 4
334	30	Fr	11 48 48	7 16	4 21	0 0	7 9	4 29	0 1	5 38	7 5	4 33	0 1	2 11	6 59	4 39	0 2	6 45	4 53	0 3	2 5

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
Full moon	6	6 38 mo.
Last quarter	13	6 42 eve.
New moon	21	8 1 eve.
First quarter	28	9 48 eve.

	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mont., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for N. York city; Ct., New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.				Inter-Col.		Eastern.		Central.		Mountain.		Pacific.	
Sun at noon mark. Local time	H. M. S.																			H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Charleston.									
Day of week	Day of month	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M									
Day of year																													
335	1 Sa	7 18	4 21	1 13	7 10	4 29	1 12	6 38	7 06	4 33	1 11	3 16	7 00	4 39	1 10	6 45	4 53	1 7	3 7										
336	2 S	7 19	4 20	2 24	7 11	4 29	2 22	7 40	7 7	4 33	2 20	4 20	7 01	4 38	2 18	6 46	4 53	2 12	4 10										
337	3 M	7 20	4 20	3 39	7 12	4 29	3 35	8 39	7 8	4 33	3 33	5 21	7 2	4 38	3 29	6 47	4 53	3 19	5 10										
338	4 Tu	7 21	4 20	4 53	7 13	4 28	4 47	9 35	7 9	4 33	4 44	6 18	7 3	4 38	4 39	6 48	4 53	4 25	6 8										
339	5 W	7 22	4 19	6 3	7 14	4 28	5 56	10 30	7 10	4 32	5 53	7 11	7 4	4 38	5 48	6 49	4 53	5 32	7 1										
340	6 Th	7 23	4 19	rises	7 15	4 28	rises	11 22	7 11	4 32	rises	8 31	7 5	4 38	rises	6 50	4 53	rises	7 52										
341	7 Fr	7 24	4 19	6 7	7 15	4 28	6 14	mo.	7 11	4 32	6 18	8 55	7 6	4 38	6 23	6 50	4 53	6 39	8 41										
342	8 Sa	7 25	4 19	7 13	7 16	4 28	7 19	0 12	7 12	4 32	7 22	9 46	7 7	4 38	7 26	6 51	4 53	7 40	9 30										
343	9 S	7 26	4 19	8 18	7 17	4 28	8 23	1 2	7 13	4 32	8 25	10 39	7 8	4 38	8 29	6 52	4 53	8 40	10 19										
344	10 M	7 27	4 19	9 21	7 18	4 28	9 24	1 51	7 14	4 32	9 26	11 30	7 9	4 38	9 28	6 53	4 54	9 36	11 10										
345	11 Tu	7 28	4 19	10 23	7 19	4 28	10 25	2 40	7 15	4 32	10 26	mo.	7 10	4 38	10 28	6 54	4 54	10 33	mo.										
346	12 W	7 29	4 19	11 23	7 20	4 28	11 24	3 30	7 16	4 32	11 24	0 23	7 10	4 38	11 25	6 54	4 54	11 27	0 2										
347	13 Th	7 30	4 19	mo.	7 20	4 28	mo.	4 21	7 17	4 32	mo.	1 17	7 11	4 39	mo.	6 55	4 55	mo.	0 56										
348	14 Fr	7 31	4 20	0 24	7 21	4 28	0 23	5 12	7 17	4 32	0 23	2 9	7 12	4 39	0 22	6 55	4 55	0 20	1 50										
349	15 Sa	7 32	4 20	1 22	7 22	4 29	1 20	6 4	7 18	4 32	1 19	2 59	7 12	4 39	1 17	6 56	4 55	1 12	2 48										
350	16 S	7 33	4 20	2 22	7 22	4 29	2 18	6 54	7 18	4 33	2 17	3 44	7 13	4 39	2 14	6 56	4 56	2 6	3 33										
351	17 M	7 33	4 20	3 22	7 23	4 29	3 17	7 41	7 19	4 33	3 15	4 27	7 13	4 40	3 12	6 57	4 56	3 1	4 20										
352	18 Tu	7 34	4 21	4 22	7 24	4 30	4 15	8 27	7 19	4 33	4 11	5 9	7 14	4 40	4 6	6 58	4 56	3 56	5 4										
353	19 W	7 34	4 21	5 22	7 24	4 30	5 15	9 11	7 20	4 34	5 12	5 50	7 15	4 40	5 7	6 58	4 57	4 51	5 46										
354	20 Th	7 35	4 21	6 20	7 25	4 31	6 13	9 55	7 21	4 34	6 9	6 31	7 15	4 41	6 5	6 59	4 57	5 47	6 28										
355	21 Fr	7 35	4 21	sets	7 25	4 31	sets	10 39	7 21	4 35	sets	7 12	7 16	4 41	sets	6 59	4 57	sets	7 9										
356	22 Sa	7 36	4 22	5 15	7 26	4 32	5 23	11 22	7 22	4 36	5 25	7 55	7 16	4 42	5 30	7 0	4 58	5 45	7 51										
357	23 S	7 36	4 22	6 22	7 26	4 33	6 27	eve.	7 22	4 36	6 30	8 39	7 16	4 42	6 34	7 0	4 58	6 46	8 35										
358	24 M	7 37	4 23	7 31	7 27	4 33	7 35	12 52	7 23	4 37	7 37	9 24	7 17	4 43	7 40	7 1	4 58	7 49	9 19										
359	25 Tu	7 37	4 24	8 42	7 27	4 34	8 44	1 40	7 23	4 38	8 46	10 10	7 17	4 43	8 48	7 1	4 59	8 53	10 5										
360	26 W	7 37	4 25	9 51	7 27	4 34	9 52	2 29	7 23	4 38	9 52	10 58	7 17	4 44	9 53	7 2	4 59	9 56	10 54										
361	27 Th	7 38	4 26	11 3	7 28	4 35	11 2	3 21	7 24	4 39	11 2	11 48	7 18	4 45	11 1	7 2	5 1	10 59	11 45										
362	28 Fr	7 38	4 27	mo.	7 28	4 36	mo.	4 17	7 24	4 40	mo.	eve.	7 18	4 45	mo.	7 2	5 2	mo.	eve.										
363	29 Sa	7 38	4 28	0 14	7 28	4 37	0 11	4 55	7 24	4 41	0 10	1 45	7 18	4 46	0 8	7 2	5 3	0 3	1 40										
364	30 S	7 38	4 29	1 24	7 29	4 37	1 20	6 17	7 24	4 41	1 19	2 51	7 18	4 47	1 16	7 2	5 4	1 8	2 44										
365	31 M	7 38	4 30	2 24	7 29	4 38	2 22	7 19	7 25	4 42	2 20	4 0	7 19	4 48	2 18	7 3	5 4	2 13	3 50										

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representa-

tives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish postoffices and postroads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose ap-

pointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent,

shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire—
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts—
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut—
WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New-York—
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New-Jersey—
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA DAYTON.

Pennsylvania—
B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware—
GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.

Maryland—
JAMES McHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.

Virginia—
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun'r.

North Carolina—
WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina—
J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia—
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

(The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the 1st Congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New-York on March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.)

(The preamble and resolution following preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge (8 Wendell's Reports, p. 100) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the 1st Congress.)

Congress of the United States begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particu-

larly describing the place to he searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property he taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of

male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

(Note.—On June 7, 1898, President McKinley approved of an act of Congress which declared that "the disabilities imposed by Section 3, XIVth Amendment of the Constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed:")

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE AMERICAN FLAG OR NATIONAL ENSIGN.

The official National ensign contains 45 stars in a blue field, arranged in 6 rows—the 1st, 3d and 5th rows having 8 stars each, and the others having 7 stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is 20 feet by 10 feet, and the recruiting flag 9 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches.

The "American Jack" is the "union" of the flag, its name originating with the "union" of the English flag at the blending of St. Andrew's Saltier with St. George's Cross.

The "narrow pennant" or "whip" has the union composed of thirteen white stars in horizontal line on a blue field, one-fourth the length of the pennant, the remaining three-fourths of a red and a white stripe, each of the same breadth at any part of the taper, with the red uppermost.

The Revenue Marine Service flag, created by Act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant, which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag.

June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes," is celebrated as Flag Day in many of the States, especially by the children of the public schools.

PRESIDENT: LAW AS TO SUCCESSION.

The act of Congress approved January 19, 1886, providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, is as follows:

"That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State; or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of War; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Attorney-General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Postmaster-General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the *Secretary of Agriculture shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected; Provided, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

"Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively."

*The provision that the Secretary of Agriculture may perform the duties of President became a law by the act of Congress of February, 1889, which authorized such an officer in the Cabinet.

NEW-YORK STATE CONSTITUTION.

The following are the salient points of the New-York State Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention September 29, 1894, and ratified by vote of the people in November following. It took effect January 1, 1895:

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE I.

No member of the State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed; no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief. But the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed so as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime (except in specified cases) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public uses without just compensation.

When private property is taken for any public use the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by a commission. Private roads may be opened in a manner to be prescribed by law, but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of damage to be sustained by its opening shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders.

Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool selling, bookmaking or any other kind of gambling be authorized or allowed within this State.

The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Section 16 provides that all laws repugnant to this Constitution are abrogated.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE II.

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding an election, for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote in that district; provided that in time of war no elector in actual military service of the State, or of the United States, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district.

No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election. The Legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense, or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

Registration of voters is required. In cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding State enumeration, voters shall be registered upon personal application only; but voters not residing in such cities and villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters. The registration must be completed at least ten days before each election.

The next section provides that all elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed

by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards of registry and boards of canvassers at elections require that such boards shall be bi-partisan, except at town and village elections.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE III.

The Legislature is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and fifty Assemblymen. The term of Senators elected in 1895 was fixed at three years, and thereafter the term of a Senator is to be for two years. The term of each Assemblyman is one year. Each member of the Legislature shall receive an annual salary of $1,500, and, in addition, one dollar for every ten miles of travel in going to and from the place of meeting, once in each session, by the most usual route. Senators when alone convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of a court of impeachment, and such members of the Assembly (not exceeding nine) as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who, at the time of his election, is, or within one hundred days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government.

On and after January 1, 1897, no person in any State prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory is to be employed at any trade, industry or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section is not to be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may be employed at labor for the State or any part of it, or for any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the State or political division thereof.

A census of the population of the State shall be taken in May and June, 1905, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter. After the enumeration the Legislature, at the first regular session following, shall so alter the Senate districts that each shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district except to make two or more Senate districts wholly in such county. No county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator; no county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and no two counties or the territory thereof, as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators. The Senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional Senator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty Senators, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent.

The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by single districts, and shall be apportioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, by the number of members of Assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of Assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of Assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders on the order thereof respectively.

No county shall have more members of Assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. An apportionment by the Legislature, or other body, shall be subject to a review by the Supreme Court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

The Legislature shall not, nor shall the common council of any city, nor any board of supervisors, grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor.

Sections 13 to 25 define the powers of the Legislature in the enactment of laws, as follows:

Sec. 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Sec. 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 15. No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor, or the acting Governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the

members elected to each branch of the Legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Sec. 16. No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 17. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

Sec. 18. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the names of persons.

Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands.

Locating or changing county seats.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Incorporating villages.

Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or impanelling grand or petit jurors.

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson River below Waterford, and on the East River, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of, that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed may, upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property-owners.

Sec. 19. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

Sec. 20. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

Sec. 21. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Sec. 22. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

Sec. 23. Sections seventeen and eighteen of this article shall not apply to any bill or the amendments to any bill which shall be reported to the Legislature by commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.

Sec. 24. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Sec. 25. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE IV.

There shall be a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be elected for terms of two years. The Lieutenant-Governor is the president of the Senate, but has only a casting vote therein. In case of a vacancy in the Governorship by impeachment, removal from office, death or inability to discharge the duties of his office, resignation or absence from the State, then the Lieutenant-Governor becomes the Governor. In case of the Lieutenant-Governor becoming disqualified to act as Governor the President of the Senate becomes Governor, and next in order is the Speaker of the Assembly.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE V.

Provides for the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, each of whom shall be elected at the places and times of electing the Governor, and shall hold office for two years, beginning with the election in November, 1898. It also provides for the appointment of Superintendent of Public Works, to be confirmed

by the Senate, for the same term as the Governor; a Superintendent of State Prisons for the term of five years; Commissioners of Land Office, who shall be the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor; Commissioners of Canal Fund, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General; Canal Board, composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public eral officers and boards are also prescribed. Works. The powers and duties of the sev-

Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the Army and Navy of the United States in the late Civil War, who are citizens and residents of the State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VI.

This article applies to the various courts and justices. The State is divided into four judicial departments, with an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each. Once every ten years the Legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof. The justices constituting the Appellate divisions are to be selected by the Governor from the justices elected to the Supreme Court.

No Judge or Justice shall sit in the Appellate Division or in the Court of Appeals in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and, except as herein otherwise provided, the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and in equity that it has heretofore exercised.

The official terms of the justices of the Supreme Court are fixed at fourteen years, from January 1 next after their election.

The Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, are abolished from and after January 1, 1896.

The jurisdiction now exercised by the several courts hereby abolished shall be vested in the Supreme Court.

Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer are abolished from and after December 31, 1895. All their jurisdiction shall thereupon be vested in the Supreme Court.

After December 31, 1895, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death, shall be limited to the review of questions of law.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void.

The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or the majority part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate, until he shall have been acquitted. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State, but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

The Court of Appeals judges are also elected for the same terms as Supreme Court Judges. Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. No person shall hold the office of judge or justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age.

Surrogates' Courts are provided for, and the duties of Surrogates are defined. Surrogates are elected for the term of six years, except in New-York County, where the term continues for fourteen years. In counties where a separate Surrogate is not elected the County Judge acts as such. In counties having a population of 40,000, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of one. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be over seventy years of age

Justices of the Peace are provided for by election in towns, whose terms of office shall be four years.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VII.

The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts; but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed $1,000,000, and the money arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

The lands of the State constituting the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands, and they shall not be

leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.

The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain, the Cayuga and Seneca, or the Black River canals, but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. No tolls shall be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals, and the owners and masters thereof, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The Legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VIII.

Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking.

The stockholders of every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares or shares of stock in any such corporation or association for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared on the assessment rolls on the last assessment prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation shall be absolutely void. This provision is not to be construed to prevent the issue of bonds for the supply of water.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE IX.

Provides for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, and the regents of the University of the State of New-York. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund and the capital of the United States deposit fund shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of the common school fund must be applied to the support of the common schools; that of the literature fund to the support of academies; and the sum of $25,000 of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of the common school fund. Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit it to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE X.

Relates to the election and duties of the Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, District-Attorneys and Registers. Sheriffs are not permitted to hold any other office, and are ineligible for re-election.

The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be created at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for their purpose in this Constitution.

No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other State officers named in the Constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XI.

Provides that all able-bodied male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia, subject to exemptions under the State and Federal laws. The militia is to be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces, as the Legislature may deem proper, provided, however, that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than 10,000 enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined, and ready for active service.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XII.

Relative to the organization of cities, and classifying them, according to the latest State enumeration, as follows: First class—All cities having a population of 250,000 or more. Second class—Having a population of 50,000 and less than 250,000. Third class—All other cities.

Section 3 provides that all elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties of New-York and Kings, and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. This section does not apply to any city of the third class, or to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XIII.

Defining bribery and corruption and providing punishments for persons guilty of either, or for offering or promising to bribe

No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of the State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who shall violate this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General. Any corporation, or officer or agent thereof, who shall offer or promise to a public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination, shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XIV.

Provides that any amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the next Legislature so next chosen the amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit them to the people for approval; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendments shall become a part of the Constitution from and after January 1 next after such approval. At the general election to be held in 1916, and every twentieth year thereafter, and at such times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by a vote of the people, and in case a majority of the electors voting thereon shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose the electors of every Senate district in the State shall elect three delegates at the next general election when Assemblymen are chosen, and the electors of the State voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall convene at the State Capitol on the first Tuesday of April next ensuing after their election, and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall be completed. Each delegate is to receive the same compensation and the same mileage as shall then be paid annually to the Assemblymen. Such Constitution or amendments as shall be adopted by the convention shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the time and in the manner provided for such conventions, but not less than six weeks after the adjournment of the convention, and upon the approval of such Constitution or amendments, in the manner above cited, shall go into effect on January 1 next after such approval.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK LAW.

DEPARTMENTS, SALARIES, ETC.

The Greater New-York Charter became a law on May 4, 1897. The following are some of its principal provisions:

Chapter one relates to the boundaries, boroughs, powers, rights and obligations of the city of New York. It provides that the new consolidation comprehends "all the municipal and public corporations and parts of municipal and public corporations, including cities, villages, towns and school districts, but not including counties, within the following territory: The county of Kings, the county of Richmond, the city of Long Island City, the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead, lying west and south of the east and north boundaries of the former village of Far Rockaway, and west of a straight line drawn from the northwest corner of said village due north to the south line of the former town of Jamaica. (As amended by Legislature of 1899.)

The corporate name is the "City of New-York," and it is divided into five boroughs, namely: Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, as follows:

MANHATTAN—Manhattan Island, Nuttin or Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island; Bucking or Ellis Island, the Oyster Islands, Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Ward's Island.

BRONX—That portion of the City of New-York lying northerly or easterly of the Borough of Manhattan between the Hudson River and the East River or Long Island Sound, including the several islands.

BROOKLYN—The City of Brooklyn.

QUEENS—That portion of Queens County as stated in the first paragraph of the principal provisions of the charter.

RICHMOND—Richmond County or Staten Island.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The legislative power of the city is vested in two houses to be known respectively as the Council and Board of Aldermen together styled "The Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York." The Council consists of twenty-nine members, including the president, elected on a general ticket at the same time and for the same term as the Mayor. The salary of the president is $5,000 a year, and for other members $1,500 a year. The city is divided into ten Council districts, and each of the first eight (included in Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn) is entitled to three members; that part of Queens known as Long Island City and Newtown, one member; that part of Queens known as Jamaica, Flushing and Hempstead, one member, and two members are allowed to the Borough of Richmond. The term of office of each member is four years. Every ex-Mayor of the city is, so long as he remains a resident of the city, entitled to a seat in the Council and to participate in its discussions, but not to a vote.

The Municipal Assembly must have at least one stated meeting a month, except, in the discretion of the Assembly, in August and September.

ALDERMEN—The Board consists of one member from each of the Assembly districts within the city; Queens County is entitled to the same number of representatives as in the Council, and those parts of the 1st and IId Assembly districts of Westchester County included in The Bronx are entitled to one member. The term of office is two years, and the salary $1,000 a year. The President of the Board is elected from the members. Each head of an administrative department is entitled to a seat in the Board, with the right to participate in its discussions, but not the right to vote.

Ordinances or resolutions require a majority vote of all members elected to each house to pass; if involving the expenditure of money or creation of debts, a three-fourths vote of all elected members is required. The Mayor has the veto power, but ordinances may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote, or by a five-sixths vote in a case where debt or expenditure is involved.

CITY CLERK—The Council, at its first meeting, must appoint a clerk, who is also the City Clerk; the term is six years, and the salary $7,000 a year. In addition to keeping the records, preparing summaries of resolutions, ordinances, etc., for publication in "The City Record," he is also to grant licenses to auctioneers.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

MAYOR—The term of office is fixed at four years; annual salary, $15,000, and the incumbent is ineligible for re-election. The Mayor may, within six months after the commencement of his term of office, remove from office any appointed official, except members of the Boards of Education and School Boards, and except also judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of six months, appointed officers may be removed by the Mayor for cause, upon charges preferred and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—The head of the Department is the Controller; his term of office is four years, and the annual salary is $10,000. He may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as sheriffs. The Department has control of the fiscal concerns of the corporation; it inspects the accounts of other city departments, prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering of city accounts, disburses public funds on vouchers by means of warrants on the Chamberlain and settles or adjusts all claims in favor of or against the corporation. There are also five bureaus in this Department: Bureau for the collection of city revenue and market rents; bureau for the collection of taxes; bureau of assessments and arrears; auditing bureau; bureau of City Chamberlain. It is provided that when bonds are issued they shall be in register form, in denominations of $10 or any multiple thereof, and that preference shall be given to applicants for the smallest amounts and smallest denominations.

CHAMBERLAIN—Appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary, $12,000. He is required to give a bond in the sum of $300,000. He is charged with the duties of receiving, preserving, depositing and paying out public funds on the warrant of the Controller, when countersigned by the Mayor.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND—These are the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, President of the Council and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Their duties include the administering of the several existing sinking funds as independent trusts. They may sell or lease certain city property for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. They also provide funds for the payment of interest charges on the city debt, its refunding as "consolidated stock" and its gradual redemption.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT—Composed of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel and the president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Their special duty is the preparation of the annual budget of the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city.

Departments, bureaus, commissions, etc., are required to furnish estimates in detail to the Board of their requirements, and the final budget must contain these items. Before final approval and passage by the Board, opportunity must be given to taxpayers for hearings. The budget when fixed by the Board goes to the Municipal Assembly for action.

LAW DEPARTMENT—The head is the Corporation Counsel, appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary, $15,000. He has charge and conduct of all the law business of the corporation and its departments and boards, and of all

law business in which the city is interested. He conducts condemnation proceedings in altering streets, is legal adviser of the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly and of all departments, boards, etc.; and all officers are prohibited from employing attorneys except as assigned by the Corporation Counsel.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—The Board is composed of four members, appointed by the Mayor for four years, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics. The salary of each is $5,000 a year. They have control of the government, administration, disposition and discipline of the Police Department (including the police force) and of the Bureau of Elections. The Department consists of a Chief of Police, five deputy chiefs, ten inspectors, captains not exceeding one to each fifty patrolmen (except in the rural portion of the city); sergeants not exceeding four to each fifty patrolmen; detective-sergeants; doormen not exceeding two to each fifty patrolmen; forty surgeons and 6,382 patrolmen. This number may be increased by action of the Municipal Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Police Board. It is also provided that the police of Brooklyn, Long Island City and Richmond County shall be transferred to the general police force. The force is classified as follows: First grade, five years' service and upward; second grade, four and a half to five years' service; third grade, four years to four and a half years' service; fourth grade, three to four years' service; fifth grade, two to three years' service; sixth grade, one to two years' service; seventh grade, less than one year's service. The salary schedule is: Chief of Police, $6,000; deputies, $5,000; inspectors, $3,500; captains, $2,700; surgeon, $3,000; sergeants, $2,000; roundsmen, $1,500; doormen, $1,000; first grade patrolmen, $1,400; second grade, $1,350; third grade, $1,250; fourth grade, $1,150; fifth grade, $1,000; sixth grade, $900; seventh grade, $800.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS—Under the control and supervision of the Police Department. Branches of the bureau are to be established in each of the boroughs. The head of the bureau is known as the Superintendent of Elections, and is appointed for five years, with a salary of $6,000.

BOROUGH OFFICERS—In each borough there is to be a president and a local board, who are to be elected for a term of four years. The presidents of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, respectively, receive $5,000 a year, and the presidents of Queens and Richmond, respectively, $3,000 a year. There are also twenty-two districts of local improvements, each with a board to decide upon matters which may not be inconsistent with the powers of the Municipal Assembly, and to aid such assembly and departments in the discharge of the duties respecting the district governments.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—Composed of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Controller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, Commissioner of Bridges, the presidents of the several boroughs, and the president of the board. The latter is appointed by the Mayor at a salary of $8,000.

COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY—Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS—Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF SEWERS—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, $7,500; term, six years.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500. He has cognizance and control of the construction, repairs, cleaning and maintenance of public buildings; of the contracts for street lighting by electricity or gas; the inspection and testing of gas and electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes; of the public baths; of the purchase of fuel, stationery, etc.

COMMISSIONER OF BRIDGES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, $7,500. He has cognizance and control of the management and maintenance of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, its railroads and collection of tolls and fares; the construction, repair, maintenance and management of all other bridges that may be constructed in whole or in part at the expense of the city of New-York, and of the construction, repair and maintenance of all other bridges that are or may be in whole or in part a public charge, not included in public parks, except the East River Bridge.

PARK DEPARTMENT—Three commissioners—one for Manhattan and Richmond, one for The Bronx, and the other for Brooklyn and Queens—salary of each, $5,000.

ART COMMISSION—Composed of the Mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Public Library, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three other residents of the city, none of whom shall be a painter, sculptor or architect or member of any other profession in the fine arts. No work of art shall become the property of the city either by gift or purchase, or be erected in any public place, without the approval of the Art Commission.

COMMISSIONERS OF BUILDINGS—Appointed by the Mayor from candidates who have had at least ten years' experience as architects or builders. Salary of the commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx, and for Brooklyn, $7,000 a year, and for Queens and Richmond, $3,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Salary for the commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx and of one for Brooklyn and Queens is fixed at $7,500, and for the one for Richmond, $2,500.

They administer the public charities of the city and regulate payments to private institutions, subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities.

COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, $7,500. He has charge of the administration of all institutions for the detention of criminals and misdemeanants of the city.

FIRE COMMISSIONER—Appointed by the Mayor; term, six years; salary, $7,500. He appoints a deputy commissioner for Brooklyn, one fire marshal for Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, and one for Brooklyn and Queens, at a salary of $3,000 each.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS—Three appointed by the Mayor; terms, six years; salary, $5,000 each, with the exception of the president, elected from their number, to receive $6,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—Five, appointed by the Mayor; the president of the board, so designated in the appointment, to be for six years, and the others for four years. Salary of the president, $8,000; other members, $6,000.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS—The Mayor is authorized to appoint five persons, each with a salary of $3,000 a year.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—The charter provides for the following school boards; For Manhattan and The Bronx, twenty-one members; Brooklyn, forty-five members; Queens and Richmond, each to be of nine members. The term of all members of school boards is three years. A Board of Education for the entire city is provided, to consist of nineteen members, as follows: Of the chairman of each of the four school boards, ten elected by the Board of Manhattan and The Bronx, and five elected by the Board of the Borough of Brooklyn, all from the membership of said boards, respectively. Members of the Board of Education and of the several school boards serve without pay.

BOARD OF HEALTH—President of the Police Board, Health Officer of the Port and three Commissioners of Health, appointed by the Mayor for six years. The annual salaries are: President, $7,500; commissioners, other than the president, $6,000; sanitary superintendent, $6,000; secretary, $5,000; assistant sanitary superintendents, $3,500; register of records, $4,000; assistant registers of records, $3,000; chief clerk, $3,000.

COURTS—The City Court of the old city of New-York is continued under its former name. The Justices' Courts and the office of the justices of the peace of Brooklyn and Long Island City and the district courts of the old city of New-York are abolished and consolidated under the name of the Municipal Court of the City of New-York. For this court the Mayor is authorized to appoint seven additional justices. The boroughs are divided into districts, in each of which sessions of the Municipal Court are to be held. Manhattan has eleven districts; The Bronx, two districts; Brooklyn, five districts; Queens, two, and Richmond, three. The office of Police Justice of Manhattan and The Bronx and the Court of Special Sessions of Brooklyn are abolished. For the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, the new city is divided into two divisions. The first division embraces Manhattan and The Bronx, and the second division embraces Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

CORONERS—Four in Manhattan, and two each in The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

COUNTIES AND OFFICIALS—The wards of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn are continued the same as before the consolidation. The five towns and all the incorporated villages within Richmond County are abolished, and the territory included within the towns of Castleton, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield and Westfield are to be known as Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, of Richmond. The towns and villages in that part of Queens County included within the city of New-York are abolished and are designated as follows: Long Island City, Ward 1 of Queens; Newtown, Ward 2; Flushing, Ward 3; Jamaica, Ward 4; Hempstead, Ward 5. The Mayor is to appoint the Corporation Counsel and all the administrative and executive officers of the city except the Controller. In addition to those heretofore enumerated, the Mayor appoints two Commissioners of Accounts, three Civil Service Commissioners and a Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics. It is provided that all veterans, either of the Army or Navy or the Volunteer Fire Department who may be in the service of either the municipal or public corporation, shall be retained in the service.

The area of Greater New-York embraces 306 square miles, and contains (as estimated) nearly 3,500,000 people. In 1893, the year preceding the passage of the act by the Legislature to submit the question of consolidation to the arbitrament of the electors, the assessed valuation of real estate and of personal property in the several counties now embraced in the municipality was as follows:

County.	Real estate.	Personal.
New-York	$1,562,582,393	$370,936,136
Kings	518,501,441	19,704,920
Queens	50,672,499	2,377,860
Richmond	19,750,376	162,950
Westchester	82,802,083	2,277,956

On January 1, 1898, it had 1,093 church edifices, two great universities and ninety-three other educational institutions, sixty-three libraries, thirty art galleries, fifty-four theatres, eighty-one clubs, 112 hotels and 218 banks. Its parks have an area of 72,336 acres; its cemeteries have a "silent population" of 4,000,000.

Early in 1898 the Health Board made an estimate of the population of New-York City, with this result:

Borough of Manhattan	1,911,755
Borough of Brooklyn	1,197,100
Borough of The Bronx	137,075
Borough of Queens	128,042
Borough of Richmond	64,927
Total	3,438,899

WAR REVENUE LAW.

The act of Congress of June 13, 1898, known as the "War Revenue Law," consists of fifty-one sections, all of which, excepting Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 50 and 51, relate to internal revenue, as follows:

Section 1.—Tax on fermented liquors.

Section 2.—Special taxes.

Section 3.—Tax on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff.

Section 4.—Special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers.

Section 5.—On the method of furnishing stamps.

Sections 6 to 26 (inclusive).—Adhesive stamps, Schedules A and B.

Section 27.—Tax on gross receipts of certain refineries, etc.

Section 28.—Tax on seats in palace or parlor cars and on berths in sleeping-cars.

Sections 29 and 30.—Tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.

Sections 35 to 49 (inclusive).—Tax on mixed flour.

The sections noted above as relating to other matters than taxes, etc., are in full as follows:

Section 31 is administrative and reads: "That all administrative, special or stamp provisions of the law, including the laws in relation to the assessment of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed, are hereby made applicable to this act."

Sections 32 and 33 relate to loans, and read: (32) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000; and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act." (33) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when so received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority: Provided, That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan, and in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted: Provided further, That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising and issuing the same."

Section 34, which relates to the coinage of silver bullion, reads: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than $1,500,000 in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

Section 50 reads: "That there shall be levied, collected and paid upon tea, when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound."

Section 51 reads: "That this act shall take effect on the day next succeeding the date of the passage, except as otherwise specially provided for." The act provided that sections 2, 4, 6 and 28, and Schedules A and B should not take effect until July 1, 1898, and that the sections relating to "mixed flour" should not take effect until sixty days from and after the date of passage of the act.

Section 5 provided that "until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes may be stamped or imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax, and shall be affixed to all packages containing such articles on which the tax imposed by this act is paid. And any person having possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore issued for the payment of the tax upon fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes shall present the same to the collector of the district, who shall receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchasers, and issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided by this act."

Section 25, also relating to stamps authorized to be used, reads: "That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this act suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, article or thing to which the same may be affixed, and he is authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of said stamps, as substitute for or in addition to the method provided in this act, as he may deem expedient. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this act by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this authority shall expire on July 1, 1899. That the adhesive stamps used in the payment of the tax levied in Schedules A and B of this act shall be furnished for sale by the several collectors of internal revenue, who shall sell and deliver them at their face value to all persons applying for the same, except officers or employes of the internal revenue service: Provided, That such collectors may sell and deliver such stamps in quantities of not less than $100 of face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided by this act. And he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make all needful rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of this act."

Constructions of various provisions of the law have been published from time to time in "Treasury Decisions." The title of the act, of which the following is an abstract, and which includes the rate of tax, pecuniary penalties, interest and discount expressed in figures, is "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes."

DETAILS OF ARTICLES, TAXES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1.—BEER, LAGER BEER, ALE, OR OTHER SIMILAR FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Thirty-one-gallon barrel.....$2

(Like rate for other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel. Discount of 7 per cent to brewers. Additional tax to be assessed on beer in warehouse already stamped.

SECTION 2.—SPECIAL TAXES AFTER JULY 1, 1898.

Bankers with capital, preceding fiscal year, not over $25,000	$50
For every additional thousand in excess of $25,000	2
(In estimating capital surplus shall be included.)	
Brokers who have not paid as bankers	$50
Pawnbrokers	20
Commercial brokers	20
Custom-house brokers	10
Proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls in cities over 25,000 population per last census	100
Proprietors of circuses	100
Proprietors or agents of all other exhibitions or shows for money	10
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table.	5

SECTION 3.—TAXES UPON TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND SNUFF.

Tobacco or snuff, per pound	12
Additional tobacco, per pound	03
Cigars weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000	3 60
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	1 00
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	1 50
Cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000	3 60

New packages of tobacco and snuff authorized: 1⅔-ounce in lieu of 2-ounce; 2½-ounce in lieu of 3-ounce; 3½-ounce in lieu of 4-ounce; 1-ounce (new package).

Additional tax on certain tobacco, etc., bearing old stamps to be assessed.

SECTION 4.—SPECIAL TAXES UPON TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The amount of such annual taxes to be computed on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds	6 00
Over 50,000 pounds and not over 100,000 pounds	12 00
Over 100,000 pounds	24 00
Dealers in tobacco, sales over 50,000 pounds	12 00

(Persons whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, are dealers in tobacco, excepting manufacturers thereof selling own products at the place of manufacture.)

Manufacturers of tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds	6 00
Over 50,000 and not over 100,000 pounds	12 00
Over 100,000 pounds	24 00
Manufacturers of cigars, sales not over 100,000 cigars	6 00
Over 100,000 and not over 200,000 cigars	12 00
Over 200,000 cigars	24 00

SECTION 6.—TAXES PAYABLE BY ADHESIVE STAMPS.

(SCHEDULE A.—DOCUMENTS.)

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness (see also Sections 13 and 17) issued on or after July 1, 1898, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof	05
Certificates of stock, each original issue, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof	05
Sales of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof	02
Agreements to sell certificates of stock, on each $100, etc	02
Memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100, etc	02
Assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum, or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money, or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100, etc	02

(If evidence of sale, etc., is on books only, stamp the books; if by transfer of certificate, stamp the certificate; if by delivery of certificate assigned in blank, seller must give to buyer a bill or memorandum of sale, to which stamp must be affixed; the bill or memorandum to show

date, name of seller, amount of sale, and matter of thing to which it pertained.)

Boards of Trade and Produce Exchanges, products or merchandise: Present or future delivery, for each $100 value, etc..... 01

For each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100 01

Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of money, etc., at sight or on demand 02

Bill of exchange (inland), certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not over $100.... 02

And for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $100 02

And from and after July 1, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph apply as well to original domestic money orders, issued by the United States, and the price of such money orders is increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

Bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, orders by telegraph or express, drawn in but payable out of the United States, singly or in sets of three or more, for not more than $100, and for each $100 or fraction in excess..... 04

Sets of two or more, for not more than $100, or for each fraction in excess of $100..... 02

Bills of lading or receipt (not chartered party) for goods, etc., to be exported from the United States to a foreign port (except United States to British North America) by vessel 10

Bills of lading for goods, etc., shipped from one point to another within the United States, by express or freight, and to each bill of lading, manifest or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof 01

Telephone messages or conversations costing 15 cents or more: Owners or persons operating telephone line to make sworn return on or before the 15th of each month as to number of such messages or conversations transmitted during preceding month (see also Section 18) 01

Bonds: Indemnity, and all other bonds of any description, except those required in legal proceedings, not otherwise herein provided for..... 50

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulation of any association, company, or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each $100 of face value, or fraction thereof..... 02

Certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or others acting as such 25

Certificate of any description required by law, not otherwise specified in this act..... 50

Charter party: Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, et al., acting as agent, etc., for or relating to such charter, or any renewal or transfer thereof, vessels not over 300 tons..... 3 00

Vessels over 300 and not over 600 tons.. .. .. 5 00

Vessels over 600 tons 10 00

Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of goods, merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or other property, each note or memorandum of sale not otherwise provided for in this act..... 10

Conveyance: Deed, etc., conveying lands, tenements, or other realty sold, granted, etc., over $100 and not over $500 50

Each additional $500, or fraction thereof over $500..... 50

Dispatch, telegraphic: Any dispatch or message..... 01

Entry of goods, wares or merchandise at Custom House, not over $100 in value..... 25

Over $100 and not over $500 in value 50

Over $500 in value..... 1 00

Entry for withdrawal from customs bonded warehouse 50

Insurance (life): Policy of insurance, each $100 or fraction thereof. 08

Except on industrial or weekly payment plan, when the tax is on the amount of first weekly premium at 40%
Returns are to be made monthly.

Provided further, section does not apply to fraternal, beneficiary societies or orders, or farmers' co-operative companies, or employes' relief associations on the lodge system, and solely for members' benefit and not for profit.

Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy on each $1 or fraction thereof ..... ½
(Provided, that purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies, solely for the protection of members' own property and not for profit, are exempt.)

Insurance (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee): Each policy of insurance, or bond, or obligation, executed or renewed (except life, marine, inland and fire insurance) of the nature of indemnity for loss, etc., and each bond for performance of duties of any office or position, or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity or legality of bonds, etc., issued by any State, county, municipal or other public body, etc., or guaranteeing titles to real estate, or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any fidelity, guarantee, or surety company upon amount of premiums charged, each $1 or fractional part thereof. ½

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for hire, use, or rent of

land, tenement, or portion thereof: For not over one year..... 25
For over one year and not over three years 50
For over three years..... 1 00
Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, etc., for a foreign port (except to British North America): Registered tonnage ship not over 300 tons.... 1 00
Over 300 tons and not over 600 tons.. 3 00
Over 600 tons..... 5 00
Mortgage or pledge, real or personal; also any conveyance of lands, etc., in trust, to be converted into money, intended only as security; and upon each transfer, renewal or continuance thereof: Over $1,000 and not over $1,500.. 25
On each $500 or fraction thereof over $1,500..... 25
Passage ticket by vessel to foreign port other than British North America: Costing not over $30.... 1 00
Over $30 and not over $60..... 3 00
Over $60.. .. .. 5 00
Power of attorney or proxy for voting, except religious, charitable, literary societies, or public cemeteries.. 10
All other powers of attorney..... 25
(Provided: No stamps required on papers used in collection of claims from United States for pension, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in military or naval service.)
Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest by any officer authorized to make such protest..... 25
Warehouse receipt for goods, merchandise, or property in public or private warehouse or yard, except receipt for agricultural products deposited by actual grower thereof in regular course of trade or sale. 25

SCHEDULE B.—PROPRIETARY ARTICLES, ETC.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: Upon each inclosure containing same, retailing for or valued at 5 cents. 1/8
Over 5 and not over 10 cents..... 1/4
Over 10 and not over 15 cents..... 3/8
Over 15 and not over 25 cents..... 5/8
Each additional 25, or part thereof, over 25 cents..... 5/8
Perfumery and cosmetics, and other similar articles: Upon each inclosure containing same, and retailing for or valued at 5 cents.... 1/8
Over 5 and not over 10 cents..... 1/4
Over 10 and not over 15 cents..... 3/8
Over 15 and not over 25 cents..... 5/8
Each additional 25 or part thereof over 25 cents 5/8
(All stock on hand July 1, 1898, was required to be stamped when retailed).
Chewing-gum or substitutes therefor: Upon each inclosure retailing for not over $1..... 04
Upon each inclosure retailing for over $1, for each additional $1 or part thereof 04
(Stock on hand July 1, 1898, to be stamped when retailed).
Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale: Upon each bottle of one pint or less..... 01
Upon each bottle of over one pint.. 02
(Stock on hand July 1, 1898, to be stamped when retailed).

SECTION 7.

Maximum penalty for failure to stamp documents, etc., required to be stamped, is.....$100 00
Such documents, etc., are not competent evidence in any court when not stamped. (See also Section 14).

PENALTIES.

SECTION 8.

For counterfeiting, etc., any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part thereof, or in any way knowingly or wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing such offences, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

These penalties also imposed for injuring or removing impressions of stamp, plate, etc., and for removing cancelling marks, for reusing such stamps, and for having in possession restored stamps, etc.

SECTION 9.—CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

Write or stamp thereon the initials of name and date of use. Penalty for failure to so cancel stamp subjects the user to a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $500; or to imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Provided that proprietors of articles liable to stamp duty under Schedule B shall have the privilege of furnishing, without expense to the United States, their own dies or designs for stamps to be used thereon, to be approved by and retained in the possession of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall not be duplicated to any other person.

A proprietor furnishing such dies or designs must purchase stamps printed therefrom in quantities, at face value, at any one time of not less than $2,000.

Penalties as to private die stamps: For fraudulently obtaining or using said stamps or designs, for forging, counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the forging or counterfeiting, any representation, likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of said last-mentioned stamp, a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Any engraver or printer who sells or gives away said stamps, or a merchant, broker, pedler, or person dealing in similar goods, etc., having knowingly or fraudulently in (his or) their possession such forged, counterfeited likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of said stamps, are liable to said penalties.

SECTION 10.

Penalty for not stamping any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, liable to any of the taxes imposed by this act, not exceeding (at the discretion of the Court) $200.

SECTION 11.

Foreign bills of exchange payable in the United States must be stamped by acceptors same as inland bills of exchange

or promissory notes. Penalty for not stamping not over (in the discretion of the Court) $100.

SECTION 12.

Sales of stamps by persons other than collectors. (See also Section 25).

SECTION 13.

Penalty for not stamping documents not exceeding $50, or imprisonment not over six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court; and such documents, etc., not being stamped according to law, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

First proviso: For subsequently affixing stamps upon payment of penalty of $10 and interest where the whole tax exceeds $50, at the rate of 6 per cent.

Second proviso: If omission to stamp was without design to defraud United States, within twelve months collector may remit fine and paper may be recorded on payment of fee legally charged therefor.

Third proviso: If stamp is not affixed where no collection district is established, the paper may be stamped. But rights acquired in good faith not invalidated.

SECTION 14.

Unstamped instrument, paper or document required by law to be stamped, cannot be used in any court as evidence until legal stamp is affixed. Provided, foreign bonds, etc., unstamped, may be used, if stamped in the United States.

SECTION 15.

Record or registry of unstamped paper, etc., cannot be used in evidence.

SECTION 16.

Kind of stamp not material, if it is a legal documentary stamp, representing the proper amount of tax.

SECTION 17.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, or officers of any State, county, town, municipal corporation, or other corporation exercising the taxing power, are exempt from stamp taxes under this act, but only in exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their governmental, taxing or municipal capacity.

Provided further, that stock and bonds of co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock is not over $10,000, and building and loan associations or companies loaning only to their shareholders, are exempt.

SECTION 18.

No telegraph company shall transmit unstamped telegram or message. In default thereof a penalty is incurred of $10.

Provided, that only one stamp is required on each message, whether sent through one or more companies.

Provided, that messages of telegraph or telephone companies, and of railroad companies, over their own wires on business pertaining to their companies are exempt.

Provided further, that messages of officers and employes of the United States on official business are exempt.

SECTION 19.

All provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp taxes are extended to and include all articles in Schedule B (except where manifestly inapplicable).

SECTION 20.

Penalty for selling articles in Schedule B without stamp is not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Provided, no stamp due on uncompounded drugs, on special prescriptions of physicians, or pharmacists selling at retail only.

All other medicinal articles are taxable as provided in Schedule B.

SECTION 21.

Penalty for evading stamp taxes in Schedule B, for every such article, is not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and every such article shall also be forfeited.

SECTION 22.

Penalty for removing articles taxed in Schedule B without stamp, fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity.

Provided, that articles mentioned in Schedule B may be exported in bond free of tax.

(See also Regulations, Series 7, No. 24).

SECTION 23.

Manufacturers of any articles in Schedule B must make monthly returns, and file with the Collector for the district in which he resides a declaration that no such article has been removed, etc., since his last return, without the use of the proper stamp, on pain of forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration $100, and in case of making false or untrue declaration, shall be fined not more than $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 24.

Tax on articles in Schedule B shall attach to all articles and things sold or removed for sale on and after July 1, 1898. Every person, except as otherwise provided in this act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in Schedule B, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and be subject to all the taxes, liabilities and penalties imposed by law for sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamps, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to import duty thereon, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this act.

Proviso: Secretary of the Treasury is to make regulations as to imported articles in Schedule B liable to tax.

SECTION 25.

Commissioners of Internal Revenue to provide stamps prescribed by this act; also for cancellation, and may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, get stamps elsewhere than at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until July 1, 1899. These stamps are to be sold by collectors at face value.

Provided, That collectors may sell in quantities of not less than $100 face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided in this act. And collectors, with the approval of the

Secretary of the Treasury, may make all needful rules and regulations to enforce this act.

SECTION 26.

Drawback shall be allowed upon articles taxed in Schedule B, exported on and after July 1, 1898, equal to the amount of the stamp tax paid, and no more; to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States upon regulations prescribed and promulgated in a separate pamphlet (Series 7, No. 24) by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 27.

Parties who refine petroleum, or sugar, or who own or control any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall pay annually a special excise tax equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent on gross amount of all receipts in excess of $250,000.

And monthly returns of amount of gross receipts must be made to the collector of the district in which place of business is located. Parties making false or fraudulent returns, or failing or refusing to make returns, are liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 00

And not exceeding.....10,000 00

For each failure or refusal to make return and for each and every false or fraudulent return.

SECTION 28.

On and after July 1, 1898, a stamp tax shall be levied and collected on every seat in a palace car or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping-car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing the same.... .01

SECTION 29. — LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Where the whole amount of such personal property exceeds $10,000 in actual value, passing from any person dying on or after June 13, 1898, taxes accrue and should be paid before distribution to the legatees, as follows:

Personal property valued over $10,000 and not over $25,000, the tax shall be:

1. Legatees of lineal issue on lineal ancestor, brother or sister to the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... .75

2. Legatee the descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value.. .. .. 1 50

3. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value..... 3 00

4. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the said grandparents of the person who died, for each and every $100 clear value.. 4 00

5. Where legatee shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or a stranger in blood to the person who died, or shall be a body politic or corporate, for each and every $100 clear value..... 5 00

Provided, that all legacies, etc., passing to husband or wife of the person who died shall be exempt from tax or duty.

Where values of legacy or property exceed $25,000, the rate hereinhefore given should be multiplied as follows:

Over $25,000 and not over $100,000, by 1½.

Over $100,000 and not over $500,000, by 2.

Over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, by 2½.

Over $1,000,000, by 3.

SECTION 30.

The tax imposed in Section 29 shall be a lien upon the property at issue for twenty years.

Executor, administrator or trustee must pay the tax to the collector of the district within which deceased person resided, and must make return to said collector in duplicate. Failure or refusal to pay or render returns necessitates the collector to make lists and valuation and apply through proper court for actual or constructive possession of the personal estate, to be sold on decree of such court for the benefit of the tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses to be allowed by the court. Every person shall exhibit all evidence in his possession concerning such personal estate at the request of the collector, and upon refusal or neglect so to do shall forfeit and pay $500 00

Provided that in all legal controversies where such deed shall be the subject of judicial investigation, the recital of the deed shall be prima facie evidence of its truth and that the requirements of the law had been complied with by the officers of the Government.

(For Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 see beginning of this chapter.)

SECTION 35.

"Mixed flour" shall be understood to mean the food product made from wheat, mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material, or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat.

SECTION 36.

Special tax before engaging in the business of making, packing or repacking mixed flour, at the rate per annum.....$12 00

Subject to the fines and penalties imposed by Sections 3,239 and 3,242, U. S. Revised Statutes, for any violation thereof.

SECTION 37.

Provides for the making, packing or repacking mixed flour, and for the marking or branding of each package thereof.

Failure to comply with the provisions

of this section subjects party to a fine of not less than.....$250 00
And not more than..... 500 00
Or to be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 38.

All sales and consignments of mixed flour shall be in packages not before used.

Persons knowingly selling or offering for sale in other than marked and branded packages; falsely marking or branding, or unlawfully removing such marks or brands, for each offence to be fined not less than..250 00
Nor more than.....500 00
And imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 39.

Requires a certain label to be affixed to each package. Failure to affix or removal thereafter imposes a fine for each label of not less than 50 00

SECTION 40.

Barrel or package not to exceed 196 pounds in weight, stamp taxes are as follows:
Per barrel of 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds..... $0 04
Half barrel of 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds..... 02
Quarter barrel of 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds..... 01
Eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less ½c
Penalty for violation: Fine of not less than.....$250 00
And not more than..... 500 00
Or imprisonment not to exceed one year.

SECTION 41.

Authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to assess when removed for consumption or sale without the use of the proper stamps.

SECTION 42.

Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax imposed by Section 40 of this act, and to be stamped, branded, etc., as in case of flour mixed in the United States. Fine for violation not less than..... 50 00
Nor more than.....500 00

SECTION 43.

Persons knowingly receiving for sale or for repacking and resale mixed flour from any person who has not paid the tax thereon to be fined not less than..... 50 00
And to forfeit to the United States said articles.

SECTION 44.

Mixed flour may be exported in bond free of tax under certain regulations.

SECTION 45.

Stamps on packages when emptied must be cancelled or destroyed by the person having possession at that time. Failure to do so subjects person to fine not over..... 25 00

SECTION 46.

Fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by Sections 36 to 45, both inclusive, may be recovered in court.

SECTION 47.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make regulations governing manufacture and sale of mixed flour.

SECTION 48.

A person found guilty of a second or any subsequent violations of Sections 36 to 45, inclusive, in addition to penalties herein imposed, shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

SECTION 49.

Provisions of this act relating to mixed flour to take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage. Stock on hand not tax-paid when law goes into effect shall be deemed to be taxable under Sections 36 to 45, and shall bo tax-paid under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
(For text of Sections 50 and 51 see at the beginning of this chapter.)

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The Bankruptcy Law passed by both houses of the LVth Congress and approved July 1, 1898, provides a complete system for the administration of the affairs of bankrupts and the distribution of their property among their creditors, uniform throughout the United States and administered by the United States courts, in place of the different systems formerly in existence in the various States administered by State courts. In bankruptcy proceedings a bankrupt debtor may turn over all his property to the court to be administered for the benefit of his creditors, and then get a complete discharge from his debts. A bankrupt may of his own motion offer to surrender his property to the administration of the United States court and ask for his discharge in voluntary bankruptcy, or creditors may apply to the court to compel a bankrupt to turn over his property to be administered under the act for the benefit of the creditors in voluntary bankruptcy. The bankrupt who has turned over all his property and conformed to the provisions of the act is entitled to a judgment of court discharging him from any future liability to his creditors.

Extended powers are given by the law for the taking possession and the administration of the assets, among others, to allow and disallow all claims against bankrupt estates, appoint receivers and take the necessary measures for the preservation and charge of the property of a bankrupt; to arraign, try and punish bankrupts, officers and other persons and the agents, officers, members of the board of directors or trustees or other similar bodies of corporations for violation of the act; to authorize the business of the bankrupt to be conducted for limited periods; to cause the assets to be collected and reduced to money and distributed, and substantially determine all controversies in relation thereto; to enforce obedience to lawful orders by fine or imprisonment, and

to extradite bankrupts from one district to another.

The proceeding once inaugurated by the filing of a petition by the bankrupt and the adjudication in bankruptcy having been made, the Court proceeds to take charge of the bankrupt's property, and administer the same for the benefit of the creditors, and determine all questions which may arise in regard to the rights of the bankrupt or the creditors, either as against the bankrupt or as between themselves in accordance with the above-prescribed powers. A trustee is appointed, either selected by the creditors at a meeting called for that purpose or, in case they fail to select a trustee, one is appointed by the Court. His duty is to collect the property, realize on the same in such manner as may be for the best interests of all concerned, and ultimately distribute the same among the creditors in such proportions as they may be adjudicated to be entitled thereto.

As all questions, both of law and fact, in relation to the property or the rights of the various parties must be decided in the bankruptcy proceeding, it is provided that referees be appointed, who are charged with the duty of hearing the allegations and testimony of all parties and deciding all such questions that may arise. Each case, as it comes up, is assigned to some referee, whose duty it is to adjudicate and pass upon all such questions arising therein in the first instance, the right being reserved to any parties to appeal from the decision of the referee to the United States District Court.

The duties of the referee are substantially of a judicial character, and he occupies much the position of a judge of primary resort, subject to an appeal to the Court, and is required to take the same oath of office as that prescribed for judges of the United States courts. By Section 38 of the act, the referee is invested with jurisdiction to consider all petitions referred to him by the clerks, make adjudications or dismiss the petition; exercise the powers vested in courts of bankruptcy for the administering of oaths to and the examination of witnesses, and for requiring the production of documents in proceedings before him, except the power of commitment, and, in the absence of the Judge, to exercise all his powers for taking possession and releasing the property of a bankrupt, and to perform such part of the duties of the courts of bankruptcy as they may prescribe by rules and orders, excepting only questions arising on applications of bankrupts for compositions or discharges.

All questions in regard to the property or assets or rights of the creditors and persons interested come before the referee for hearing and determination, subject to the right of appeal. After the rights of all parties have been ascertained and determined, and the property has been realized upon, it is distributed among the creditors.

Provision is made in the act for allowing bankrupts to compromise or settle with their creditors by a proceeding known as composition proceedings, whereby, if a bankrupt and a majority of his creditors agree upon some basis of settlement, the same, if approved by the Court, shall become binding upon all creditors. The decision of the question as to the approval of compositions and granting discharges to a bankrupt from his debts is specifically reserved by the act to the judges of the United States courts; but the Court, by virtue of its general powers, may refer such matters to the referee to take testimony and report to the Court his opinion thereon.

The aim of the act has been to make the expense of the proceedings depend largely upon the amount of the property involved, and the compensation of the referees is fixed substantially at 1 per cent on the amount distributed to the creditors in ordinary cases, where the assets are distributed by the Court, and one-half of 1 per cent in composition cases, and the trustees who have charge of the actual management of the bankrupt's property receive as compensation such commissions on amounts paid out by them as dividends as the Court may allow, not to exceed, however, 3 per cent on the first $5,000, 2 per cent on the second $5,000, and 1 per cent on all sums in excess of $10,000.

Detailed provisions are made in the act for giving notice to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of the pendency of the proceedings, the payment and declaration of dividends and other matters, and providing methods whereby all parties interested may be heard on all subjects arising in the course of the proceedings.

PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE LAST SESSION (1898-1899) OF THE LVTH CONGRESS.

ARMY.

REORGANIZATION.—An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army, approved March 2, 1899, provided that it shall consist of 3 major-generals, 6 brigadier-generals, 10 regiments of cavalry, 7 regiments of artillery, 25 regiments of infantry, an Adjutant-General's Department, an Inspector-General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Quartermaster's Department, a Subsistence Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, 30 chaplains, corps of cadets, etc. The office of storekeeper in the Quartermaster's and Ordnance departments was abolished. The limits of age for original enlistment were fixed at eighteen and thirty-five years.

It was also provided that in time of war retired officers may, in the discretion of the President, be employed on active duty other than in the command of troops; that the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congress district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia and twenty from the United States at large, each of the latter to be appointed by the President. To meet the exigencies of the military service existing at the date the bill became a law the President was authorized to maintain the

Army at a strength not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, to be organized into regiments; but that such increase shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than July 1, 1901. The President was also empowered to continue in service, or to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, brigadier-generals of volunteers, who, including those of the Regular Army, shall not exceed one for every 4,000 volunteers; and major-generals of volunteers, who, including those of the Regular Army, shall not exceed one for every 12,000 enlisted men; provided, that no general officers appointed under the provisions of the act shall be continued in service beyond July 1, 1901.

The President was authorized to continue in service, or to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers of the volunteer staff as follows: Assistant adjutant-generals, 3 with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 6 with rank of major; inspectors-general, 3 with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 6 with rank of major; 30 quartermasters with rank of major, and 40 assistant quartermasters with rank of captain; 6 commissaries of subsistence with rank of major, and 12 assistant commissaries with rank of captain; 5 judge advocates, 34 surgeons and 30 paymasters, each with rank of major, and the following signal officers: Four with rank of major, 9 with rank of captain, 9 with rank of first lieutenant and 9 with rank of second lieutenant. All volunteer officers above authorized are to be discharged on July 1, 1901, or sooner if their services are no longer required.

CANTEENS.—The same act provided that no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen; nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States.

STATE AID FOR VOLUNTEERS.—An act approved March 3, 1899, provided for the reimbursement of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the volunteer army in the war with Spain.

CENSUS.

An act providing for the taking of the census in 1900, and subsequent censuses, establishes a Census Office in the Department of the Interior with the following officials: Director of the Census, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, salary $6,000; Assistant Director of the Census, to be appointed in like manner as the Director, salary $4,000; five chief statisticians, salary, $3,000 each; chief clerk, disbursing clerk and geographer, salary, $2,500 each; five expert chiefs of division and two stenographers, salary, $2,000 each; 10 clerks of class four, 15 clerks of class three, 20 clerks of class two, and such number of clerks of class one, and of clerks, copyists, computers and skilled laborers as may be found necessary for the duties required to be undertaken, at salaries not less than $600 nor more than $1,000 a year. The Director of the Census may also appoint one captain of the watch at a salary of $840 per annum; two messengers, and such number of assistant messengers, watchmen and laborers, at salaries of $600 each per annum; messenger boys at salaries of $400 each per annum, and charwomen, at salaries of $240 each per annum, as may be necessary for the work. The chief clerk, chief statisticians and all other employes authorized below the Assistant Director, may be appointed by the Director of the Census, subject to such examination as may be provided by him; provided, that no examination shall be required in the case of enumerators or special agents, nor of employes below the grade of skilled laborers at $600 per annum.

The Twelfth Census is restricted to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

Section 9 provides that at least six months before commencing the enumeration the Director of the Census shall designate the number of supervisors to be appointed within each State and Territory, the District of Columbia, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; provided that the total number shall not exceed 300 Enumerators, and their compensation are also provided for. It is required that the enumeration of the population shall begin on June 1, 1900, and on the first day of June in which each succeeding decennial census shall be taken; and the returns of each enumerator are required to be sent in on or before July 1 of the year that the enumeration is made. In any city having 8,000 inhabitants or more at the preceding census the enumeration of the population must be completed within two weeks after it is begun. Fines and penalties are provided for violations of the law.

The inquiries of the census are restricted to the following:

Population.—Name, age, color, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, occupation, months employed, literary, school attendance, ownership of farms and homes of each inhabitant.

Mortality.—Name, sex, color, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, birthplace of parents, occupation, cause and date of death, and, if born within the census year, the date of birth.

Products of Agriculture.—Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tenure, acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, number and value of live stock. (All questions relating to quantity and value of crops are to relate to the year ending December 31 of the preceding year).

Products of Manufacturing and Mechanical Establishments.—Name and location of each establishment, character of organization, whether individual, co-operative, or other form; date of commence-

ment of operations, character of business or kind of goods manufactured, amount of capital invested, number of proprietors, firm members, co-partners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employes and the amount of their wages, quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures, amount of miscellaneous expenses, quantity and value of products, time in operation during the census year, character and quantity of power used, and character and number of machines employed. (The information collected is to be of and for the termination of the fiscal year ending nearest to June 1, 1900.)

After the completion of the schedules relating to mechanical and manufacturing establishments there are to be collected statistics relating to special classes, including the insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb and blind, crime, pauperism and benevolence, including prisoners, paupers, juvenile delinquents and inmates of benevolent and reformatory institutions; to births and deaths in registration areas; to social statistics of cities; to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation and expenditures; to religious bodies; to electric light and power, telephone and telegraph business; to transportation by water, express business and street railways; to mines, mining and minerals, and the production and value thereof, including gold, in divisions of placer and vein, and silver mines, and the number of men employed, the average daily wage, the average working time and aggregate earnings in various branches of the mining industry. These reports relating to mines, mining and minerals must be published before July 1, 1903, and special agents may be appointed for securing such statistics.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The law relating to consul and vice-consul generals, consuls and vice-consuls and commercial agents was amended by an act approved December 21, 1898, so as to provide that each consul-general, consul and commercial agent, before receiving his commission or entering upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond to the United States in a penal sum not less than $1,000 (and in no case less than the annual compensation allowed to such officer), and not more than $10,000, for the faithful performance of his duties. Every vice-consul-general or vice-consul will be required to give a bond in a sum not less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000. Every consular officer who wilfully neglects to render true and just quarterly accounts and returns of the business of his office and of moneys received by him for the use of the United States, or who neglects to pay over balances due to the United States at the expiration of any quarter, before the expiration of the next succeeding quarter, or neglects to pay over moneys, property and effects, less his lawful fees, due to a citizen, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years and by a fine of not more than $2,000.

EXPOSITIONS.

OHIO CENTENNIAL AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY EXPOSITION.—An act to encourage the holding of an exposition at Toledo, Ohio, in 1902 and 1903, was approved March 3, 1899. It appropriated $500,000 for the purpose.

PAN-AMERICAN.—An act to encourage the holding of a Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier (Buffalo), New-York, in 1901, was approved March 3, 1899.

PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION. — An act approved December 21, 1898, provided for a National exposition of American products and manufactures in Philadelphia in 1899, for the encouragement of the export trade. It was also provided that there might be admitted free of duty to such exposition such articles not of American manufacture and such other objects as might conduce to the interests of the exposition and be useful for comparison with American products and manufactures; and that in case any of such articles should be sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States they should be subject to duty. An appropriation of $50,000 was made to enable the collection in foreign markets of samples of merchandise of the character in favor and demand therein, of illustrating the manner in which merchandise for such markets should be prepared and packed, etc. Another appropriation of $300,000 was made to aid in providing buildings necessary for the purposes of the exposition, providing the Philadelphia Exposition Association should raise a like sum for the purposes of the exposition. The act further provided that the United States should not be liable for any of the expenses of the exposition beyond the amounts appropriated.

EXHIBITION EXPORTS.

The act of May 18, 1896, to allow the return free of duty of certain articles exported from the United States for exhibition purposes, was amended on March 3, 1899, so as to include in the privilege of free entry conferred thereby wild and other animals of foreign origin taken abroad temporarily for exhibition in connection with any circus or menagerie, provided, however, that the amendment shall apply only in such cases as those of foreign-born animals taken abroad, and inventories of which are filed prior to their leaving the country with the collector of customs at the port of departure.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ANNIVERSARY.

An act approved February 28, 1899, authorized the appointment of a committee from the country at large to act with any committees appointed by Congress, to prepare plans for an appropriate celebration in 1900 of the first session of Congress in the District of Columbia and the establishment of the seat of government therein.

NAVY.

PERSONNEL BILL.—This bill was approved by the President March 3, 1899. It provided for the abolition of the engineer corps as a corps and the transfer of all engineer officers to the line of the Navy, with the issue of commissions accordingly. Engineer officers transferred to the line below the rank of commander and extending down to, but not including,

the first engineer who entered the Naval Academy as cadet midshipman, are to perform sea or shore duty, the duty to be such as performed by engineers in the Navy; provided, that any officer such as described may upon his own application, made within six months after the passage of the act, be assigned to the general duties of the line, on condition that he pass the examination provided by law as preliminary to promotion to the grade he then holds, but failure to pass not to displace such officer from the list of officers for sea or shore duty such as is performed by engineer officers in the Navy. Engineer officers transferred to the line to perform engineer duty only who rank as or above commander, or who subsequently attain such rank, are to perform shore duty only. All other engineer officers not provided as above and transferred to the line are to perform the duties of line officers of the same grade; provided, that after a period of two years subsequent to the passage of the act they must pass the examinations provided by law as preliminary to promotion to the grade they then hold, and subject to existing law governing examinations for promotion.

It was further provided that the active list of the line of the Navy should be composed of 18 rear-admirals, 70 captains, 112 commanders, 170 lieutenant commanders, 300 lieutenants and not more than a total of 350 lieutenants, junior grade. Each rear-admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers is to receive the same pay and allowances as allowed a brigadier-general in the Army, and the others are to receive the pay and allowances of a major-general. An officer detailed as chief of bureau and of a rank below that of rear-admiral, while holding said office, shall have the rank of rear-admiral and receive the same pay and allowances as provided for a brigadier-general. All sections of the Revised Statutes which, in defining the rank of officers or positions in the Navy, contain the words "the relative rank of" are amended so as to read "the rank of."

Officers of the line in the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant-commander may by official application to the Secretary of the Navy have their names placed on the list of "Applicants for voluntary retirement," and when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal year, subsequent to the date of the new law, above the grade of commander have been less than thirteen, above the grade of lieutenant-commander less than twenty, above the grade of lieutenant less than twenty-nine and above the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, less than forty, the President may, in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list, with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, including the grade of commodore, to cause the vacancies for the fiscal year then being considered. Should it be found at the end of any fiscal year that the retirements and casualties are not sufficient to cause the average vacancies above enumerated, a board of five rear-admirals shall be convened about June 1 to select, as soon after July 1 as practicable, a sufficient number of officers from the aforementioned grades to cause the average vacancies required. The findings of the board are to be transmitted to the President, who makes the final decision as to transfers; but no more than five captains, four commanders, four lieutenant-commanders and two lieutenants may be so retired in any one year, and any officer retired under this provision shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, including the grade of commodore, which is retained on the retired list for this purpose. It is also provided that any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade.

Boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers shall, after ten years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers, to rank with but after ensign, and have the same pay and allowances as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The law also provided that after June 30, 1899, commissioned officers of the line, medical and pay corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided for officers of corresponding rank in the Army; provided that such officers when on shore shall receive the allowances, but 15 per cent less pay, than when on sea duty, but this provision not to apply to warrant officers commissioned under the act. It was also provided that nothing in the act should operate to increase or reduce the pay of officers on the retired list at the time it became a law.

The law further provided for warrant machinists, with pay, rank and other privileges of other warrant officers; that the term of enlisted men shall be four years, with the retirement privilege at the end of thirty years' service. The act also provided for these officers in the Marine Corps: One brigadier-general, five colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, ten majors, sixty captains, sixty first lieutenants and sixty second lieutenants. No officer is to be appointed in the Marine Corps from civil life hereafter, but from graduates of the Naval Academy.

The law fixed the number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, not to exceed forty in all. Of the former five are to have the rank of captain, five of commander, and the others the rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant. The assistant naval constructors are to have the rank of lieutenant or lieutenant, junior grade.

ADMIRAL.—A bill approved on March 2, 1899, created the office of Admiral, and read thus: "That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by selection and promotion, an Admiral of the Navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application; and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist." The President nominated and the Senate at once confirmed Rear-Admiral George Dewey as Admiral.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

An act to establish a National military

park to commemorate the campaign, siege and defence of Vicksburg was approved February 21, 1899. This is to take effect as soon as Mississippi shall grant to the Government the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads required, the whole containing about twelve hundred acres and costing not to exceed $40,000. The act provides for three commissioners, each of whom shall have served in the Vicksburg campaign—two in the army of General Grant and one in the army of General Pemberton.

WAR WITH SPAIN AND PEACE TREATY.

The following is the text of the protocol concluded and signed on August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and M. Jules Cambon, France's Ambassador to the United States and representing the Government of Spain, in the negotiations for the establishment of peace between Spain and the United States:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The Spanish Senate adopted the protocol on September 10, and the Queen Regent signed it on the following day.

Immediately after signing the above the President proclaimed an armistice and hostilities ceased.

Subsequently the following were appointed as Peace Commissioners:

United States.—William R. Day, U. S. Senators Cushman K. Davis, George Gray and William P. Frye, and Whitelaw Reid.

Spain.—Señors Eugenio Montero Rios, B. de Abarzuza, J. de Garnica, W. R. de Villa Urrutia and Rafael Cerero.

The Commission held its first joint session in Paris on October 1, 1898, and on December 10, at 8:45 p. m., agreed upon and signed the Treaty of Peace, which reads as follows:

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States:

William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States;

And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain:

Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don Jose de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division.

Who, having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.—Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

Article II.—Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Article III.—Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachti, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4:45) north latitude, thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4:45) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119.35) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Article IV.—The United States will, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

Article V.—The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defences shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may in the mean time purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached.

Article VI.—Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offences in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

Article VII.—The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

Article VIII.—In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine Archipelago all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which in conformity with law belong to the public domain and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with the law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

Article IX.—Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration

they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

Article X.—The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

Article XI.—The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

Article XII.—Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third—Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

Article XIII.—The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba, and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subversive of public order in the territories in question shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article XIV.—Spain shall have the power to establish consular officers in the ports and places of the territories the sovereignty over which has either been relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

Article XV.—The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect to all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either Government to the other.

Article XVI.—It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will upon the termination of such occupancy advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

Article XVII.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight.

(Seal) WILLIAM R. DAY.
(Seal) CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.
(Seal) WILLIAM P. FRYE.
(Seal) GEORGE GRAY.
(Seal) WHITELAW REID.
(Seal) EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS.
(Seal) B. DE ABARZUZA.
(Seal) J. DE GARNICA.
(Seal) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.
(Seal) RAFAEL CERERO.

The Commissioners of the United States returned home, and on December 24 made their report to the President. On January 4, 1899, the Treaty was transmitted to the Senate by the President, together with the report of the conferences of the joint sessions of the Commission and copies of statements made before the United States Commissioners and other papers. The Senate took the vote upon ratification on February 6, in executive session, the vote being 57 for and 27 against, or one more than the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote in detail was as follows ("R.," Republicans; "D.," Democrats; "P.," Populists; "S. R.," Silver Republicans; "S.," Silver; "I.," Independents:

FOR RATIFICATION.

Aldrich (R., R. I.), Allen (P., Neb.), Allison (R., Iowa), Baker (R., Kan.), Burrows (R., Mich.), Butler (P., N. C.), Carter (R., Mont.), Chandler (R., N. H.), Clark (R., Wyo.), Clay (D., Ga.), Cullom (R., Ill.), Davis (R., Minn.), Deboe (R., Ky.), Elkins (R., W. Va.), Fairbanks (R., Ind.), Faulkner (D., W. Va.), Foraker (R., Ohio), Frye (R., Me.), Gallinger (R., N. H.), Gear (R., Iowa), Gray (D., Del.), Hanna (R., Ohio), Hansbrough (R., N. D.), Harris (P., Kan.), Hawley (R., Conn., Jones (S., Nev.), Kenney (D., Del.), Kyle (I., S. D.), Lindsay (D., Ky.), Lodge (R., Mass.), McBride (R., Ore.), McEnery (D., La.), McLaurin (D., S. C.), McMillan (R., Mich.), Mantle (S. R., Mont.), Mason (R., Ill.), Morgan (D., Ala.), Nelson (R., Minn.), Penrose (R., Penn.), Perkins (R., Cal.), Pettus (D.,

Ala.), Platt (R., Conn.), Platt (R., N. Y.), Quay (R., Penn.), Pritchard (R., N. C.), Ross (R., Vt.), Sewell (R., N. J.), Shoup (R., Idaho), Simon (R., Ore.), Spooner (R., Wis.), Stewart (S., Nev.), Sullivan (D., Miss.), Teller (S. R., Col.), Thurston (R., Neb.), Warren (R., Wyo.), Wellington (R., Md.), Wolcott (R., Col.).

AGAINST RATIFICATION.

Bacon (D., Ga.), Bate (D., Tenn.), Berry (D., Ark.), Caffery (D., La.), Chilton (D., Tex.), Cockrell (D., Mo.), Daniel (D., Va.), Gorman (D., Md.), Hale (R., Me.), Heitfeld (P., Idaho), Hoar (R., Mass.), Jones (D., Ark.), Mallory (D., Fla.), Martin (D., Va.), Mills (D., Tex.), Mitchell (D., Wis.), Money (D., Miss.), Murphy (D., N. Y.), Pasco (D., Fla.), Pettigrew (S. R., S. D.), Rawlins (D., Utah), Roach (D., N. D.), Smith (D., N. J.), Tillman (D., S. C.), Turley (D., Tenn.), Turner (P., Wash.), Vest (D., Mo.).

The treaty was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 17, and was forwarded to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who was authorized to act as the representative of the Spanish Government in making the exchange of ratifications, with John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, as the representative of the United States. The formal exchange of ratifications took place at Washington on April 11, 1899, and the President immediately issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, A Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

(Here the full text of the treaty as above is included.)

"And whereas, The said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine:

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third. WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

"By the President:

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

The effect of the formal ratifications completely renewed the peaceful relations—trade, diplomatic, consular and in all other ways—between the United States and Spain. Thus, according to the official data, the state of war between the United States and Spain began on April 21, 1898, and its official termination was on April 11, 1899. The Spanish Senate confirmed the treaty on July 3, 1899.

The State Department, through the French Embassy, informed the Spanish Government on April 15 that it was ready to pay the $20,000,000 indemnity at the port of New-York. The indemnity was paid on May 1 by four diplomatic settlement warrants, for $5,000,000 each, drawn by the Treasury Department at the request of the Secretary of State, made payable at the Sub-Treasury, New-York City, and handed to M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France to the United States and representative of the Government of Spain.

Following the exchange of ratifications of the Peace Treaty on April 11, 1899, the United States submitted to Spain whether Bellamy Storer would be persona grata as Minister Plenipotentiary. Then, on the 14th, the Secretary of State directed the return to their posts in Spain of the United States Consuls who were obliged to leave that country in April, 1898, on account of the war. On the following day Spain appointed the Duke of Arcos as Minister to the United States, and designated several Consuls. The Duke of Arcos was officially received by the President on June 8. Minister Storer was presented to the Queen Regent on June 16.

The Swedish wrecking company which proposed to the Navy Department to raise and repair the vessels of Cervera's (Spanish) fleet, sunk near Santiago on July 3, 1898, announced on April 4, 1899, that they were beyond saving. The Reina Mercedes was raised, however, and towed to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, 1899 AND 1900.

Title.	1900. Estimates.	Amount. Law 1899-1900.	Amount. Law 1898-1899.	Amount. Law 1897-'98.
Agriculture	[1]$3,127,722 00	$3,726,022 00	$3,509,202 00	$3,182,902 00
Army	144,677,342 72	80,430,294 06	23,193,392 00	23,129,344 30
Diplomatic and consular	1,833,028 75	1,714,533 76	1,752,208 76	1,695,308 76
[2]District of Columbia	7,230,807 07	6,834,535 77	6,426,880 07	6,187,591 06
Fortification	12,151,898 00	4,909,902 00	9,377,494 00	9,517,141 00
Indian	7,069,316 41	7,504,775 81	7,673,854 90	7,670,420 89
Legislative, etc.	24,365,005 86	23,410,840 79	21,625,846 65	21,690,766 90
Military Academy	681,866 99	575,774 47	458,689 23	479,572 83
Navy	47,128,251 08	48,099,969 58	56,098,783 68	33,128,234 29
Pension	145,233,830 00	145,233,830 00	141,233,830 00	141,263,880 00
[3]Postoffice	105,224,000 00	105,634,138 75	99,222,300 75	95,665,338 75

CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, 1899 AND 1900.—Continued.

Title.	1900. Estimates.	Amount. Law 1899-1900.	Amount. Law 1898-199.	Amount. Law 1897-'98.
River and harbor.....	[4]15,580,341 00	[5]16,091,841 94	[6] ———	———
Sundry civil	[7]51,024,859 75	[8]48,385,930 86	[9]48,490,212 26	53,611,783 38
Total	$565,328,269 64	$492,552,299 79	$419,062,694 30	$397,226,584 16
Urgent deficiency for war expenses, etc....		[10]119,640 00		
Urgent deficiency, House of Representatives, etc.....	[11]130,000,000 00	31,000 00	[12]349,772,389 96	———
Deficiency, 1898, and prior years		24,855,272 26		
Total	$595,328,269 64	$517,558,212 05	$768,835,084 26	$397,226,584 16
Miscellaneous	[11]130,000,000 00	[13]28,744,590 24	6,560,311 29	10,062,101 23
Total, regular annual appropriations	$625,328,269 64	$546,302,802 29	$775,395,395 55	$407,288,685 39
Permanent annual appropriations	128,678,220 00	128,678,220 00	[14]117,836,220 00	120,078,220 00
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations.	754,006,489 64	[15]674,981,022 29	[16]893,231,615 55	527,366,905 39

Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1900.....$510,000,000 00
Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1900..... 100,958,112 00

Total estimated revenues for fiscal year 1900.....$610,958,112 00

[1]No amount is included in the estimates for 1900 for the Agricultural Department for agricultural experiment stations in the several States authorized by the Act of March 2, 1887. The amounts appropriated for this purpose for 1899 and 1900 are $720,000, respectively.

[2]One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the water department (estimated for 1900 at $129,141), which are payable from the revenues of the water department.

[3]Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury.

[4]This amount is exclusive of $12,883,437 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements included in the sundry civil estimates for 1900.

[5]In addition to this amount the sum of $8,918,197 is appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1900, making in all $25,010,038 94 for rivers and harbors for 1900.

[6]No river and harbor bill passed for 1899, but the sum of $14,031,613 56 is appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law, and $235,836 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1899; in all, $14,267,449 56. The general deficiency act also appropriates $360,000 additional for river and harbor improvements, making in all for river and harbor improvements in sundry civil act for 1899 and in general deficiency act $14,627,449 56.

[7]This amount includes $12,883,437 estimates to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1900.

[8]This amount includes $8,918,197 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1900.

[9]This amount includes $14,031,613 56 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1899 and $235,836 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1899; in all, $14,267,449 56.

[10]In addition to this amount reappropriations are made for expenses of the military and naval establishments for the last six months of the fiscal year 1899, aggregating $70,009,392 84.

[11]This amount is approximated.

[12]This amount includes $329,661,795 77 on account of expenses of war with Spain, and $8,070,872 46 on account of payment of pensions, fiscal year 1898.

[13]This amount includes $20,000,000 to carry out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded December 10, 1898, and $3,146,143 97 for payment of claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts and French spoliation and other claims.

[14]This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1899, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertainable until two years after the close of the fiscal year.

[15]In addition to this amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the District of Columbia act, $563,000; by the Naval act, $44,454,500; by the River and Harbor act, $23,866,324 13;

by the Sundry Civil act, $6,088,450; by miscellaneous acts, $2,075,000; in all, $77,047,274 13.

[16]Includes $361,859,927 26 on account of expenses of war with Spain. In addition to this total amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the District of Columbia act, $230,000; by the Naval act, $23,366,156; by the Sundry Civil act, $352,500; by the Urgent Deficiency act, $225,000; in all, $24,173,656.

NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS, 1896.

REPUBLICAN.

The eleventh Republican National Convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., on June 16, 1896, and was in session three days. C. W. Fairbanks was temporary chairman, and Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, permanent chairman. The Convention was composed of 924 delegates. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New-Jersey, was nominated for Vice-President. On June 18 the following were put in nomination for President: William McKinley, by Joseph B. Foraker; Levi P. Morton, of New-York, by Chauncey M. Depew; William B. Allison, of Iowa, by J. N. Baldwin; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, by H. Cabot Lodge; Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, by Governor Hastings. Mr. McKinley was chosen on the first ballot, and upon motion of Senator Lodge, seconded by Governor Hastings, Thomas C. Platt, of New-York, and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, the nomination of Mr. McKinley was made unanimous.

The nominations for Vice-President were: Garret A. Hobart, by Judge John F. Fort; C. W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, by Mr. Allen; H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, by Mr. Randolph; James A. Walker, of Virginia, by I. C. Walker.

The following table gives the vote by States for President and Vice-President:

States and Territories.	President		Vice-President.	
	McKinley	Reed	Hobart	Evans
Alabama	19	2	10	11
Alaska	4	—	4	—
Arizona	6	—	4	1
Arkansas	16	—	10	5
California	18	—	14	3
Colorado	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	7	5	—	—
Delaware	6	—	6	—
Dis. of Columbia	—	1	2	—
Florida	6	—	5	3
Georgia	22	2	5	21
Idaho	—	—	—	—
Illinois	46	2	44	4
Indiana	30	—	12	16
Indian Territory.	6	—	6	—
Iowa	—	—	8	5
Kansas	20	—	20	—
Kentucky	26	—	8	17
Louisiana	11	4	8	8
Maine	—	12	2	5
Maryland	15	1	14	1
Massachusetts	1	29	14	12
Michigan	28	—	21	7
Minnesota	18	—	6	12
Mississippi	17	—	13	5
Missouri	34	—	10	23
*Montana	1	—	1	—
Nebraska	16	—	16	—
Nevada	3	—	3	—
New-Hampshire.	—	8	8	—
New-Jersey	19	1	20	—
New-Mexico	5	—	—	6
New-York	17	—	72	—
North Carolina	19½	2½	1½	20½
North Dakota	6	—	3	3
Ohio	46	—	25	15
Oklahoma	4	1	4	2
Oregon	8	—	8	—
Pennsylvania	6	—	64	—
Rhode Island	—	8	—	—
South Carolina	18	—	3	15
South Dakota	8	—	8	—
Tennessee	24	—	—	24
Texas	21	5	11	12
Utah	3	—	5	1
Vermont	8	—	8	—
Virginia	23	1	—	—
Washington	8	—	8	—
West Virginia	12	—	12	—
Wisconsin	24	—	3	20
Wyoming	6	—	6	—
Totals	661½	84½	535½	277½

The votes for other candidates for President were: Morton—1, Alabama; 2, Florida; 55, New-York; total, 58. Quay—2, Georgia; ½, Louisiana; 1, Mississippi; 58, Pennsylvania; total, 61½. Allison—26, Iowa; ½, Louisiana; 3, Texas; 3, Utah, and 1 each from District of Columbia, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. *Four votes were blank and one was for Senator Cameron. The total number of delegates present was 906. The scattering vote for Vice-President was: Bulkeley, 39; Walker, 24; Lippitt, 8; Reed, 3; Depew, 3; Thurston, 2; Frederick D. Grant, 2; Morton, 1.

THE PLATFORM.

There were a majority and minority report from the Committee on Platform. The majority report was adopted in the Committee on the Platform by a vote of 40 out of its 51 members; and in the Convention, June 18, by a vote of 812½ to 110½. It was as follows:

"The Republicans of the United States assembled, by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the

awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the Administration of President Harrison."

PROTECTION.—"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and prices; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism. We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest."

RECIPROCITY.—"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus."

SUGAR.—"We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country; the Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually. To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woollens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection."

MERCHANT MARINE.—"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

MONEY.—"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

WAR VETERANS.—"The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfilment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of

the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—"Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign Power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and, by the purchase of the Danish Islands, we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies. The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers, and American property destroyed. There, and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost. We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the Doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European Power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European Powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants."

CUBA.—"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

NAVY.—"The peace and security of the Republic, and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the Navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defences."

IMMIGRATION.—"For the protection of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable."

FREE BALLOT.—"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast."

LYNCHINGS.—"We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law."

ARBITRATION.—"We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce."

HOMESTEADS.—"We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate."

TERRITORIES.—"We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable. We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted."

TEMPERANCE AND RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—"We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality. The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

"Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity of the people of the United States."

The vote on the platform by States was as follows:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	19	3
Arkansas	15	1
California	4	14
Colorado	—	8
Connecticut	12	—
Delaware	6	—
Florida	7	1
Georgia	25	1
Idaho	—	6
Illinois	46	2
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	26	—
Kansas	15	5
Kentucky	26	—
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	12	—
Maryland	16	—
Massachusetts	30	—
Michigan	25	3
Minnesota	18	—
Mississippi	18	—
Missouri	33	—
Montana	—	6
Nebraska	13	3
Nevada	—	6
New-Hampshire	8	—
New-Jersey	20	—
New-York	72	—
North Carolina	7½	14½
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	46	—
Oregon	8	—
Pennsylvania	64	—
Rhode Island	8	—
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	7	1
Tennessee	23	1
Texas	30	—
Utah	—	6
Vermont	8	—
Virginia	17	7
Washington	8	—
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	24	—
Wyoming	—	6
Arizona	—	6
New-Mexico	2	4
Oklahoma	—	6
Indian Territory	6	—
District of Columbia	2	—
Alaska	4	—
Totals	812½	110½

The minority report was as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that part of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold."

This was defeated by a motion to lay it on the table by the following vote:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	15	7
Arkansas	15	1
California	3	15
Colorado	—	8
Connecticut	12	—
Delaware	6	—
Florida	6	2
Georgia	23	3
Idaho	—	6
Illinois	47	1
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	26	—
Kansas	16	4
Kentucky	26	—
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	12	—
Maryland	16	—
Massachusetts	30	—
Michigan	27	1
Minnesota	18	—
Mississippi	18	—
Missouri	33	1
Montana	—	6
Nebraska	16	—
Nevada	—	6
New-Hampshire	8	—
New-Jersey	20	—
New-York	72	—
North Carolina	7½	14½
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	46	—
Oregon	8	—
Pennsylvania	64	—
Rhode Island	8	—
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	6	2
Tennessee	23	1
Texas	30	—
Utah	—	6
Vermont	8	—
Virginia	19	5
Washington	8	—
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	24	—
Wyoming	—	6
Arizona	—	6
New-Mexico	3	3
Oklahoma	5	1
Indian Territory	6	—
District of Columbia	2	—
Alaska	4	—
Totals	818½	105½

Twenty-two silver delegates—8 from Colorado, 6 from Idaho, 3 from Nevada, 3 from Utah, and one each from Montana and South Dakota—bolted the Convention; among them were U. S. Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon and Pettigrew. Three alternates were chosen to take the place of the three regulars who bolted from Utah.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Omaha, Neb., July 14, 1898.—The resolutions adopted pledged anew support to the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896. It congratulated the country on the return of prosperity, and on the subject of the National Administration said:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the maintenance of the single gold standard, and that the medium of exchange of whatever form issued by or under the authority of the National Government should be maintained at a parity with gold, the universal standard of the great commercial nations, and that every dollar coined or issued under National laws shall have an equal purchasing and debt-paying power. We are unqualifiedly opposed to free

and unlimited coinage of silver, and we reaffirm the St. Louis platform on this subject

"We hereby commend the patriotism and patriotic policy of President McKinley in exhausting all peaceful methods of accomplishing our purpose before resorting to the stern arbitrament of battle, and his wise forethought in preparing in time of peace for the calamity of war, and we applaud the vigor, skill and ability which have thus far resulted in unbroken and glorious victory on land and sea, and which promise a speedy and complete triumph for American arms and American people.

"In the future important problems will arise from the war in which the Nation is now engaged. Among others will be the disposition to be made of conquered territory. The people can safely leave the wise and patriotic solution of these questions to a Republican President and a Republican Congress. We favor all measures which will promote the restoration and growth of our merchant marine.

"We send greetings to the soldier and sailor boys of the Republic, whose unselfish patriotism shall receive the homage of a grateful people."

A resolution providing for the change of plan of meeting from annual to biennial sessions was adopted after considerable discussion, the final vote being unanimous.

A resolution providing for the admission of women as members and delegates was also adopted without debate.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic National Convention met in Chicago, Ill., on July 7, 1896. Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, was temporary chairman, and Senator Stephen M. White, of California, permanent chairman. It was composed of 930 delegates. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was chosen as candidate for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President. On July 9 the following nominations for President were made: Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, by Senator Vest; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, by J. S. Rhea; Horace Boies, of Iowa, by Frederick White; William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, by H. T. Lewis; John R. McLean, of Ohio, by A. W. Patrick; Claude Matthews, of Indiana, by Senator Turpie; Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, by W. F. Harrity; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, by Mr. Miller. The balloting began on July 10, but there were votes cast for others than the regular nominees, and it was not decided until the fifth ballot, when the result showed that Bryan received 500 of the 930 votes, 162 not voting at all, and one absent. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried, but there were some negative votes. The vote for the various candidates on the different ballots was:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Bryan	119	190	219	280	500
Bland	235	283	291	241	103
Boies	85	41	36	33	26
Matthews .	37	33	34	36	31
Blackburn .	83	41	27	27	—
McLean ...	54	53	54	46	—
Pattison ...	95	100	97	97	95
Pennoyer ..	8	8	—	—	—
Teller	8	8	—	—	—
Stevenson .	7	10	9	8	8
Tillman ...	17	—	—	—	—
Campbell ..	1	—	—	—	—
Russell ...	2	—	—	—	—
Hill	1	1	1	1	1
Turpie	—	—	—	—	1
Not voting.	178	162	162	161	162

The nominations for Vice-President were made on July 11, and were: George F. Williams, Massachusetts; John R. McLean, of Ohio; James H. Lewis, of Washington; Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina; George W. Fithian, of Illinois; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon; Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania: John W. Daniel, of Virginia. Five ballots were taken, some votes being cast for men not regularly nominated; but one after another withdrew his name until on the fourth and fifth ballots only McLean and Sewall were left in the lead, and on the fifth ballot Sewall received 514 of the 930 votes, and was declared the nominee. The vote on the several ballots was as follows: First ballot—Sewall, 100; McLean, 111; Bland, 62; Sibley, 163; Williams (Mass.), 76; Blackburn, 20; Daniel, 11; Harrity, 21; Boies, 20; Lewis, 11; Clark, 50; Williams (Ill.), 22; Teller, White and Fithian, each 1; not voting, 260. Second ballot—Bland, 294; McLean, 158; Sibley, 113; Sewall, 37; Williams (Mass.), 16; scattering, 57; not voting, 255. Third ballot—Bland, 255; McLean, 210; Sewall, 97; Sibley, 50; Williams (Mass.), 15; scattering, 48; not voting, 255. Fourth ballot—McLean, 296; Sewall, 261; scattering, 121; not voting, 252. Notwithstanding the request of Mr. McLean that his name be withdrawn, the vote on the fifth ballot was: Sewall, 514; McLean, 78; scattering, 103; not voting, 235. The vote for McLean was: Ohio's total of 46; District of Columbia, 6; Vermont, 4; Maryland, 5; California, 2; Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, each 1.

The final vote, by States, on the leading candidates for President and Vice-President was as follows:

States and Territories.	President.				Vice-Pres't.	
	Bland.....	Bryan.....	Pattison...	Not voting.	Sewall.....	Not voting.
Alabama	—	22	—	—	22	—
Arkansas	16	—	—	—	16	—
California	—	18	—	—	16	—
Colorado	—	8	—	—	8	—
Connecticut	—	—	2	10	—	12
Delaware	—	1	3	2	1	2
Florida	—	7	—	—	8	—
Georgia	—	26	—	—	26	—
Idaho	—	6	—	—	6	—
Illinois	—	48	—	—	48	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	30	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	26	—
Kansas	—	20	—	—	20	—
Kentucky	—	26	—	—	13	—
Louisiana	—	16	—	—	16	—

States and Territories.	President.				Vice-Pres't.	
	Bland.....	Bryan.....	Pattison....	Not voting.	Sewall.....	Not voting.
Maine	—	4	4	4	12	—
Maryland	—	5	10	1	4	7
Massachusetts ...	—	6	3	18	—	21
Michigan	—	28	—	—	28	—
Minnesota	—	11	—	5	11	7
Mississippi	—	18	—	—	18	—
Missouri	34	—	—	—	34	—
Montana	6	—	—	—	6	—
Nebraska	—	16	—	—	16	—
Nevada	—	6	—	—	6	—
New-Hampshire .	—	—	1	7	—	8
New-Jersey	—	—	2	18	—	20
New-York	—	—	—	72	—	72
North Carolina...	—	22	—	—	—	—
North Dakota ..	—	4	—	—	6	—
Ohio	—	46	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	8	—	—	8	—
Pennsylvania ...	—	—	64	—	5	57
Rhode Island	—	—	6	2	—	—
South Carolina...	—	18	—	—	18	—
South Dakota....	—	8	—	—	8	—
Tennessee	—	24	—	—	24	—
Texas	30	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	3	3	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	4	—	4	—	4
Virginia	—	24	—	—	—	—
Washington	4	4	—	—	8	—
West Virginia...	7	2	—	—	12	—
Wisconsin	—	5	—	19	4	19
Wyoming	—	6	—	—	6	—
Alaska	6	—	—	—	—	6
Arizona	—	6	—	—	6	—
Dis. of Columbia	—	6	—	—	—	—
New-Mexico	—	6	—	—	6	—
Oklahoma	—	6	—	—	6	—
Indian Territory.	—	6	—	—	6	—
Totals	106	500	95	162	514	235

For President, during the ballot, Ohio's vote was changed from McLean to Bryan, and Oklahoma's vote was changed from Bland to Bryan. Other changes were made after the vote was announced, thus increasing Bryan's total. The solid delegation from New-York and many of the gold delegates from other States declined to take part in the proceedings. On the fifth ballot Boies, Bland, Matthews and McLean were withdrawn as candidates. The vote for others than those in the above table for President was: Boies, 26 (Iowa's delegation); Matthews, 31 (Indiana's delegation and 1 from Florida); Stevenson, 8 (2 each from Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota and West Virginia); Hill, 1 (from Massachusetts), and Turpie, 1 (from West Virginia).

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions on July 9, and was adopted by the Convention by a vote of 628 to 301, one delegate being absent:

We, the Democrats of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own —freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations. During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—"The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution."

SILVER.—"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

BOND ISSUES.—"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the

United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

NATIONAL BANKS.—"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

TARIFF.—"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, in which the few, at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets."

INCOME TAX.—"Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that Court for nearly one hundred years, that Court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest Judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expenses of the Government."

IMMIGRATION.—"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories, and as labor creates the wealth of the country so demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights."

LABOR.—"We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle."

RAILROADS.—"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

ECONOMY.—"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a Democratic Government, and a reduction in the number of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people."

FEDERAL COURTS.—"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.—"No discrimination should be indulged in by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the LIIId Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure."

PENSIONS.—"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension list, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment."

STATEHOOD.—"We favor the admission of the Territories of New-Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed.

The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens."

ALASKA.—"We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory."

MONROE DOCTRINE.—"The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained."

CUBA.—"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness."

THIRD TERM.—"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

WATERWAYS.—"The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

The platform reported by the minority (signed by David B. Hill, New-York; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; George Gray, Delaware; John Prentiss Poe, Maryland; Irving W. Drew, New-Hampshire; P. J. Farrell, Vermont; Lynde Harrison, Connecticut; David S. Baker, Rhode Island; C. O. Holman, Maine; Thomas A. C. Weadock, Michigan; James E. O'Brien, Minnesota; John E. Russell, Massachusetts; Robert E. Wright, Pennsylvania; William R. Steele, South Dakota; Allan L. McDermott, New-Jersey, and Charles D. Rogers, Alaska) was as follows:

"To the Democratic National Convention: Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well-recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of the majority.

"But upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital Democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this important issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial report of the majority:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change in the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irreparable evils upon our Nation's commerce and industry.

"Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and Treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the National credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

"The majority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic Administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic National Administration."

The vote on the financial planks of the minority was: Yeas, 303; nays, 626. On the resolution indorsing the Administration the vote was: Yeas, 357; nays, 564; not voting, 9. The platform as reported by the majority was then adopted by the following vote:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	22	—
Arkansas	16	—
California	18	—
Colorado	8	—
Connecticut	—	12
Delaware	1	5
Florida	5	3
Georgia	26	—
Idaho	6	—

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Illinois	48	—
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	26	—
Kansas	20	—
Kentucky	26	—
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	2	10
Maryland	4	12
Massachusetts	3	27
Michigan	28	—
Minnesota	6	11
Mississippi	18	—
Missouri	34	—
Montana	6	—
Nebraska	16	—
Nevada	6	—
New-Hampshire	—	8
New-Jersey	—	20
New-York	—	72
North Carolina	22	—
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	46	—
Oregon	8	—
Pennsylvania	—	64
Rhode Island	—	8
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	—	8
Tennessee	24	—
Texas	30	—
Utah	6	—
Vermont	—	8
Virginia	24	—
Washington	5	3
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	—	24
Wyoming	6	—
Alaska	—	6
Arizona	6	—
District of Columbia	6	—
New-Mexico	6	—
Oklahoma	6	—
Indian Territory	6	—
Totals	628	301

Absent, 1.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.

The National Convention of the National Democratic party (Sound Money Democrats) was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 2 and 3, 1896. Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New-York, was temporary chairman, and Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, was permanent chairman. There were 888 delegates, who, on September 3, nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President on the first ballot, the result being as follows:

States and Territories.	Palmer.	Bragg.
Alabama	22	—
Arkansas	16	—
California	18	—
Colorado	8	—
Connecticut	12	—
Delaware	6	—
Florida	8	—
Georgia	26	—
Illinois	47	1
Indiana	30	—
Iowa	25½	½
Kansas	20	—
Kentucky	14	12
Louisiana	16	—
Maine	12	—
Maryland	16	—
Massachusetts	30	—
Michigan	28	—
Minnesota	15	3
Mississippi	18	—
Missouri	17	17
Montana	6	—
Nebraska	8	8
New-Hampshire	8	—
New-Jersey	19	1
New-York	47	25
North Carolina	22	—
North Dakota	6	—
Ohio	30	16
Oregon	4	4
Pennsylvania	63	1
Rhode Island	8	—
South Carolina	18	—
South Dakota	5	3
Tennessee	21	3
Texas	30	—
Vermont	8	—
Virginia	24	—
Washington	8	—
West Virginia	12	—
Wisconsin	—	24
Alaska	6	—
Arizona	6	—
New-Mexico	6	—
Totals	769½	118½

Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform, adopted on September 3, was as follows:

"This Convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternallsm and all class legislation. The declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right to privatc contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. The

condition, however, which made possible such utterances from a National Convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of Government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation."

TARIFF.—"The National Democracy here convened, therefore, renews its declarations of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of the revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime Power but the United States, and which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretence that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products."

MONEY.—"The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenceless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost. Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long and public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues. To this long-established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork system of National paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under Governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business."

CLEVELAND.—"The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated."

ECONOMY.—"We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the Government."

ARBITRATION.—"We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes."

PENSIONS.—"We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States."

SUPREME COURT.—"The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held. The Democratic party ever has maintained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contracts and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

"Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the Republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people."

POPULISTS.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populists held a National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 5 and 6, 1898, and nominated Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice-President. The ballot for President stood:

	Barker.	Donnelly.
Florida	8	—
Georgia	49	—
Illinois	—	32
Indiana	8½	8½
Michigan	17⅘	—
Mississippi	5½	5½
Ohio	14	14
Pennsylvania	12	—
West Virginia	—	4
Tennessee	—	17⅕
Minnesota	10	36
Totals	128⅘	117⅕

After the choice of Mr. Barker was declared, Mr. Donnelly was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation. The following address "to the people of the United States" was read and adopted preceding the nominations:

"The People's party vote in 1894 and 1895 rose to nearly two millions, and everything indicated its speedy National triumph. In this emergency the Democratic party saw that it had no recourse but to steal one of the principles of the despised Populists. In the Chicago Convention of 1896, in a prearranged theatrical scene of great uproar and enthusiasm, it moved to the front as the devoted and lifelong champion of that which it had always opposed.

"Senator Butler, who is chairman of our National Committee, preached disintegration and demoralization, just as Benedict Arnold stipulated for the scattering of the American forces, that the British might the more readily overthrow the young Republic. Mr. Butler taught our forces that the first duty of a soldier was to break ranks and go over to the enemy.

"All efforts to chain the boundless subtlety of this cunning man have been in vain. Our chief battle is not against the demonetization of one metal for the benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the carwheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals. The whole world to-day is held in check by a system of gold barter, while enterprise languishes, industry suffers and the cemeteries are populous with the bodies of bankrupts and suicides. We will end the tricks of the office-seekers by putting our National ticket in the field at once. We believe the soul is bigger than the pocketbook. We have nothing except kind words for Republicans and Democrats individually. Our hearts go out to the wretched and oppressed of the whole world. While we demand that if either gold or silver is to be used as money both shall be so used, we insist that the best currency this country ever possessed was the full legal tender greenback of the Civil War. And we look forward with hope to the day when gold shall be relegated to the diseased teeth of the people, and the human family possess, free of tribute to bankers, a governmental, full legal tender measure of values, made of paper, that will expand side by side with the growth of wealth and population. We call attention to the public school system and the postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent State socialism and to similar institutions for the improvement of the condition of the people."

A sharp discussion followed on the motion to proceed with nominations for President and Vice-President, which the Butler delegates attempted to defeat and threatened to bolt if the motion to proceed prevailed. The Butler faction was defeated, which resulted in their (thirty-nine delegates) withdrawal. They represented Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Tennessee. One of the Illinois delegates remained when his colleagues went out, and he cast the thirty-two votes of Illinois, just as one delegate cast the votes of several other States; hence the 245 votes were cast by two women and less than fifty men. The following are the salient portions of the platform adopted:

"Prosperity is the first right of a people. The preamble of the Constitution of the United States declares the purpose of the instrument to be to promote the general welfare—in other words, to enrich the people and make them happy.

"Liberty is desired of all men, because it means equality of opportunity, universal prosperity. Poverty, lacking liberty, is unable to defend itself against privilege.

"All history is but a record of struggles of man to rise to happiness.

"Labor in the ancient civilization was but another name for slavery.

"The monuments of Egypt still rear their massive fronts to heaven, enduring testimony to the enormities of injustice.

"Producers of wealth of Greece and Rome were denied happiness. They were regarded as soulless.

"The census of 1890 shows that one fourth of the dwellers in this country of free homes had become tenants. The population had increased 25 per cent in ten years, and wealth 45 per cent.

"The mortgage indebtedness advanced 156 per cent. The farm-owning families,

despite the homestead law, had increased but 2½ per cent, while tenants of land had increased 40½ per cent.

"The People's party vote in 1894 and 1895 rose to nearly 2,000,000, and everything indicated its speedy National triumph.

"Our chief battle is not against the demonetization of one metal for the benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the car wheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals.

"We call attention to the public school system and postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent State socialism, which our people would only relinquish with their lives. We demand that the carrying of messages written with pen and ink be amplified to embrace messages written with electricity, and that trains which carry letters be owned by the Government.

"We are opposed to individuals or corporations fastening themselves like vampires on the people, and sucking their substances, and demand that whatever can be better done by Government for the enrichment of the many shall not be turned over to individuals for the aggrandizement of the few.

"We insist that banks have no more right to create our money than to organize our armies or pass our laws.

"We reaffirm the fundamental principles of the Omaha platform.

"With malice toward none, with charity to all, with devotion to the right as God shall give us to see the right we commit our cause to the hearts and consciences of the American people."

The Bolters then met and adopted the following address:

"To the People's Party of the United States.

"On behalf of our delegates who attended the convention called at Cincinnati by some of the old members of the People's party, we submit the following to the action of that body:

"We attended for the purpose of conserving harmony among those who espoused the straight, pure and simple People's party doctrine. But those who controlled the convention were prompted by some purpose provoking them to override every effort to promote the interests of the party.

"The convention proceeded properly to establish a referendum system, through which nominees of the party for the several offices could be selected by the members of the party voting in their respective precincts. When we sought to have the National Central and National Organization committees put the programme into effect they refused, disregarding the plan adopted by themselves, and immediately proceeded to the nomination of President and Vice-President, and by their action we believe they have placed themselves outside the regular organization of the People's party and created for themselves a new party. Thereupon quite one-half the delegates withdrew, preferring to remain loyal to the People's party and willing to trust future developments to remedy party differences. We implore the Populists of every State to pay no heed nor to attach importance to this small sloughing off of party timber, but to maintain an aggressive warfare on the line hitherto followed, to build up and preserve our State and local organization, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Organization Committee as adopted at Nashville, July 4, 1897, and the subsequent agreement between our two National committees at Omaha June 15, 1898, relying on the patriotism and good judgment of men advocating both policies of party management to heal their differences before the time fixed for our regular National convention."

SILVERITES.

The first National Convention of the Silverites met at St. Louis on July 22, 1896. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, was made temporary chairman, and W. P. St. John, of New-York, was permanent chairman. William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates of the Democratic Convention for President and Vice-President, respectively, were indorsed on July 24, by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform as adopted on July 23:

MONEY.—"The National Silver party of America, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

"The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the British gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, Government currency (and an American policy) on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be of full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private; and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruction of the legal-tender quality of any kind of money by private contract. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the General Government only, and should be a legal tender."

BOND ISSUE.—"We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present Treasury policy, concurred in by a Republican House, of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Gov-

ernment and not at the option of the creditor. The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centres. In the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country has, within the last two years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with $262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal."

GOLD.—"It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European, and even below the Asiatic level, to enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself. The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is overproduction; that we have produced so much that it made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment; a doctrine that leaves us unnerved and disheartened and absolutely without hope for the future. We affirm to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as over-production, and at the same time tens eof thousands of our fellow-citizens remaining half-clothed and half-fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life. Over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the Constitution—gold and silver, not one, hut hoth—the money of Washington and Hamilton, and Jefferson and Monroe, and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that t..e American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a dishonest and unsound standard, appreciated 100 per cent in purchasing power and no appreciation in debt-paying power, and to the end, further, that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy, in the difference In exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation cannot overcome. We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to hold in abeyance all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear; to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And, upon the consummation of our desires and efforts, we evoke the aid of all patriotic American citizens and the gracious favor of Divine Providence. Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago Convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American Bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending compaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this Convention nominate William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President."

PROHIBITION.

The National Convention of the Prohibition party was held at Pittsburg, Penn., May 28, 1896. Joshua Levering, of Maryland, was nominated for President, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. Close to midnight, when contributions to the campaign fund were being received, the Free Silver, Woman's Suffrage and Populist delegates, numbering about 200, bolted the convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The majority of the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, the first six planks of which were adopted unanimously by the committee, and were denunciatory of the liquor traffic and proposed straightout prohibition. The seventh plank, which declared that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, was adopted by only a small majority. The other planks, which referred to one day's rest a week, the English language in non-sectarian schools, the election of President, Vice-President and Senators directly by the people, liberal pensions, exclusion of pauper and criminal emigrants, arbitration, etc., there was some division on.

The minority reported a platform which contained this money plank:

"Resolved, That all money be issued by the Government only and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the Nation, and be full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests in this country and for the purpose of honestly liquidating all our outstanding obligations payable in coin. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 without consulting any other nation." The other points on which the minority asked action were: Preserving public lands from monopoly and speculation; Government control of railroads and telegraphs; favoring an income tax and imposing only such import duties as are necessary to secure equitable commercial

relations with other nations; favoring the adoption of the initiative and referendum as a means of obtaining free expression of the popular will. On the motion to make these recommendations part of the majority report the fight began. A vote to lay it on the table resulted in 492 nays, 310 yeas. The free silver plank was defeated by a vote of 427 nays to 387 yeas.

A substitute platform was proposed by Mr. Patton, of Illinois, which omitted mention of every subject, woman suffrage included, except prohibition, and it was adopted and became the sole platform of the party. The following is the full text:

"The Prohibition party, in National Convention assembled, declares its firm conviction that the manufacture, exportation, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages has produced such social, commercial, industrial and political wrongs and is now so threatening the perpetuity of all our social and political institutions that the suppression of the same by a national party organized therefor is the greatest object to be accomplished by the voters of our country, and is of such importance as that it, of right, ought to control the political action of all our patriotic citizens until such suppression is accomplished. The urgency of this cause demands the union without further delay of all citizens who desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we favor the legal prohibition by State and National legislation of the manufacture, importation, exportation, interstate transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages.

"That we declare our purpose to organize and invite all the friends of prohibition into our party, and in order to accomplish this end we declare it but right to leave every Prohibitionist the freedom of his own conscience upon all other political questions, and trust our representatives to take legislative action upon other political questions as the changes occasioned by prohibition and the welfare of the whole people shall demand."

PROHIBITION BOLTERS.

The new National party (Prohibition bolters) held its first convention at Pittsburg, Penn., on May 28, 1896. Rev. Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, was nominated for President, and J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina, was nominated for Vice-President. On the money question the platform said:

"All money should be issued by the general Government only, and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation, or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the nation. It should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests of the country. For the purpose of honestly liquidating our outstanding coin obligations we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without consulting any other nation."

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

The National Convention of the Socialist-Labor party held in New-York City on July 9, 1896, nominated Charles H. Matchett, of New-York, for President, and Mathew Maguire, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President. The platform, divided into twenty-one items, was as follows:

"With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands: Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. The public lands to be declared inalienable, revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals the conditions of which have not been complied with. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation. Progressive income tax and tax on inheriances; the smaller incomes to be exempt. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, State and Nation). All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States; equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (National, State and municipal), wherever it exists. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers. Municipal self-government. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections; universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex; election days to be legal holidays; the principle of proportional representation to be introduced. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States; administration of justice to be free of charge; abolition of capital punishment."

POLITICAL STATE PLATFORMS.

ALABAMA.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

April 28, 1896.—We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper, with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium commensurate with the growth of population is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product of our own monetary system and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reciprocity.

We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that every American dollar should be an honest 100-cent dollar, always and everywhere, whether gold, silver or paper.

DEMOCRATIC.

April 22, 1896.—The platform favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, as the standard money of the country, without discrimination against either metal and without the consent of foreign nations. It also called for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues, and for the government of the State by white men. President Cleveland was commended for his attitude on the Monroe Doctrine, but his financial policy was condemned. The minority report, which was in opposition to free coinage, was tabled by a vote of 331 to 173. The National Convention delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for free silver.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 27, 1896.—Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing Secretary Herbert's course in bolting the Chicago Convention; declaring in favor of nominating a National Democratic candidate in each district in Alabama; deploring the death of ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts; indorsing the action of the National Provisional Executive Committee, and especially the work of J. M. Falkner, Alabama's member; providing for a thorough organization in every county in Alabama; demanding that the National Democracy be treated fairly at the polls in Alahama; declaring in favor of the Indianapolis Convention placing a National ticket in the field.

POPULIST.

April 29, 1896.—The platform demanded a free ballot and a fair count; declared for free coinage of silver; the abolition of National banks, and the expansion of currency. A tariff plank said: "We favor a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to protect, as far as practicable, the farmers and the laborers in our shops, mines, factories and mills, and their product, against foreign pauper labor."

COLORED REPUBLICAN.

June 16, 1898.—The convention was called by William J. Stevens and other negro Republicans, at Birmingham, who were dissatisfied with the regular Republican convention held at Montgomery, and nominated a State ticket, which the regular convention neglected to do. Its platform indorsed the National platform of 1896, indorsed the Administration of President McKinley; declared for fair elections, against a Constitutional convention, for better schools, and equal protection under the laws; denounced the actions of the Republican State Convention at Montgomery, and declared for a reorganization of the party in the State.

ARIZONA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 30, 1896.—The "McKinley Wing" adopted a platform in part as follows:

"We declare that it is the unanimous demand of the people of the Territory of Arizona that silver should be remonetized and restored to its place in the currency of the Nation as a money metal accorded it by the founders of the Republic. We assert that we are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we hereby instruct the delegates to the National Convention to use every means in their power to secure a clause in the National platform favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The platform also urged Congress to grant Statehood to the Territory; favored liberal pensions to veterans; advocated "protection to American labor and American industries," and the policy of reciprocity, and indorsed William McKinley for President.

The "Stoddard-Christy Wing" adopted this money plank:

"That it is the belief of this convention that the people of Arizona, without regard to party, are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of not less than 16 to 1, and the delegates elected by this convention to St. Louis are held instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of a silver plank in the National Republican platform."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 8, 1896.—Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of Arizona, in convention, repudiate the financial policy of the present National Administration.

We indorse the language used by John G. Carlisle in 1878, when he denounced the "conspiracy" to destroy silver as a standard money as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age," and we agree with him in the declaration then made that "the consummation of such a

scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that have ever occurred in the history of the world."

We are not willing to be parties to such a crime, and in order to undo a wrong already done and to prevent a further rise in the purchasing power of the dollar, we favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We are opposed to the retirement of the greenback, and demand that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of gold, shall recognize silver as money of redemption and exercise the right to redeem greenbacks, treasury notes and all other coin obligations in silver when silver is more convenient.

POPULIST.

August 21, 1896.—The platform indorsed the nominations of Bryan and Sewall on the National ticket; favored free silver; declared for Statehood for Arizona, and the reclamation of desert lands by Governmental aid, and opposed the present irrigation laws of the Territory.

ARKANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

June 29, 1898.—The platform first indorsed and reaffirmed the declaration of principles promulgated by the National Convention of 1896, and added:

"We heartily indorse and commend William McKinley as the personification of a broad and sound statesmanship, at once progressive and conservative, who has a masterly conception of the true status and mission and the international relations of our country; who, full of the American spirit, is alive to the policy of the great founders of the Republic and the cherished traditions of the Nation; who, gifted in speech, wise in council, brave in the enforcement of his political views, just to his friends, generous to his political opponents, humane and considerate of the welfare of his people, is administering the Government in such an exceptionally able manner that he will be recognized as one of the greatest and most patriotic Presidents of our country. We especially approve and indorse the determined manner in which, unawed by popular clamor, he exhausted all available means of preserving an honorable peace, and making indispensable preparations to prevent disaster before resorting to the dire arbitrament of war. Thanks to his wisdom and patriotism, the last vestige of sectionalism has been removed, and the Nation stands united to follow his matchless leadership.

"We congratulate the country upon the adoption of the Dingley act, with its reciprocity provisions, as a wise measure of protection and security to American labor and capital, which, while greatly reducing our imports by the substitution of home for foreign-made fabrics, has opened to us the markets of the world to an extent never before known, so that the balance of trade in our favor for the fiscal year ending to-morrow will attain the unparalleled and stupendous figures of $600,000,000.

"We reaffirm our adherence to the doctrine of sound money, by which every dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, put forth under the sanction of the Government shall be the equal of every other dollar.

"To the Army and Navy of the restored Union we send greeting, and express our entire appreciation of the patriotic and heroic feeling which has prompted their enlistment, our sincere sympathy with their trials and sacrifices, our deep and profound interest in their movements, our resolve to honor and applaud their services, and our anxiety to welcome their triumphant return. The country, to whose renown they are contributing, will ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

"We favor the annexation of Hawaii as a strategic position and a commercial necessity, and the immediate building of the Nicaraguan Canal.

"We favor a Civil Service law which recognizes the merit system, but the extensions of the last Democratic Administration were far beyond its purpose and intent, and we favor such modification thereof by executive order, in conformity with the report of the Committee of the United States Senate, as will prevent incompetent officers holding positions to which they were appointed for political services to the Democratic party, regardless of their ability to discharge the duties of the same."

The platform also declared in favor of a National quarantine law; the enactment of an election law that will prevent fraud; the consolidation of National and State elections, upon the ground of economy; the calling of a State convention to revise the Constitution; the enactment of laws that will encourage grape culture. It condemned the Democratic Administrations of the last twenty-four years, which had legislated to prevent immigration and capital from seeking the State; for refusing to appoint a single Republican on any of the boards of public institutions of the State University; for its mismanagement and misappropriation of the public school fund.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 21, 1898.—The platform recognized the Monroe Doctrine as a "cardinal tenet of the Democratic party and a part of the public policy of the National Government, and favor its strict observance." Regarding the war with Spain, it pledged an "indorsement of all necessary measures to bring it to a successful, speedy and triumphant conclusion. Believing that the resources and taxing power of the United States are sufficient to defray the expenses of the successful prosecution of the war, we are opposed to the issuance of interest-bearing bonds for that purpose at the present time."

The platform also favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government.

CALIFORNIA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 24, 1898.—The platform had the

following on the acquisition of new territory and the need of a larger navy:

"The National welfare demands the retention of the island of Porto Rico and other West India islands coming under our control, and of the Philippines, in order to permit the expansion of American trade, and in the case of the latter to safeguard commerce already secured in the Orient. In the event of the retention of this foreign territory it should be the policy of the United States to extend its benefit of free commercial intercourse to all sections of the American Union, and to that end the provision of the Constitution requiring that 'all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States' should be rigidly enforced.

"All legislative candidates of the Republican party are hereby pledged to choose a United States Senator who, in dealing with the question of the retention of the Philippines and Porto Rico, will devote all his energies to retaining in its integrity the protective policy of the United States. We rejoice in the acquisition of Hawaii and Porto Rico and favor the retention by our country of every foot of soil that has been conquered by the victorious hosts of our great Republic. We condemn the action of the Democratic Senator of this State and the present Democratic nominee for Governor, then in Congress, for opposing the annexation of Hawaii and wholly failing to represent the interests or wishes of the people of the State in that regard.

"We pledge the nominees of the Republican party in the various Congress districts in the State to use the utmost efforts, if elected, to secure the speedy extension of the revenue system of the United States to the island of Porto Rico and the Philippines, that all parts of our country may enjoy the benefits of trade intercourse with our new acquisitions on the same terms that now prevail throughout the entire Union.

"The victories won by our sailors and soldiers at Manila and Santiago, and the consequent acquisition of new territory, have increased our National horizon and imposed new and great duties upon us. To properly care for what we have conquered, to adequately protect Americans engaged in travel or business abroad, to appropriately guard our National honor and make our flag the safeguard of all who seek shelter of its folds, demand of us a navy large enough to compel foreign nations, whether savage or civilized, to recognize the claim of American citizenship, wherever made, as entitling the claimant to safety and protection for his business and his person.

"We pledge our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and our candidates and our party, to work and vote to secure the building of an adequate Navy, as recommended by the present Republican Secretary of the Navy, and request that proportionate parts thereof be constructed on the Pacific.

"The United States, in pursuit of its purpose of freeing the people of Cuba from Spanish misrule, has taken possession of that island, and also of Porto Rico and other West India islands, and of the Philippines. The Republican party of California is in hearty sympathy with the declared policy of the President to accord to the people of Cuba an opportunity to form a stable government, thus redeeming a promise made to the world."

The platform also favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the American flag; commended the National Administration for its conduct of the war; congratulated the representatives of California in Congress on the defeat of the Funding bill; favored low taxes; reaffirmed its opposition to silver on a 16 to 1 basis; opposed interference with courts, and favored the foreclosure of the Government mortgages on the Central Pacific.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 18, 1898.—The convention adopted the report of the Committee on Fusion, which recited that the Populists and Silver Republicans were in accord with the programme of fusion and would support the Democratic ticket if it should proceed along the lines mapped out. The platform reaffirmed the National platform of 1896; indorsed the action of Congress in declaring war against Spain, and congratulated the people upon the speedy prosecution of the war. While not favoring an aggressive policy of territorial expansion, it opposed surrender to Spain of any of the territory acquired by American valor; also opposed surrender to Spanish dominion of the people of any of the Spanish colonies who co-operated with the American forces during the war; opposed the assumption by this Government of any of the debts of Spain incurred in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba, and to the imposition of any portion thereof upon the people of that island; commended the course of the Democrats in Congress by supporting war measures and opposing the War Revenue bill. It favored the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government; denounced the act of Congress refunding the debts of the Central Pacific Railroad to the Government, and favored foreclosure of the Government's liens upon the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railways; denounced the persistent efforts of the Secretary of War to prevent the improvement of the San Pedro Harbor; condemned the rapacity of the Central Pacific and other railway companies in procuring issuance to themselves patents for large tracts of mineral lands, and demanded that all such patents be cancelled and that such lands be restored to public domain and thrown open to exploration and entry; demanded the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; favored the extension of the contract labor laws to Hawaii and to all other territory that may be annexed to the United States; opposed employment of convict labor in competition with free labor; recommended the general use of the label of Allied Printing Trades Council and other union labels; favored improvements of roadways; favored the enactment of a general primary election law; favored laws to prohibit food adulteration, and a Constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax and to change the system of local taxation.

POPULIST.

July 28, 1898.—The platform demanded the adoption of the initiative and referen-

dum principle; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation; opposed the policy of demanding the retirement of greenbacks; demanded "a National money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks"; demanded that "the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demand of a growing business and population of the country"; demanded that legislation be enacted "to prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract"; demanded that there shall be no further issue of United States interest-bearing bonds; demanded that postal savings banks be established for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange; opposed all funding bills calculated to extend the time for payment of the Pacific Railroad debt, and demanded that the Government take the necessary steps to immediately foreclose the mortgage upon the Central Pacific Railroad and collect the debt in full, and, if necessary, to bid it in at the sale and operate the same in the interest and for the benefit of the people; demanded the construction, ownership and operation by the Government of the Nicaraguan Canal.

Upon the subject of the war with Spain the platform declared that it should be prosecuted with overwhelming vigor until the ends for which it was undertaken should be fully and satisfactorily achieved. It deprecated the issue of "popular loan" bonds; favored the repeal of all poll taxes; demanded exemption from taxation of small homesteads and personal property; favored a graduated State income and inheritance tax, and submitting to the people a Constitutional amendment which will give to counties and municipal corporations the right to adopt such a system of taxation for local purposes as the people of such locality may desire; favored legislation to secure remunerative employment for every citizen; demanded the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

COLORADO.

REPUBLICAN.

September 15, 1898.—The platform pledged anew allegiance to the National Republican party and indorsed "the wise, careful and patriotic Administration of President McKinley." On the money question it said:

"The Republican party is and always has been a bimetallic party. The Republican party of Colorado is earnestly devoted to the cause of bimetallism. It has no sympathy with monometallism, and believes that the final imposition of a single standard upon the people of this country would work irreparable injury. Its members believe that the proper place for a Republican bimetallist is in the ranks of the party, and not out of it. In the future, as in the past, Republicans who represent Colorado at the National capital will be found working for the restoration of silver. True bimetallists are necessarily believers in hard money—gold and silver—as the basis of our National circulation. The Democratic attempt to raise money for our war with Spain by issuing $150,000,000 of irredeemable legal-tender notes, not backed by a dollar of gold or silver, would, if successful, have been the most serious blow that could have been dealt to the cause of silver. It was fortunately defeated by Republican votes."

It rejoiced with the people on the early and successful termination of the war with Spain; extended to the brave and courageous officers and men of the Army and Navy sincere and heartfelt congratulations for their heroism and gallantry; declared support to the principles of protection to American labor and American industries; indorsed the record of Senator Wolcott and commended his patriotic labors; declared in favor of home rule for the city of Denver; favored the removal of the Soldiers' Home to a centre of population; favored a readjustment of the tax laws and a reform of the ballot laws; favored the repeal of that part of the State Constitution which limits the number of amendments that may be submitted to the people at the same general election.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 10, 1898.—The party formed a fusion with the Populists and Silver Republicans by which the Democrats were allowed the candidates for Governor and one Regent; the Populists the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, a Congressman in the IId District, and one Regent, and the Silver Republicans (Towne faction) the Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Congressman from the Ist District and one Regent.

The platform reaffirmed the fundamental principles of the National platform of 1896—"the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth," and the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President. It also approved of the war with Spain; favored the independence of Cuba and the retention by the Government of the Spanish West Indian possessions and control of all other Spanish territories taken by the American forces. It commended the bravery of the Army and the Navy in the war, and declared that "a grateful country will bind up their wounds, sustain their sick, care for their afflicted and dependent, and keep from want their widows and orphans." It denounced the issuance of the war loan bonds; denounced the Republican party for defeating the amendment to the War Revenue bill providing for the issuance of non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes not exceeding $150,000,000, and for the defeat of the free-coinage amendment; declared the Dingley tariff bill to be a failure, and demanded "the passage of a revenue law which shall furnish an adequate supply of money to the country without unnecessarily burdening the people or enabling the few to flourish at the expense of the many"; favored the immediate construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government; favored the construction and maintenance of "the best Navy in the world," and pledged hearty support of the representatives to all legislation tending to the comfort and happiness of the Civil War veterans in

their old age. It also pledged economy in State administration.

POPULIST.

September 10, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed its unswerving allegiance to the National platforms of 1892 and 1896, and reiterated the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; favored the retention of all islands taken from Spain over which the United States flag floats, and where the heroic dead lie buried, until such time as a majority of the people of those respective countries shall express a desire to establish a government of their own; favored a State Convention to make such amendments to the Constitution as will permit of "healthy and needed legislation now found impossible"; pledged to grant any reasonable demands that the veteran soldiers may ask with reference to the Soldiers' Home, or any other matters of vital interest to them; declared in favor of the policy of home rule in the election and appointment of municipal officers in the cities and towns; pledged to work in every way for the political extinction of Senator E. O. Wolcott because of his money views, and indorsed the records of Senator Teller and Representatives Bell and Shafroth.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

September 8, 1898.—The platform of the "Broad Convention" favored "the restoration of the money of the Constitution by throwing open the mints of the country to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1"; commended the "patriotism, skill and ability displayed by the present Administration during the trying times of the late war with Spain," also the achievements of the forces of the Army and Navy; condemned as unpatriotic and un-American the position of the Democrats and others in Congress who spoke and voted against the annexation of Hawaii; favored "keeping forever in place the American flag wherever it is unfurled to the breeze, whether as the result of conquest or peaceable acquirement"; demanded that the Nicaraguan Canal should be immediately constructed by and remain under the control of the United States; favored maintaining the Silver Republican party in the integrity of its organization, that former Republicans and others may have a party through which to express and vote their convictions upon the money question without sacrificing their views upon other great National and political questions, and opposed making the Silver Republican party an adjunct to Democratic success in the State; demanded that candidates for State and legislative offices be required to pledge to use their influence, efforts and votes to adjust, equalize and reduce both the fees and salaries of public officials and of persons in the employ of county and State institutions; favored legislation reviving the revenue laws of the State; favored an amendment to the election law that would prevent duplicate tickets, abolish all emblems and frame an official ballot so that each voter shall vote directly for the person or persons for whom he desires to cast his ballot.

September 10, 1898.—The platform of the Towne faction declared allegiance to the cause of bimetallism, and demanded the restoration of silver to an equal plane of dignity and power with gold as a monetary metal, and that the mints should be opened to the coinage of both gold and silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1, without asking or waiting the aid or consent of any other nation. It added: "We congratulate the country upon the conclusion of a war whose purpose was the highest that ever impelled a nation to take up arms and whose record of glory on land and sea has never been surpassed in history. We declare that the war was waged in deference to the demand of the liberty-loving people of this country, whose sympathies were aroused by the sufferings of the people of Cuba, under the barbarous misgovernment of Spain; that it was an American war, and that the attempt manifested in some quarters to claim it as the property of a certain political party in this country is not creditable to the patriotism of those who make it. We declare our belief in the mission of the people of the United States as the evangel of liberty and self-government to the nations of the world, and in their ability to discharge all of the responsibilities which the fortunes of war have thrust upon them. Wherever the flag waves it shall be a symbol of civil freedom and to all men who gaze upon its folds a guarantee of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We send greetings to our Colorado boys, and commend them for their brave and gallant conduct in the storming of Manila and the performance of the other duties of the soldier."

CONNECTICUT.

REPUBLICAN.

September 15, 1898.—"The Republican party of the State of Connecticut, in convention assembled, indorses and sustains the Administration of its great leader, William McKinley, and declares that by his devotion to his country, by his fidelity to the high trust reposed in him by the American people, by the wisdom and patriotic character of his public acts, speeches and messages, he has endeared himself to the hearts and won the confidence and love of his countrymen. It heartily approves his course in seeking, first, a solution of the questions at issue between our country and Spain without war; commends his wise and prudent forbearance in exhausting every honorable means of averting it, and, while in the mean time endeavoring to maintain peace with honor, preparing for it, and when it could not honorably be avoided, meeting it with rare skill and with sublime courage, conducting it to a glorious victory, and so wisely that the people of all sections of our country have been patriotically united as never before. It declares that the statesmanship, wisdom and commanding courage which he has displayed throughout this trying period entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the American people. It declares its most unbounded confidence in him and in his constitutional advisers, and congratulates the people of America upon the sagacity, firmness and patriotism which have marked

the conduct of the war, and have brought in so brief a period such marvellous success. It confidently appeals to the electors of the State to trust to the President and his constitutional advisers to wisely determine the conditions of peace, which necessarily involve our future relations with Cuba and the ultimate disposition of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"The brave soldiers and sailors of our Republic, as in all other wars in which they have engaged, have won undying fame, and covered the dear old flag with glory and with honor. They have endured much sickness, many hardships, have made great sacrifices, some even unto death, and all alike have earned, and will ever receive, the highest praise and the most profound esteem of a grateful and generous people. It, therefore, declares its appreciation of the noble and patriotic services of all our brave soldiers and sailors and of their heroic sacrifices. And if by the misconduct or incompetency of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered, it implicitly trusts that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment.

"It declares that by the platform of their State Convention of April, 1896, the Republicans of Connecticut were among the first to unequivocally advocate sound money and to unreservedly favor a 'single standard of value, and that standard gold.' That this declaration has met the approval of the great majority of the intelligent voters of this State is shown by the overwhelming victory gained by our party in November of that year, through the ballots of both the Republican and patriotic Gold Democrats. That this is the true, safe and great principle of an honest and successful financial policy is already indicated by the revival of trade and industry and the constantly increasing prosperity of our country, which under the improved tariff and revenue laws has been enjoyed since it has been declared as the keynote of the financial policy of the Republican party.

"After the experiences of the last two years it reaffirms its advocacy of the single standard of value, and that standard gold, as the only financial policy which will assure public confidence and National credit at home and abroad, and which will promote such investment of capital in the enterprises of commerce, trade and manufacture as will insure remunerative employment to the farmers, mechanics and wage-earners of America. It believes that the impossibility of effecting an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver has been clearly demonstrated. It, therefore, favors such National monetary legislation as will maintain our paper and silver currency at a parity with gold, by which the weight of a gold dollar shall be established at the present standard, and by which every paper and silver dollar and every obligation for the payment of money shall be redeemable in gold, and such changes in our present monetary system as will furnish ample credit facilities for conducting business in all parts of the country, by the retirement of Government notes and the issue of banknotes so secured as to insure their redemption in gold of the present standard of fineness."

On the tariff the convention pledged itself to maintain the principle of protection to American labor and American industry with reciprocity, and favored such alterations in the existing tariff and revenue laws as the changed conditions growing out of the Spanish war may require, and those which may be found necessary from time to time, and it favored the most stringent legislative prohibitions against cheap pauper immigration, protecting to the fullest extent the American wage-earner against imported cheap labor.

The platform also favored making the Navy large enough to command the respect of all nations, and adequate to the protection of American interests in every part of the world; demanded a system of coast and harbor defence commensurate with the interests of the country and sufficient to protect it from hostile attacks, and such increase in the Army as is needed to man at all times these defences in case of foreign war; demanded that the Federal Government should take the necessary steps to complete the Nicaraguan Canal as soon as possible and maintain the exclusive control thereof; approved the annexation of Hawaii, and favored acquiring and controlling such additional lands, naval stations and harbors as will enable the United States at all times to give the most complete protection to American commerce with Asia and the countries of the Far East; favored upbuilding the marchant marine and such legislation by Congress as will accomplish that end; pledged its support to such legislation as would promise the most economical administration of all departments of the State, and such as will improve the organization and properly equip the National Guard, and indorsed the administration of State affairs by Governor Cooke and his cabinet.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 21, 1898.—The gold faction completely routed the silver element by securing the adoption of a platform which totally eliminated reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, and obtained control of the State Committee. The platform was, in part, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Connecticut is now, as it has ever been, in favor of bimetallism as enunciated by Jefferson, affording, as it does, the most stable standard of value, and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to monometallism of any kind.

"We call attention to the fact that, while a successful war in the cause of a common people gives fresh glory to their flag, the management of the various war departments has chilled out exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame. The American sailors and soldiers have done their full duty, but the administration of President McKinley has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligations which the management of the war imposed. Incompetency and venality in places of high trust brought disgrace upon the Administration and aroused the ire of an indignant people. In this arraignment

of the Republican party for its management of the war, we include the United States Senators from Connecticut and our four Representatives in Congress. More concerned with the advancement of relatives and personal favorites than with the duty they owed to their country, they partake not only of the National odium and disgrace, but together with the present Republican Governor of this State have brought upon Connecticut the shame of being the last State in the Union to put men in the field in defence of the flag. The outrages in the camp and in the field must be investigated. No guilty man should be permitted to escape. For a Republican Congress to investigate Republican misrule is to frustrate the object of the investigation. For this reason we especially appeal to the people of Connecticut to aid in the election of Democratic Congressmen."

Upon State affairs the platform declared that the Republican Legislature of 1897-1898 was a corrupt body; it demanded home rule for cities and boroughs and the submission of charters to the people; denounced the methods adopted in the sale of valuable public rights and franchises; demanded a constitutional convention to adjust the method of representation in the General Assembly; demanded a change in the election system that State officers may be chosen by a plurality instead of a majority vote, and demanded such legislation as will secure absolute secrecy of the ballot.

PROHIBITION.

August 31, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed former declarations that the destruction of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the paramount issue before the American people; it demanded that the President issue an order to immediately abolish the army canteen; demanded the prohibition of the sale of liquor at the annual encampment of the State troops, and demanded that woman suffrage be extended.

DELAWARE.

REPUBLICAN.

August 25, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the principles laid down in the National platform and continued:

"We enthusiastically indorse the present Republican Administration, and heartily commend the high and fearless patriotism, the straightforward and wise statesmanship of William McKinley. The people of Delaware can feel proud that their electoral vote was cast for a President who has won the respect and loyal regard of the entire country without distinction of party. He stands before the people of this State at this election expecting and richly deserving a vote of confidence. Such a vote the people of Delaware will surely give.

"We favor a firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. We favor all measures to extend and protect our commercial relations with the rest of the world.

"We believe that the existing gold standard of value for money should be maintained.

"To revive American shipping we favor a discriminating duty in behalf of American ships.

"We favor a tariff adjusted upon protective lines affording ample revenue, with a sufficient surplus to provide for internal improvements, coast defences, an increased Army and Navy and the constant reduction of the public debt."

The platform approved of the new Constitution and commended the course of the Republican minority of the Constitutional Convention in opposing the excessive registration fee and the unjust gerrymandering of the Senatorial districts; it declared that the conduct of the last Democratic Legislature deserves the condemnation of the people at the polls, and that it was animated solely for the purpose of prolonging its existence at the people's expense, and that it enacted no general laws and failed to pass a number of highly important and necessary public measures; it favored all measures to secure honest elections in the State and pledged to secure the observance and enforcement of all laws framed for that end; it favored legislation to improve the common schools, the prison system and the public roads of the State; it also favored all just and honorable measures looking to the adjustment of the existing differences among the Republicans of this State, and as an earnest of this recommended that the nominees of the convention be not confined to those who had heretofore been in harmony with the party assembled.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 13, 1898.—The platform declared the devotion of the party to all the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith; declared the administration of National affairs under President McKinley to be a disappointment, that prosperity has not returned, that trusts, combines and monopolies have grown, and that no measures of economy have been introduced.

Concerning the money question, the platform said: "The necessity of reforming our currency system is admitted on all sides, and confessed by the President himself (who sent a monetary commission abroad to consult foreign governments, and asked for the appointment of another monetary commission to consider the question here at home), but, notwithstanding the admitted evils of our present complicated, illogical and injurious currency system, the Republican Congress and Administration have taken no positive and effective measure for reform."

The Dingley Tariff bill was condemned. It was declared that taxation should be so limited as to place the least restraint possible on the labor, industry and enterprise of the people, and that no privileged class or private interest should be permitted to use the taxing power for its own ends. The inequalities of the war revenue act were also condemned.

It congratulated the people upon the termination of the war with Spain, and a demand was made that the burdens of war taxation be lessened as quickly as possible. A rigid and impartial investigation of the conduct of the War Department was demanded; hope was expressed

that the Delaware regiment will be mustered out of service and the action of Governor Tunnell in requesting the discharge of the men was commended.

Attention was called to the record of the Democratic party of Delaware for honesty, economy and devotion to the public welfare.

Concerning the Republican party the platform said: "The Republican party in Delaware has forfeited all right to the confidence of good citizens by falling under the foul and malign influence of a corrupt political adventurer, who, in his impudent effort to seize in this State a political honor for which he is utterly unfit, has used methods, both in the primaries of the Republican party and at the general elections, so base and corrupt that the reputable portion of the Republican party withdrew from fellowship with him, and in 1896 set up a separate organization of its own."

The platform declared for the preservation of the purity of the ballot, and pledged the Democratic party to a strict and vigorous enforcement of all laws to prevent fraud, bribery and corruption at elections.

FLORIDA.

REPUBLICAN.

March 5, 1896.—The platform urged upon Congress to take favorable action looking toward the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and sympathized with "the Cuban patriots in their efforts to secure the liberty which we enjoy, and will joyfully hail the day when the banner bearing the single star will float over a free people and the 'Queen of the Antilles' is added to the free governments of the American continent."

The "Gunbyites," or bolters, also held a convention after withdrawing from the "regulars," and adopted resolutions favoring "adequate protection to American industries," absolute protection to Americans and American interests abroad, sound money and indorsing the action of Congress on the Cuban question."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.—The Committee on Resolutions voted, 25 to 22, against free silver; subsequently, in convention, a motion to instruct the delegates to vote for free silver was defeated by a vote of 175 to 171. The following was adopted: "Whereas questions of coinage and the finance are matters prescribed by the Constitution for National legislation, and we recognize that it is the proper function of the Democratic National Convention to assemble at Chicago at an early date to prescribe the policy of the party on such questions, as well as all other National issues.

"Therefore, be it resolved that all such questions are properly referred for determination to the National Democratic Convention, and we pledge our support to the policy of the party which may be so enunciated."

POPULIST.

August 6, 1896.—The following was the principal feature of the platform: "In accepting Bryan, the Democratic nominee, the Populist party has done all that reason and justice can demand. We desire a union of all reformers, and a failure by Democrats to withdraw Sewall or substitute Watson places the onus of possible defeat of reform forces upon the Democratic, and not upon the Populist party."

GEORGIA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 29, 1896.—The platform pledged allegiance to the principles advocated by the Republican party; commended the party as the only one adapted to the success and interest of all the people; condemned the Lynch law, and urged that every means be used to abolish it; favored National aid to education; demanded a protective tariff for American industries and protection to American ship-owners; demanded the adoption of a sound-money plank in the National platform.

DEMOCRATIC.

March 30, 1899.—The Democrats held a State Convention to elect thirty-three delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention to be held in August. It adopted the following resolutions:

First—That we favor the holding of a constitutional convention for the purpose of so regulating the right to vote so as to perpetuate the rule of the white man in Alabama.

Second—That the constitutional convention shall regulate all questions of suffrage so as not to conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and for the best interests of the people and taxpayers of Alabama.

Third—That there shall be inserted in such constitution a provision limiting the rate of taxation by the State, counties and municipalities, and that such rate of taxation shall not exceed the rate now fixed by the present constitution, but a lower rate if practicable.

Fourth—That the proposed new constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people for its adoption or rejection.

Fifth—That we pledge our faith to the people of Alabama not to deprive any white man of the right to vote, except for conviction of infamous crime.

Sixth—That Section 39 of Article IV of the present constitution, in reference to the removal and location of the State Capital, shall remain unchanged.

Seventh—That the provisions and restrictions in the present constitution as to corporations shall remain unchanged.

Eighth—That we hereby instruct all Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention faithfully to carry out the above pledges.

POPULIST.

Platform adopted in convention March 16, 1898; readopted May 18.—It indorsed the St. Louis platform; protested against all fusion; favored the passage of an anti-barroom bill which shall close the barrooms at once, which shall make secure the local prohibition already obtained and provide for the sale of intoxicating liquors otherwise than in barrooms under public control; condemned the Convict law passed by the Legislature of 1897 as being the

enactment of a system more iniquitous than the old Lease act, and declared that the State herself should keep possession of her prisoners and should employ them upon the public roads, and not allow them to be brought into competition with free labor, and that reformatories be established for juvenile criminals. It also declared in favor of improving and extending the public school system; emphatically condemned the practice of public officers accepting free passes from railroad corporations and franks from telegraph and express companies; condemned lynching and demanded the rigid enforcement of the laws against this barbarous practice; demanded that all public officers be elected by the people, and believed that judges and solicitors elected on State tickets by nominations secured by political conventions is productive of partisanship in the judiciary; favored the continuance of pensions to needy and deserving Confederate soldiers and to the widows of Confederate soldiers; also favored an amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate in legislation.

IDAHO.

REPUBLICAN.

August 19, 1898.—The platform affirmed the National platform of 1896. The financial plank said:

"We heartily indorse the financial policy of the Republican party as the same has been applied to the management of the financial affairs of the Government."

Continuing, the platform said:

"We congratulate the Nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain, prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, with the loyal support of the brave volunteers of both land and sea.

"We declare our hearty approval of the terms demanded of Spain by the President as the conditions of restored peace, and we declare our full confidence in the patriotism and ability of the Republican Administration to make just and wise provisions touching the government and control of our newly acquired territory as will best accord with the policy of our Government and the best interests of all the people."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 16, 1896.—The platform demanded the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation on earth, such gold and silver to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Resolutions were offered condemning the financial policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, but there were such fiery speeches made that the resolutions were withdrawn.

August 22, 1896.—The platform affirmed allegiance to that adopted by the National Convention of 1896.

POPULIST.

August 26, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the platforms of the National conventions of 1892 and 1896. On the money question it said: "And especially do we reiterate our loyalty to the principles of free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; and we declare ourselves of the belief that while gold and silver are used as metals on which to place the money stamp of Government, it is a most infamous attack on an American industry to limit the use of one metal in such a manner as to depreciate its commodity value and bring ruin to the door of honest and industrious citizens through such legislation."

It also declared for the initiative and referendum; denounced the issuance of interest-bearing bonds, and declared that the party would continue agitation until a National policy is adopted of paying all Government obligations with full legal-tender money, whether in gold, silver or paper; demanded that title to all public school lands within the State shall forever remain in the State, and that such lands shall be subject to lease only by the State for a certain term; demanded the enactment if a law substituting salaries for the fee system for all public officials; demanded a law prohibiting the making of contracts permitting deficiency judgments upon mortgage foreclosure; demanded laws requiring the Supreme Court, upon request of any political division of the Legislature, to express its opinion as to the constitutionality of any proposed legislation; congratulated the women upon the success of the constitutional amendment giving them the rights of equal suffrage. Upon the war this was all that the platform contained: "We recognize with pride the splendid loyalty and courage of our Army and Navy in all the engagements of the recent war."

ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN.

June 14, 1898.—The platform repledged allegiance to the National platform of 1896, and in reference to the present National Administration it said:

"We indorse and approve the patriotic, wise and American Administration of William McKinley. We commend his course in connection with the war with Spain as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. We especially commend his wise and Christian statesmanship prior to the commencement of hostilities, when, while heroically laboring for some peaceful settlement of international difficulties consistent with National honor, he was yet preparing with extraordinary diligence the Army and Navy of the United States to enforce if necessary American rights and use them for humanity in the interests of the downtrodden and suffering people of Cuba. We believe that the present war with Spain is a righteous and just cause. We rejoice that the American people are a unit in sustaining the Government, and that the spirit of patriotism has swept away the last vestige of sectional feeling. We pledge to the President the earnest support of the State of Illinois in the prosecution of the war to a triumphant close.

"The business sense of the Republican party, having carried the Government safely through all of the financial difficulties attending the prosecution of the Civil War, may be depended upon to do all that is needful in the emergency now upon the

country growing out of the war with Spain. The return of the Republican party to power, the restoration of confidence in the stability and good management of the Government finances and the rapidly returning prosperity and fortunately a full Treasury have helped this Government in all its undertakings when the war began. The ease with which money has been provided and the prompt and unanimous way in which it has been appropriated have impressed all the people of the civilized world. It has correspondingly increased their respect for us and brought home to their attention the fact that the United States is lacking in none of the elements that go to make a first-class Power.

"The Republican Administration can always be depended upon in the further conduct of the war to provide by taxation for the expenses to be incurred and so take care of the credit of the Government as to make it possible, so far as it may become necessary to borrow money, to secure the same readily at the lowest rates that have ever been obtained by any government in time of war. It will also be the pride and the care of the Administration to see that its soldiers and sailors and all of its war expenses be promptly paid in money equal to gold and as good as the best in circulation in any part of the world.

"The United States should hold all of the possessions it has conquered and may conquer from Spain until the Spanish Government has agreed to give security that it will pay the United States indemnity for whatever cost that might have been avoided had Spain been an humane Government, and the United States should also hold such possessions in the conquered territory as shall be advantageous to its interests in times of war and peace.

"The Republican party can also be depended upon at the proper time to give careful consideration to the questions of the currency and to make such changes as may be found necessary to protect the Government against the danger of sudden calls for the redemption of its issues, always bearing in mind the needs of the people for a first-class medium of exchange in the transaction of their daily business.

"The Navy of the United States should be so increased and strengthened as to command the respect of the world and to meet the emergencies of this great Nation.

"We are in favor of early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its control by the United States Government.

"We favor the speedy enactment of a law establishing a system of postal savings banks and we indorse the bill now pending before Congress and ask that the measure to be passed by the LVth Congress."

The platform indorsed the course of Senators Cullom and Mason, and of the representatives in Congress from Illinois; it also indorsed the Administration of Governor Tanner, and his attitude and action with reference to the war with Spain; congratulated the miners of Illinois "on their success in obtaining the long-desired eight-hour working day, which gives to them the ideal day"; approved of the enactment by the Republican Congress of a law providing that no Government contractor shall compel his men to work more than eight hours in twenty-four, and of the appointment of a commission to investigate and make recommendations to Congress for remedying labor evils.

DEMOCRATIC.

July 12, 1898.—The platform declared for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present established ratio of 16 to 1, by independent action of the United States without waiting for the consent or permission of other Nations; the reduction of tariff duties to a point which will provide only a sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government without levying extra tax upon the consumer for the purpose of enriching the already wealthy; the adoption of a fair and equitable tax on incomes and amendment to the Constitution of the United States if necessary to accomplish this purpose." It also declared for legislation to more clearly define the duties and powers of courts in the issuing of writs restraining citizens of their rights without trial by jury; the adoption of National and State laws that will abolish pools and trusts; it affirmed the Monroe Doctrine and pledged to abide by the advice of Washington to keep free from entangling alliances with foreign nations; recognized William Jennings Bryan as the leading exponent of the principles enunciated as a declaration of party faith by the Democratic National Convention of 1896; declared that the tariff law has not only failed to provide labor the promised relief from idleness and low wages, but has increased to a marked extent the cost of necessaries; demanded the repeal of the Allen law passed by the Legislature; demanded municipal ownership and control of all public franchises, and all other natural monopolies; pronounced the war with Spain justified by every consideration of justice and sound National policy; rejoiced in the glorious deeds of valor of the soldiers and sailors, and greatly deplored the fatalities and injuries which have so resulted; "and we favor the adoption of the most liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of the slain."

It condemned the conduct of Governor Tanner in convening the Legislature in extraordinary session and causing to be passed an apportionment law. It also denounced the Civil Service law and recommended that the question of the repeal of the same be submitted to a vote of the people of the State at the next general election.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 10, 1896.—The platform declared for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 3, 1898.—The platform sincerely deplored the necessity of war, and declared that "the President and Congress acted wisely in demanding the complete withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from

the island of Cuba and in proceeding to enforce the demand with the military and naval power of the Government"; it extended to the military and naval forces "deepest sympathy on account of the sacrifices they have made and the hardships they are called upon to endure, and our warmest praise for their unconquerable valor"; it felicitated the country "on the fact that when in the exigencies of war it became necessary to issue $200,000,000 of Government bonds to meet the extraordinary expenditures a Republican Administration had the good sense and wisdom to put the loan within the easy reach of the people, where it has been wholly absorbed, furnishing a splendid security for their savings, awakening a new interest in the permanency of our Government and the soundness of its financial system."

The platform cordially approved the Administration of President McKinley, commended his conservative and patriotic course in earnestly hoping and negotiating for peace, while yet prudently preparing for war, and declared: "We further express our most earnest approval of his vigorous prosecution of the war and our entire confidence in his ability to secure such terms of peace, now happily near at hand, as will advance human liberty and comport with the dignity and honor of the American people."

On financial questions the platform said: "The Republicans of Indiana are unreservedly for sound money, and are, therefore, opposed to the heresy to which the Democratic party is wedded—of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—which we regard as absolutely certain to debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and we believe that the declaration in the St. Louis National Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the American people should be made like all its institutions—the best in the world."

On the tariff it said: "We especially commend the President and Congress for the prompt passage of a wise revenue law, in accordance with the sound Republican doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American industries and home labor, and express our unbounded confidence in the beneficial results predicted for this measure by our party leaders, evidences of which are daily accumulating in the way of renewed business prosperity and ample revenue for ordinary governmental expenditures. We therefore reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American labor and home industries, and condemn the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only as unsound and unsuited to the best interests of the country; a doctrine whose falsity has been demonstrated by our experience under the Wilson revenue bill, that plunged the country into commercial and financial distress, from which it is fast recovering since the change from that Democratic policy."

It declared that "just and liberal pensions to all deserving soldiers are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who are dead are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people."

Upon the subject of territorial acquisition it said: "Having achieved its manhood, the Republic, under God, is entering upon its greatest period of power, happiness and responsibility. Realizing the mighty future of wealth, prosperity and duty which is even now upon us, we favor the extension of American trade; the reformation of our consular service accordingly; the encouragement by all legitimate means of the American merchant marine; the creation of a Navy as powerful as our commerce shall be extensive, and for public defence and security, and the establishment of coaling stations and naval rendezvous wherever necessary. We most heartily approve the wisdom of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a wise measure, and recommend the early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the immediate direction and exclusive control of the United States Government, the importance and necessity of the canal having been emphasized by recent events connected with the present war with Spain."

The platform favored laws for the restriction of immigration, indorsed the record of Senator Fairbanks and of the Republican delegation in Congress; commended the administration of Governor Mount; asked for a revision of the laws on county and township government, and favored a primary election law such as will secure to the people a full and free expression in the selection of their candidates for office.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 22, 1898.—The platform which was adopted affirmed that the present war with Spain is just and righteous, and recalled with pride the alleged persistent support of the cause by Democratic Senators and Representatives; congratulated the country on the universally patriotic uprising which has swept away the last vestige of sectionalism; rejoiced in the heroic deeds of Dewey, Bagley and Hobson; favored such a permanent strengthening of the Navy of the United States and coast defences as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression; advocated liberal pensions for the survivors of the Civil and present wars. It also favored the construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the Government when its feasibility shall be determined, but opposed a loan of the National credit to any private corporation for that purpose. On the financial question the platform affirmed with emphasis loyalty to the platform adopted at Chicago.

On the tariff it said: "We earnestly reassert the Democratic doctrine that all tariff taxes shall be laid for revenue as their sole object and purpose, and we do at this time especially denounce and condemn the high prohibitory rates of the present Republican tariff, commonly called the Dingley bill, under the operation of which trusts and combinations have multiplied and the cost of the necessaries of life has been increased, and the wages of labor have not been advanced, and which

has entailed upon the country a deficit of many millions to be made up only by additional taxation in time of war, thus imposing, instead of a benefit, an onerous burden upon the people of the United States."

It also declared in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people; indorsed William J. Bryan as the leader of the party, and exulted in his command of a war regiment, and commended the course of Senator Turpie in all public affairs.

IOWA.

REPUBLICANS.

August 2, 1899.—The platform commended the National Administration; also the action of the State's "delegation in Congress in support of protection, of the Dingley tariff, of the maintenance of the gold standard, and in its faithful support of the Administration of President McKinley in his policy in peace and war"; indorsed David B. Henderson's candidacy for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and readopted the following declaration from the Iowa Republican platform of 1898:

"The monetary standard of this country and of the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it the validity and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold."

The platform continued: "And we urgently call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to lend their best endeavors to enact these propositions into law. We denounce the Chicago platform and its declarations in favor of free trade and free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and its attack upon the courts as threatening the American people with a departure from the policies of good government that would prove fraught with evil to the American people. The enormities of that platform call for the resistance of all good citizens. As Republicans we make recognition of the loyalty and exalted patriotism of the Sound Money Democrats and men of all parties who put aside partisanship in order to maintain the good faith of the Nation, and, in resistance to the Chicago platform and its candidate, to secure the welfare of the people.

"Industry and commerce should be left free to pursue their method according to the natural laws of the world, but when the business aggregations known as trusts prove hurtful to the people they must be restrained by natural laws, and if need be abolished.

"We believe in the wisdom and high purpose of the President of the United States. We admire the skill and courage of our officers, and glory in the valor, the constancy, the hereditary heroism of our soldier boys in the Army and Navy. Nothing of support or sympathy or moral or material aid and comfort will we ever withhold from them. There shall be no division among us until all in arms against the flag shall confess its supreme rights and honor, and shall know that, even in the furthest East, it is the sign and promise of equal law, of justice and liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.

"That for the National defence, for the reinforcement of the Navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen, in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and shipyards, we favor the enactment of legislation which will regain for American ships the carrying of our foreign commerce."

DEMOCRATS.

August 16, 1899.—The platform, after indorsing the Chicago platform "in the whole and in the detail," expresses admiration for and loyalty to William J. Bryan, and favors him for the nomination in 1900. The platform continues:

"We rejoice in the exalted sentiment and motive that prompted the Government of the United States to take up arms in defence of the bitterly oppressed people of Cuba, and in the successful termination of the war with Spain; its patriotism, and the unsurpassed bravery displayed by our soldiers and sailors on land and sea. War for liberation of the tyranny cursed island was worthy of the greatest Republic and the most civilized Nation that has flourished in the tides of time, but for the same reason we glory in the successful war against Spain we deprecate and condemn war against the Filipinos. One war was for the emancipation of a people, the other for the subjugation of a people, and if war against Spain was right, and it was, that against the natives of the Philippines, who have committed no offence save to love liberty, and to be willing to fight and die for it, is wrong. The attempt, unauthorized by Congress, to conquer the natives of Oriental Islands is a repudiation of the American doctrine of consent affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, and in conflict with the principle which George Washington and his fellow patriots of the Revolution made sacrifices to establish.

"We condemn the war against the Filipinos, believing it to have been inspired by Great Britain for the purpose of producing conditions that will force an Anglo-American alliance, and we not only protest against the war and demand its termination by extension to the Filipinos of the same assurance given to the Cubans, but we record our deep seated antagonism to an alliance with Great Britain or any other European Power, and express our detestation of the attempt made in British interests to disrupt the friendly relations which have uniformly existed between the United States and Germany. We oppose conquest of the Philippines because imperialism means militarism, because militarism means government by force, and because government by force means death of government by consent, destruction of political and industrial freedom and the obliteration of equality of rights and assassination of Democratic institutions.

"We view with alarm multiplication of those combinations of capital commonly known as trusts, that are concentrating and monopolizing industry, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting oppor-

tunities for labor, artificially limiting production, and raising prices, and creating an industrial condition different from State Socialism only in the respect that under Socialism benefits of production would go to all, while under the trust system they go to increase private fortunes.

"These trusts and combinations are the direct outgrowth of the policy of the Republican party, which has not only favored these institutions, but has accepted their support and solicited their contributions to aid that party in retaining power, which has placed the burden of taxation upon these who labor and produce in times of peace and who fight our battles in time of war, while the wealth of the country is exempted from these burdens. We condemn this policy, and it is our solemn conviction that the trusts must be destroyed or they will destroy free government, and we demand that they be suppressed by repeal of the protective tariff and other privilege conferring legislation responsible for them by the enactment of such legislation, State and National, as will aid in their destruction."

The platform concludes with denunciation of letting convict labor by contract, urges a careful study of the existing liquor laws, and condemns the administration of Leslie M. Shaw and the Republican party of Iowa.

POPULIST.

August 16, 1899.—The convention had only about fifty delegates. After the convention was called to order a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Democrats regarding the nomination of a State ticket acceptable to both, as well as on the resolutions to be adopted, and reported that a satisfactory agreement had been reached. After the Democratic Convention adjourned the Populists indorsed the nominees and resolutions of the Democrats, and then adjourned.

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

June 8, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the principles enunciated in the National Convention of 1896, and directed attention to the fact that every promise had been kept and every prediction verified.

Upon the war with Spain, the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, the annexation of Hawaii, and war veterans, it added:

"We heartily approve the policy of President William McKinley in the preparation for and conduct of the war, and pledge to him our loyal support in this contest, begun, as it was, at the dictates of humanity, and waged, as it is, for the honor of the Nation and for freedom of the oppressed. The experience of recent events has demonstrated that our Navy should be immediately strengthened and enlarged, so that it will command and compel the respect of the world.

"We believe that the necessities of war have supplemented the arguments of peace, and that the Nicaraguan Canal should be built as speedily as possible.

"We believe that the Hawaiian islands should be annexed, and we urge our Representatives to Congress to support the resolution providing for their immediate acquisition.

"We favor the most liberal construction of all the pension laws, in the spirit of their enactment, without technical obstructions or requirements. We urge that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in all appointments of the State and Nation, as provided by law."

The platform demanded that poll-books, ballots and tally-sheets be prepared in ample time to forward to posts where Kansas volunteer soldiers may be on duty, so that they may have an opportunity to vote; invited attention to the violation by the State officials of the pledges made in the Populist platform of 1896 against convict-mined coal in the open market; pledged against putting convict-mined coal into the market in competition with the product of free miners, and limiting the convict output to the needs of the State institutions; arraigned the Populist administration record as one of incompetency supplemented by corruption.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

June 15, 1898.—The principal feature of the platform related to money. It declared that "the money of the Nation should be issued by the Government, and that gold and silver should be given equal privileges at the mint and by the laws of the country at the present legal ratio, 1 to 16"; that the coinage of silver seigniorage, as agreed to by Congress, is a "good step in the right direction"; that the party still adhered to the declaration of principles enunciated by the Kansas Republicans on September 4, 1890, as follows: "The practical operation of the Silver act now in force, recently passed by a Republican majority and opposed by a Democratic minority, in both houses of Congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver, and is a good step in the right direction, but we, the Republicans of Kansas, demand free coinage of silver, a measure strongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late Democratic Administration, led by ex-President Grover Cleveland."

Upon other questions the platform believed that the United States is capable of attending to its own affairs, without the aid of any other nation on earth; that entangling alliances with foreign nations are inimical to the best interests of the United States, therefore the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance should be opposed; demanded also that the National Administration should prosecute the war with Spain to the end; declared the bond issue to be unnecessary; demanded that ex-Union soldiers should be preferred for public employment; expressed sympathy for organized labor to the end that it may be able to compete with organized capital; commended the State administration, the Stock Yard law, the School-book law and the administration of the Insurance Department.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 16, 1898.—The platform pledged "allegiance to the principles of the renewed Democracy, which found expression in the Democratic National platform of 1896"; declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of

foreign nations; commended the campaign of their "intrepid champion," William J. Bryan; opposed the Dingley Tariff bill, and insisted upon an amendment to the Constitution "such as will authorize Congress to levy taxes upon incomes, corporations, estates and all forms of aggregated wealth." It favored a vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, the enlargement of the Navy, "and, in its wake, our merchant marine under new tariff laws should open the world's market to American buyers and sellers." It also declared that in the prosecution of the war rights should be preserved in all territory conquered, to facilitate and protect extended commercial interests, but with no view of territorial aggrandizement, nor the establishment of a colonial policy for this Government.

The platform favored the resubmission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, because it originally failed to receive the support of a majority of the people; it denounced the metropolitan police law; it condemned the further issue of United States bonds; indorsed the current State administration and the laws passed by the last Legislature.

POPULIST.

June 16, 1898.—The platform was substantially the same as that of the Democrats. It indorsed the current State administration; commended the action of the Populist members of the Legislature; demanded that the initiative and referendum be embodied in the State Constitution; favored public ownership of all public utilities, and demanded the public ownership and operation of all monopolies; demanded that the State shall provide adequate market facilities by purchasing land and constructing necessary buildings, yards and other conveniences to furnish the people an open public market and under such regulations as will prevent a combination of buyers and commission men from controlling or regulating prices, charges for such services to cover actual cost of operation and repairs only; demanded that the State of Kansas shall provide insurance protection, both fire and life, as a State function, at cost; demanded a constitutional convention to the end that they may be made effective, and that other defects that now exist in our State Constitution may be remedied; demanded the enactment of a freight rate law giving to a court of railway commissioners, to be elected by the people, the power to fix rates and classifications of railways, and the further power to compel the railways to make full reports with reference to their business.

Upon National affairs the platform demanded the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, and the issue of legal-tender notes good for all debts in preference to the issue of interest-bearing bonds; opposed the issuance of all bonds, and condemned the Republican party "for its action in fastening upon the people a large bonded debt, ostensibly for war revenue, but in reality for the perpetuation of the National banking system"; pledged to the volunteer soldiers high appreciation of their patriotic devotion to the country, and demanded that every facility should be extended to them to vote at coming elections, and that their pay be increased to $20 a month; favored service pensions for all survivors of the Union armies of the Civil War; denounced "the Republicans in both houses of Congress for the unanimity with which they have followed the dictates of foreign and domestic bondholders in voting against the income tax and the one-fourth of 1 per cent tax on railroad corporations, which are being enriched by Government contracts, and also their refusal to tax Wall Street transactions."

PROHIBITION.

June 8, 1898.—The platform adopted declared for prohibition and woman suffrage, and indorsed the action of the National Administration in the war with Spain.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

June 29, 1898.—The platform demanded better pay for soldiers, the issuance of more paper money, the breaking of the "land monopoly," and numerous other "reforms."

KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICAN.

July 13, 1899.—The platform, in part, was as follows:

"We pledge the Republican party of Kentucky to the enactment of all such laws as may be necessary to prevent trusts, pools, combinations or other organizations from combining to depreciate below its real value or to enhance the cost of any article, or to reduce the proper emoluments of labor.

"We congratulate the Republican party that existing Federal legislation for the suppression of harmful trusts, pools and combinations is the work of a Republican Congress, performed in the Administration of a Republican President, and we congratulate the country that in the suppression of injurious combinations, Republican legislation has had in the past, as it will have in the future, due regard for the interests of legitimate business, the purpose for such legislation being the remedy for wrong, and not embarrassment to industry, enterprise or thrift.

"We indorse without reserve the Administration of President McKinley, and congratulate the American people upon the condition of prosperity and happiness resulting from the wisdom and patriotism which he has brought to the discharge of his public duties.

"We declare our confidence in the policies adopted and the measures taken by the President to restore order and to establish progressive government in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and we pledge him our continuous support until these objects are fully attained.

"We reaffirm our adherence to principles and to policies proclaimed by the last National Republican Convention, except as to the Civil Service. We regard it as settled beyond dispute that the maintenance of a sound currency through Republican administration and legislation is the foundation upon which rests the most remarkable period of industrial progress, commercial activity and general prosperity

within the experience of the people of the United States.

"We commend the recent amendment of Civil Service rules by the President, and declare our belief that further modifications of existing Civil Service legislation may be made with advantage to the public service."

A large part of the platform was devoted to State affairs. It affirmed that the election law enacted by the Democratic General Assembly over the objections of the Governor is "viciously partisan, subversive of fairness and honesty in elections, hostile to the principles of free governments, removes safeguards which have heretofore protected and guaranteed the right of suffrage, denies to our courts the power to protect voters in this State against the perpetration of frauds at elections, commits broad power to irresponsible commissioners not chosen by or accountable to the people for their acts, and imperils the sacredness, efficiency and power of the ballot." It approved of the administration of Governor Bradley, denounced the Penitentiary bill, the McChord Railway bill and many other measures originating with the Democratic Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 24, 1899.—"The Democrats of Kentucky, in convention assembled, reaffirm, without the slighest qualification, the principles and policies declared in the Democratic National platform, adopted at Chicago in 1896.

"Our faith in bimetallism is vindicated by events. The necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by the President and Congress in 1897, when a commission was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid in establishing bimetallism, and the failure of the commission to secure European cooperation confirms the friends of free coinage in their belief that relief can only come by the independent action of the United States. The present legal ratio of 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored, and opposition to it is confined to those who oppose bimetallism at any ratio and to those who misapprehend or ignore the reasons which led three National conventions to adopt it.

"We denounce the present Republican National Adminstration for its reckless extravagance in the conduct of public affairs, for its cruel and inhuman neglect in its treatment of our soldiers and sailors during the late Spanish War, for its complete subordination to the interest of organized wealth, for its protection and encouragement of trusts and combinations, and especially for its appointment and retention in office of an Attorney General devoted to the interests of trusts and combinations.

"We call attention to the incompetency of the present Republican Administration in Kentucky, the abuses and scandals in the management of penitentiaries and asylums while under Republican control, and we commend the wisdom of the last General Assembly of Kentucky in the enactment of laws which secure the wise and economical administration of the public institutions of the State under Democratic control; to the increase in the rate of taxation; to the vetoing of all Democratic legislation favorable to the interests of the people and hostile to the oppressions and extortions of organized wealth.

"We believe the trust is the result, in large measure, of the policies adopted and pursued by the Republican party, chief among which are the demonetization of silver, by which the volume of currency has been kept below the demands of business, and the enactment and enforcement of vicious, unwise and unpatriotic legislation, such as the protective tariff laws, known as the McKinley and Dingley bills, whereby there is a discrimination in favor of corporate wealth and against individual enterprise. We favor the destruction of the result as well as the removal of the causes. The re-establishment of independent bimetallism at 16 to 1 and the repeal of all protective tariff laws would do more to cripple and destroy the organization and operation of the trusts than any other laws.

"We believe the law in Kentucky known as the Anti-trust law should be so amended as to make unlawful any agreement, combination, or arrangement by corporations or individuals under which, in the carrying on of any business, the prices charged should thereby be fixed, controlled, or regulated. And we believe that said law should be further so amended as to provide that all contracts made by any combination, generally known as a trust, in any kind of business, shall be void and not enforceable as to such trust or combination, and we especially demand that all trust controlled articles be placed on the free list.

"We hereby express our continued confidence in William J. Bryan and favor his nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic National Convention of 1900. We recommend to the Democracy of Kentucky, J. S. C. Blackburn as the successor of William Lindsay in the United States Senate.

"We indorse the war carried to success for the freedom of the enslaved Cubans, and we appreciate the honor and courage and heroism of our soldiers and sailors therein engaged. But we declare the conduct of the present National Administration as to the Philippines to be repugnant to every line of the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence."

In the matter of State affairs, the platform indorses the Election law passed by the last Legislature known as the Goebel law, and the "law to prevent extortionate, unfair and discriminating freight rates by transportation companies," both of which were passed over Governor Bradley's veto. The law to insure competition in the sale of school books is also indorsed.

DEMOCRATS (ANTI-GOEBELITES).

August 16, 1899.—The convention was remarkable for its numbers, also in the fact that it was a gathering of farmers, business men and others who had taken little part in politics hitherto, but determined in their purpose to defeat Goebel. The platform declared that the nominees of the convention held in June were not the nominees of the Democratic party, and demanded the enactment of a law giving

force and effect to Section 151 of the State Constitution, which provides for the deprivation of office of any person who, to secure his nomination or election, has been guilty of the unlawful use of money or other things of value, or has been guilty of fraud or intimidation, bribery or corrupt practice, etc. It indorsed the principles and platform of the Chicago Convention of 1896 and Bryan for President in 1900; denounced the Goebel Election law; favored the regulation of railroads so as to prevent extortion; demanded the abolition of the Chinn Book bill, and condemned Mr. McKinley for the alleged advancement of the interests of trusts.

LOUISIANA.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1896.—The money plank adopted was as follows:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the soundest and best money the ingenuity of man can invent. And that as experience has demonstrated that this money consists of both gold and silver, with equal rights of coinage and full equal legal-tender power on the basis of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, the delegates from this convention to the Chicago Convention are hereby instructed to support a plank in the National platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at said ratio, with full legal-tender power, and without reference to the action of other nations, and to support the candidacy before said Convention of such men only as are in full and pronounced sympathy with said plank, and in order that our views may be more effectually enforced the said delegates are hereby instructed to vote as a unit."

Other planks declared for tariff for revenue only, and urged that "sugar, rice and lumber, a part of Louisiana's industry, be included in any tariff schedule that may be adopted by the General Government;" denounced the American Protective Association, and advocated the improvement of the Mississippi River.

A minority report in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the coinage of both metals without discriminating against either, was voted down.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 27, 1896.—The platform reaffirmed the declarations and principles of the Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892 as the true expressions of sound Democratic doctrine; denounced the action of the Chicago Convention of 1896 as an attempted betrayal of the party to the Anarchists, Socialists and Populists, and affirmed its declaration of principles is not binding upon any true Democrat. They favored the organization of some financial plan whereby the Government will redeem all its outstanding circulating notes in gold coin and retire from the banking business and opposed the free coinage of silver except by international agreement that will maintain its parity with gold.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.—The platform denounced both the Democratic and Republican platforms, put a full Bryan and Watson electoral ticket in the field, and refused to consider fusion.

MAINE.

REPUBLICAN.

June 28, 1898.—The platform adopted read as follows:

"The Republican party of Maine cordially invites the voters of the State without distinction of party to join in maintaining the principles of the following platform:

"Firm support of President McKinley and his Administration in the conduct of the war with Spain and a recognition of the President's wisdom in the management of the Cuban question. Cordial appreciation of the valor of the Army and Navy as shown by the brave deeds of our sailors and soldiers in the war, and the sacred duty of the State to protect and care for their wives and children while they carry liberty to the oppressed and defend the Nation's honor. A currency for business and labor, the soldier and the pensioner, that is as good as gold the world over; all necessary legislation in the interest of labor, of temperance, education and economy in the State administration. A cordial indorsement of President McKinley and the State delegation in Congress. An earnest indorsement of the businesslike administration of our State affairs by Governor Powers, and an approval of his sound judgment and his good sense in the discharge of his important duties as commander-in-chief, and, as the nominee of this convention, pledge to him our unanimous and earnest support at the polls."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 30, 1898.—The platform declared an unqualified indorsement of the principles of the Chicago platform; that "we are opposed to the present prohibitory law and recommend the repeal of the constitutional amendment. We demand that the same be resubmitted to the electors of Maine; that a reduction of tariff rates upon all railroads in Maine is necessary for the business interests of the State; that all mileage books be good to the bearer, and that the limit of baggage be increased. While we deprecate the horrors of war, it is now the duty of all to give their aid and support in order to bring to a successful termination the present conflict, and we, the Democracy of Maine, do hereby pledge our cordial support to all such measures as are necessary to accomplish the purpose for which this war was instituted."

POPULIST.

June 4, 1896.—"We demand the coinage of both silver and gold in a ratio of 16 to 1, without asking the consent of any other nation. We demand the payment of our bonded debt, and that hereafter no bonds shall be issued under any circumstances; that Congress shall assume its Constitutional right to issue a greenback currency, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, until the sum total of the money in circulation shall reach $50 per capita."

Other planks demanded that all railroad, telegraph and telephone systems should be

owned and operated by the Government; that all undesirable foreign immigration shall be absolutely prohibited; that all trusts and combinations founded for the purpose of speculating in the necessaries of life shall be forever prohibited and their promoters treated as public outlaws; that all land held for speculative purposes shall be taxed to the full extent of its rental value; the initiative and referendum, so that all laws can be referred back to the people for their approval before they become statutory enactments, and that all persons, firms or corporations in this State employing the labor of unnaturalized foreigners shall pay into the city or town treasury where such persons, firms or corporations are located the sum of 50 cents a day for each foreigner thus employed.

MARYLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

September 6, 1899.—"The Republicans of Maryland, in convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the National Republican party, and declare:

"The return of the party to power on a gold platform, aided by the Dingley law, has been followed by a return of confidence and prosperity. Industrial activity proves that the people were wise in rejecting an unsound financial system. The Democratic party still clings to the financial heresies which brought panic on the business of the country. In many States that party has reaffirmed the Chicago platform, with its anarchistic tendencies. In Maryland, the Democratic platform is silent on silver, in deference to the platforms of the Democratic party in the other States. A victory for the Democratic party in Maryland upon a platform silent on the money question would be a victory for silver and a blow to the prosperity we enjoy.

"We believe in the gold standard, and that all our currency should be made by law redeemable in gold coin at the option of the holder. To this faith we confidently pledge the influence and votes of the Maryland Republican members in each house of Congress.

"We continue to favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of Government economically administered.

"We commend the record made by our country in the late war with Spain. We accord to the soldiers and sailors who survived that war our unqualified respect and esteem. For those who laid down their lives we hold the tenderest memories. While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, wherein by cession from Spain we acquired the right of sovereignty, duty demands that we retain and pacify them and safeguard the interests of commerce until the problem of their final disposition be solved in such manner that the glory of our flag be not sullied nor the liberty it stands for restrained. We repose our trust for such a solution of the problem in our wise and patriotic President and the Republican majority in Congress.

"Legitimate business interests fairly capitalized and honestly managed have built up our industries at home, giving employment to labor as never before, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at the dishonestly organized trust which stifles competition and oppresses labor. We are opposed to legislation merely for popular effect in reckless disregard of business revival after prolonged depression. We strongly favor laws to successfully suppress trusts and all combinations which create monopoly. It was the Republican party which passed the Federal law against trusts, and which is enforcing it so far as States' rights permit.

"In this State the Republican party has redeemed every pledge made by it at Cambridge. Under its rule elections have for the first time in a generation been fair and free. It equalized the burdens of taxation by reassessing the taxable property of the State. It placed on the tax books sixty millions of stocks and bonds never before assessed. It gave free school books to the children of the people. Ignoring partisan considerations, it conferred upon Baltimore City a new charter."

The other planks commended the Republican Administration; declared that the finances of the State are in better condition than ever before; favored a non-partisan administration of the schools; pledged a non-partisan reorganization of the Baltimore Police Department; also legislation further to guard the fairness and purity of elections.

DEMOCRAT.

August 2, 1899.—The platform declared it to be the duty of Democrats to wrest the State from Republican control; declared unfaltering allegiance to the fundamental principles of the party as formulated by Thomas Jefferson; declared that "the Republican party depends almost entirely for its success upon the support of the large negro population," and "relies upon them for the election of its ticket and the continuance of its supremacy." Upon National issues it said:

"We insist that in time of war as well as of peace the freedom of the press shall be preserved, and that the right of the people to criticise freely the policy and conduct of the Administration shall be defended at all hazards.

"No deadlier blow can be dealt to American liberty than the suppression, by an abuse of executive power, of the free utterance by American freemen of their sentiments upon matters of public concern affecting the welfare of the people, and we denounce as dangerous and indefensible all efforts to interfere with and abridge this sacred right.

"We declare our unalterable opposition to the creation and maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace, and we insist upon the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and we demand the strictest economy in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues.

"We believe in the time honored doctrine, so earnestly impressed upon us by the fathers of the Republic, of 'peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none.'

"We view with alarm the multiplication

over the land of such gigantic industrial and commercial trusts, the outgrowth of Republican legislation, as stifle competition, threaten popular government, increase the cost of living and curtail the individual rights of the people, and we favor vigorous measures by the States and by Congress to repress this great and growing evil."

MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN.

October 6, 1899.—The platform congratulated the Nation upon the auspicious results that had followed the restoration of the Republican party to power in all branches of the Federal Government, making a complete transformation in the social and business conditions of the American people; declared that the tariff law had proved adequate to meet the expenses of the Government on a peace footing, and had lifted the country into a state of industrial activity and prosperity without precedent in the history of the United States, or parallel in the world, and that to disturb again the basis upon which rests both the revenue and the prosperity of the Nation would be to invite a recurrence of the unhappy experiences and the deficiencies which had birth in the Democratic tariff of 1894. It declared that the National Treasury Department had been administered in harmony with the spirit and the letter of the financial declarations of the National platform of 1896, thus restoring stability to value and faith in the National credit; that the Treasury is replete with gold, no longer are notes presented for redemption and no doubt exists as to the purpose of and ability of the Government to meet all its obligations; that defects exist in the currency system which must be remedied, and that the next Congress is expected to enact measures to perfect the monetary system, so that there shall be ample money for the expanding business of the country, and that the Treasury may at all times be able to protect the National credit. It demanded legislation for the development of the merchant marine, and favored making the principal harbors accessible to the largest vessels afloat.

Upon trusts the platform said: "The Republican party of Massachusetts is unqualifiedly opposed to trusts and monopoly and the capitalization of fictitious and speculative valuations; reiterates its declaration in the platform of 1894 against stock watering in all forms, and points to the existing legislation, and especially to the anti-stock watering laws of that year passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor, as proof of its progress, sincerity, wisdom and courage upon this issue. It believes that similar laws enacted by all the States in connection with the Federal Trust law, already passed by a Republican Congress, would put an end to the danger from the growth of great combinations and trusts."

Upon the war with Spain the platform said: "The recent war with Spain, which was necessitated by humanity, has been overwhelmingly vindicated by the results so speedily and splendidly attained. We commend the tact, the patience, the skill and the statesmanlike spirit with which the President has approached the perplexing problems arising from the war. Under the treaty with Spain the law of nations put upon the United States the responsibility for the peace and security of life and property, the well being and the future government of the Philippine Islands; accepting this responsibility, it is our profound trust that the present hostilities can be brought to an early termination, and that Congress, guided by a wise and patriotic Administration, will establish and maintain in those Islands, hitherto the home of tyranny, a government as free, as liberal and as progressive as our own, in accordance with the sacred principles of liberty and self-government upon which the American Republic so securely rests. As citizens of the Republic we extend to our soldiers and sailors our high praise for their valor and patriotic heroism. Whether in battle on land or sea, whether in the endurance of hardships, privations and sufferings, they have proved equal to every emergency and nobly sustained the honor of the Nation."

The platform indorsed the administration of the Navy Department; commended the honors paid to Admiral Dewey; reaffirmed the Civil Service policy; favored stringent naturalization laws, and such further restriction to immigration as shall exclude the criminals and paupers from other nations from competing with native and naturalized American labor; condemned the practice of lynching, and commended the administration of Governor Wolcott.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 21, 1899.—The platform reaffirmed and indorsed, "in general and in particular, the principles of the platform adopted" by the Democratic National Convention of 1896. It renewed the demand for the "free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1"; denounced "unqualifiedly the purpose of the Republican party to surrender to the banks the Governmental function of issuing paper money and controlling its volume," adding that "to-day our trust magnates are our bankers—they hold the bank stock, they sit on the boards of directors, they select the officials, and they will apply to their command over the supply of the Nation's money the same merciless and extortionate methods which they use in turning to their own profit their present monopolies."

On the war with Spain and the Philippines affairs the platform read:

"To the war with Spain—a war rightly waged in the cause of humanity, and which was forced upon an unwilling Republican Administration by the insistence of the Democrats in House and Senate—there has succeeded a war of criminal aggression in the Philippines. We hold that this war is wanton and needless. It is in violation of the principles of American constitutional liberty not only because it is prosecuted by the Administration without the Congressional action which the Constitution prescribes, but because it is a denial of that right of self-government which from the day our forefathers faced the British at Concord Bridge has been a

cardinal precept of American political philosophy, until now William McKinley, with the applause and overt sympathy of the British Government, has discarded it; it is a wasteful war in all its material aspects, since by the incompetence and corruption which have attended its prosecution it has cost the Nation heavy in blood and treasure, while the notorious and scandalous misappropriation of moneys has resulted in an enormous deficit in the Federal Treasury. We demand that of the Philippines, as well as of the Cubans, it shall be said to-day that they are and of right ought to be free and independent, and we hold that such a declaration, coupled with the expression of the purpose of the United States to protect the islands from the assaults of any foreign Power, would speedily restore order, purge our National honor of the stain put upon it by injustice and bad faith, and advance American trade in the Far East."

The platform denounced a large standing army as a "terrifying form of militarism."

Upon trusts it said: "We pledge ourselves to give due trial to such remedies as may hasten the disintegration of trusts —for example, a compulsory system of publicity for all trust records and accounts; a Federal law prohibiting a monopoly from making more divergent prices for its products in different parts of the country than are warranted by differing freight rates, thus preventing underselling in one State to drive out competitors at the expense of the consumer in other States, where the monopoly is complete; and a more rigid enforcement of the law against railroad discriminations, pending the actual Government ownership and operation of all railroads, which this convention demands."

Another plank read: "We send to our gallant and indomitable leader, Colonel William Jennings Bryan, our congratulations and our gratitude for the gallant fight which ever since the first enunciation of the principles of 1896 he has waged in their defence, and we pledge to him our unfaltering loyalty and our untiring cooperation in his political endeavors."

The platform favored direct legislation; the initiative and referendum; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and the enforcement of an eight hour workday; the abolition of the law granting a life tenure to members of the judiciary; the public ownership and operation of street railways, water works, and other municipal business enterprises; and asked the Legislature to oppose the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New-York Central Railroad, and to take steps to purchase the road for the State.

PROHIBITION.

September 13, 1899.—The platform declared: That the entire production, transportation and sale of liquors for beverage purposes should be prohibited by law. That the laborers' deadliest enemy is the legalized saloon, which destroys his body, his business, his intellect, his home, his happiness and his morals. That the citizens can, if they choose, entirely banish the liquor traffic. That any political party not against the liquor traffic is for it. That prohibition will prohibit whenever citizens empower a party that wishes to enforce the law. That its candidates can be relied upon for a prudent and vigorous administration of all State affairs. That it is an issue of supreme importance, financially and morally. That the issues of commerce, currency and territorial expansion will be best served by the unprejudiced study, scientific methods, legislative debate and judicial decision, and that these issues are too important to be dealt with merely as party footballs, kicked by scheming politicians, captained by saloon interests. That intelligence and not sex should qualify a voter. That the Christian Sabbath should be better protected by law from secular encroachment. That proper civil service regulations should displace all partisan appointments. It denounced license, high or low, or any system or regulation that gives protection to the drink traffic. The introduction of the liquor traffic in our newly acquired possessions. The Army "canteen," retained by the Government against the judgment of the superior Army and Navy officers, in defiance of the law passed by Congress, and in indifference to the voice of the Christian Church. The moral weakness of the present Federal Administration shown in its support of the Army "canteen," the infamous "Griggs decision," and in the removal of many officers from Civil Service regulations. The lawlessness known as "lynch law."

MICHIGAN.

REPUBLICAN.

March 1, 1899.—"We indorse the present National Republican Administration, and give expression to our confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of President McKinley, and congratulate him and the country upon the cessation of hostilities with Spain and the establishment of an honorable peace.

"We reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform and pledge them our support as a sure guarantee of National prosperity and honor; we stand upon the existing gold standard, and condemn the proposition to admit silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"The revival of industry throughout the land and the general prosperity of the people emphasize the wisdom of Republican principles and administration.

"The heroes of the late war, born soldiers and sailors, will ever be gratefully remembered, and we have confidence that the result of their sacrifice will redound to the honor of this Republic, and the future welfare of the islands relieved by their valor from the tyranny of Spanish misrule.

"We indorse the present administration of Hazen S. Pingree, and hereby affirm our declarations in favor of such laws as will compel every dollar's worth of taxable property within our State to bear its just, fair and equal share of the public burdens."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 11, 1898.—The platform indorsed the National platform adopted at Chicago

in 1896; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation; expressed renewed confidence in William J. Bryan; censured the Republican party for the non-enforcement of anti-trust laws; condemned the issuance of interest-bearing bonds; favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its subsequent control by the United States Government; declared in favor of a revival and rehabilitation of the merchant marine; opposed a large standing army, and made this declaration on the war against Spain:

"We assert that the declaration of war against Spain was justified by the causes which called it forth. We direct attention to the fact that the National Republican Administration, backed by the Republican majority in Congress, was opposed to war, and yielded only after delay to strong public sentiment, aroused by the first and persistent demands of Democratic Senators and Representatives. Foremost among them were those from Missouri, and for their part in forcing the Republican President and Congress to defend the rights of our country we extend them our hearty congratulations.

"We are opposed to waging a war for conquest, but as this war was forced upon us by the intolerant action of the Spanish Government and people, we declare it should be prosecuted until Spain is driven from the Western Hemisphere. Since the prosecution of the war has entailed great loss to us of both life and treasure, we demand that Porto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies, except Cuba, shall be seized by the United States or be taken possession of by arms and held under the sovereignty of this country.

"We favor carrying out in good faith the resolution of Congress under which we intervened in Cuba, and aiding the Cubans to establish and maintain an independent Government of their own, if they desire this; and we will favor its peaceful annexation whenever it can be done with the consent of the people of the island.

"We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and hold that any departure from it would be both unwise and hazardous. At the same time we declare that no American people should be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority, and we oppose any alliance with any European Power.

"We are opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines or other territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. We declare that as an important incident to war our Government should acquire all necessary harbors and coaling stations in the Philippines or elsewhere, and that the treaty of peace with Spain or any Government established on the islands should guarantee to us commercial privileges equal to or superior to those enjoyed by any other nation."

MIDDLE-OF-ROAD POPULISTS.

(The People's party convention was held at St. Louis July 7, 1898, and was split in twain, thus putting two tickets in the field.)

The platform of the "regulars" declared that "direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and proportional representation is a fundamental reform, whereby all the great moral, social and economic questions of the age can be placed before the people and settled by popular vote," and pledged, "If elected to power, to proceed at once to adopt the constitutional changes necessary to put in full legal force the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and proportional representation. Meanwhile, until the law can be so changed, we pledge ourselves to voluntarily submit to the voters, as the law now permits, all proposed reforms which are indorsed by a majority of the delegates in this convention, and all questions which 10 per cent of the voters may by their signatures demand to be submitted to the voters"; reaffirmed the fundamental principles of the People's party, that no person holding any political office or position of public trust, whether National, State or municipal, shall be eligible as a delegate to any convention of the People's party or membership of any of its committees; demanded the daily free delivery of mail matter throughout the smaller cities, villages and country districts of the Nation; demanded the establishment of a parcels post for the carrying of small parcels of merchandise by the United States mail; demanded that the franchises of corporations shall be taxed as other personal property is taxed; demanded that no convicts in the State be so hired out that their labor shall come in competition with free labor, but, on the contrary, they be employed in the improvement of public roads; favored the issue of full legal-tender paper money to pay the expenses of the Spanish-American war, and opposed the issue of interest-bearing bonds either in time of war or peace.

BOLTING POPULISTS.

The "bolters" adopted a platform which declared that, as the demonstration of the patriotism of the people—without distinction of party—in the war with Spain gives rise to no issue for the alignment of parties in the future; and as a just, scientific and economical financial system is demanded for the welfare, happiness and peace of the country, while the present financial policy is wanting in all these essentials, being based upon a fallacy and fostered by class legislation; that the party reaffirm its allegiance to the principles as set forth in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms; that the money for carrying on the war with Spain should be obtained by the coinage of silver and the issue of legal-tender notes, and not by an enormous increase in taxation and enlargement of the public debt; and that the present system of using bank credit as a circulating medium is at once most extravagant and dangerous.

It was also declared "that by the use of legal-tender Treasury notes for all domestic purposes, for the transaction of business on a cash basis between the citizens of the United States, the gold and silver now employed for such purposes would be set free for the transaction of international trade, thus saving to the people the war taxes now being levied, the issue of interest-bearing bonds now being made, the enormous sums for bank discount now being paid, and protecting them from the

devastating work of financial panics, which are inseparable from a credit system of business."

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

June 30, 1898.—The war and money planks of the platform adopted were as follows:

"We are in favor of the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, not only as an absolute necessity, but as the fruition of one of the noblest aspirations of a long line of our greatest statesmen, and because such annexation would be of unquestioned advantage to the American people.

"We believe the National honor and the material interest of the American people require the maintenance of the present gold standard. We declare our unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver and all schemes looking to the debasement and the repudiation of debts. We condemn the continual agitation of free silver as tending to debauch the public morals and jeopardize the prosperity of the country, the highest interests of which demand at all times a sound and stable financial system.

"We desire especially to commend the wisdom and patriotism of the present Administration in the management of the existing war between this country and Spain, a war which appeals to the patriotism of every citizen, in that it is being prosecuted in the interests of humanity and for no selfish ends whatever. To the end that its objects may be speedily realized and the war brought to an early termination we pledge all the moral and material support in our power."

The platform also commended the course of Senator C. K. Davis in Congress, and urged upon the Legislature that he be re-elected.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

June 15, 1898.—The platform of the first Minnesota Silver Republican Convention reaffirmed "our attachment and loyalty to the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Bryan"; indorsed the principles of the platform of the Republican National Convention of 1892, which declared that "the American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as money"; denounced the money plank of the Republican National platform of 1896; pledged united support to the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain; favored the establishment of postal savings banks and a postal telegraph system; favored the principles of the initiative and referendum; demanded that railroad capitalization be reduced so that it shall represent the actual value of the roads and no more; demanded that the independence and freedom of the employes of railroad companies and other corporations to vote their convictions be secured by appropriate legislation, and declared the purpose of the Silver Republicans of Minnesota at all times to be to unite with other political parties and other organizations in the support of common principles and the candidates of such united forces.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed "the Chicago National platform, and pledge to it unswerving support until its principles shall have become the established governmental policy"; it commended the leadership of William J. Bryan; declared that in the prosecution of the war against Spain every resource, moral and material, should be employed to a triumphal conclusion, and that in such a conflict political partisanship should be merged into united and enthusiastic support of all measures necessary for the success of American arms. It added that "we rejoice in the skill, bravery, martial exploits and fortitude already exhibited by our gallant soldiers and sailors. We demand that those who survive shall receive adequate recognition of their valor, devotion and sacrifice, and we pledge to them that they shall not be forgotten at home while they are fighting our battles abroad. Those who may fall in the fight shall be ever held in that grateful remembrance traditionally characteristic of the American people." It also denounced monopolies and trusts; demanded that the public lands remaining unsold shall be sold at their fair value; that all public institutions shall be managed with prudence and economy; favored the election of United States Senators by the people direct; condemned all partisan appointments to the judiciary; favored legislation looking to the construction and maintenance of good roads, and recommended the principles of direct legislation.

POPULIST.

June 15, 1898.—The platform confined itself to State matters, with the exception of this single paragraph: "We heartily sympathize with the oppressed people of Cuba in their struggle for self-government, and with gratitude and pride we commend and rejoice in the patriotism of the young men who have volunteered in the battle of freedom for Cuba." On other matters the platform demanded direct legislation, as embodied in the initiative and referendum; the recognition of the principle of government ownership and operation; the restoration to the State of all the valuable lands and other resources taken from it by "deeds of fraud and crime"; the just and equal taxation of all mining, railway, timber and all State and municipal franchise corporations; condemned the State administration in its various departments; demanded the direct election of United States Senators by the people, and denounced Senator C. K. Davis, who, it was charged, acted as the paid retainer of the Rockefeller iron syndicate and certain railroads.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS.

June 16, 1898.—The preamble of the resolutions recited that it was with great sorrow that they had seen the Populist party turned over to the Democrats after one of the most outrageous and disreputable political deals in the history of State politics, carried through by packing the Populist primaries with voters who had never in their lives cast a ballot for the party ticket. It claimed that in the regular convention the midroad element was clear-

ly in the majority. It recited that the State Convention was run regardless of parliamentary law; that the delegates were overawed by the presence of police, brought there for a purpose. The declarations of principles included the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; Government ownership of railway and telegraph lines; the issue of greenback currency; establishment of postal savings banks, and demanded a constitutional amendment exempting from execution real estate which is used for homestead purposes. The declaration against fusion was very strong, the concluding sentence reading: "We refuse to get into the grave where the Greenback party lies, fused to death."

LEAGUE OF YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

June 15, 1898.—This is the platform:

"The general purpose and object of the League of Democratic Clubs of Minnesota are as follows:

"To support the candidates of the Democratic party in the State and National campaigns.

"To advance the principles of the Democratic party, as taught by Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan.

"To encourage as far as possible the cooperation of the reform forces of the State.

"To organize Democratic clubs throughout the State as far as possible.

"To encourage the organization and maintenance of clubs composed of members of the reform forces.

"To place the League under the direction of the Democratic State Central Committee in order that we may assist and work in harmony with the regular organizations of the Democratic party."

MISSISSIPPI.

REPUBLICAN.

March 4, 1896.—The resolutions reaffirmed faith in and all allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Republican party, as set forth in the platform adopted at the last Republican Convention; they hailed with delight recent Republican victories, and accepted them as evidence of a lack of public confidence in the administrative ability of the Democratic party, and the results of the elections in Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina were declared as harbingers of the approach of the dawn that shall ere long usher Mississippi into the light of true political liberty; also urged upon all Republicans to qualify themselves in every particular for citizenship.

A faction headed by John R. Lynch bolted the convention and held a convention of its own, at which resolutions were adopted swearing allegiance to Republican principles.

(Republicans did not hold convention in 1899.)

DEMOCRATIC.

August 23, 1899.—"The Democracy of the State of Mississippi, in convention assembled, acknowledging the beneficence of Democratic rule in the State and Nation, enunciate the following declaration of principles:

"We heartily and earnestly indorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles promulgated by the party in convention assembled at Chicago in 1896, and recognize in the Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Nebraskan, the ablest exponent of those principles, the statesman and patriot, the great tribune of the people.

"We enter our solemn protest against the encroachment upon Government affairs by aggregated capital in the form of trusts and combines as being inimical to the best interests of the masses of the people and the cause of free and untrammelled government, and express ourselves as unalterably determined to aid by all possible and proper means in the control, or destruction, if necessary, of these enemies of good government.

"Reviewing the past Democratic history of Mississippi we indorse with pride the administration of her public affairs, and especially we would express our unconditional approval of the clean administration of our present Governor, and affirm our unshaken faith in the Democratic principles he has so thoroughly illustrated in his public life.

"We hereby express our confidence in the virtue and unimpeachable integrity of the people in the selection of all public servants, and to that end indorse the system of primary elections under proper restrictions, for all Democratic nominations, that every man may have a voice in the government under which he lives.

"We tender our genuine and hearty thanks to the citizens of Jackson, and especially the Business League, for the courtesies extended to the members of the convention."

Amendments of about double the length of the platform itself were offered, in which various acts of the State Administration were noted and disapproved of, but the chairman announced that the vote in favor was in the minority, hence they were lost.

POPULIST.

August 16, 1899.—The following was the platform adopted:

"We favor direct legislation through the Initiative and referendum, preserving to the people the opportunity of governing themselves by voting direct upon the laws under which they must live.

"We are opposed to trusts and combinations of capital whereby the fruits of labor are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for the few; but we do not consider it possible to regulate or abolish them by State restrictive legislation. Trusts are founded upon the monopoly of public utilities, and the only solution of the trust problem is through the public ownership and operation of such public utilities. As long as private corporations own and operate the means of transportation and control the money of the country, trusts will continue to multiply and thrive until they destroy liberty and fasten upon the people an industrial despotism; therefore, we urge as the means of destroying trusts and preventing monopoly the issuance and control of all the money of the

country, gold, silver and paper, by the Government, and that the volume of money shall at all times be kept sufficient to maintain the stability of prices; the restoration of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, and the issuance of a full legal tender paper money; the public ownership and operation of railroads, street railways, telegraph, telephones, electric lights, waterworks and other public utilities.

"We denounce the infamous electoral system of Mississippi as a revolutionary and undemocratic attempt to subvert the ballot, to enthrone in power in the State corrupt political rings and practically destroy popular government; we favor an amendment to the State Constitution providing that tax receipts shall be the test of electoral privileges, and that the system of registration now in vogue be abolished.

"We favor an honest and economical State Government, and the reduction of taxation by the abolition of useless offices and the reduction of extravagant salaries; we deprecate the debauchery of elections by the use of money and whiskey, as exemplified in the late Democratic primary elections, and ask the support of all good citizens in enforcing the laws of the State covering these offences.

"We favor the most liberal legislation to advance the usefulness of our common school system, and demand a uniform system of school books, published by the State, furnished to the children at cost.

"We demand lower taxes and better collection of the same, and deplore the present condition of our State as to the non-collection of taxes, evidenced by the many suits now pending in the courts.

"While we most heartily favor an elective judiciary, we are opposed to the Noel amendment to the Constitution, providing as it does for nominations by districts, but compelling election by the State at large.

"We deplore the present condition of our State Capitol, and denounce the reckless squandering of the people's money by the present administration in attempted legislation to build a new one.

"We favor an amendment to the Constitution rendering all public officials and their deputies ineligible to succeed themselves or each other in office."

MISSOURI.

REPUBLICAN.

August 23, 1898.—The synopsis of the platform was as follows:

"The Republican party of the State of Missouri congratulates the Nation upon the unparalleled success of the Administration of President McKinley, which has been distinguished for wise statesmanship and lofty patriotism in both his domestic and foreign policy, and for the efficient manner in which the war with Spain has been conducted to an early and honorable conclusion. And we hereby express our approval of the terms of the protocol imposed by the President between this country and Spain, as a necessary condition precedent to the suspension of hostilities. We extend our thanks to the American Army and Navy for their noble sacrifice in behalf of their country and their brilliant achievements in the Spanish-American war. We reaffirm our faith in the declaration of principles of the Republican party of 1896. We are in favor of increasing our Navy to a size commensurate with our expanding commerce and with the magnitude of the interests of this Republic which need protection. We favor an adequate system of coast and harbor defences and the maintenance of a regular and thoroughly equipped army, sufficient in size, adequate to insure the defence of the Nation at all times.

"We are in favor of the completion and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States as a necessary measure for the protection and extension of American commerce and the perfection of our National defence. We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent as a principle of our party, and we believe that the United States should stand aloof from interference with the affairs and disputes of European Powers when American interests are not involved, but we assert that the Monroe Doctrine does not compel our Government to abandon or to return to the tyranny of Spanish rule any of the helpless peoples who have, by force of circumstances in the conduct of the Spanish-American war, been placed under our protecting care. And we further assert that the Monroe Doctrine does not forbid the enlargement and extension of American territory or the protection of American interests in the Eastern as well as in the Western Hemisphere, and especially in the Pacific Ocean, where our great coast line and the requirements of the commercial development of our Western States establish paramount rights and impose on our Government certain duties; and we therefore approve of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and we favor the acquisition and ownership of additional naval stations and ports sufficient to afford ample protection to our rightful and naturally growing commerce with Asia and with other countries of the Far East. We believe in the upholding of the merchant marine, and we favor such legislation by Congress as will accomplish that end."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 13, 1898.—The platform said, in part:

"The Democrats of Missouri, in State Convention assembled, reindorse the Democratic National platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and especially do we renew our demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, and this demand we especially emphasize at this time by reasserting our belief that the money question is and will remain the most important of all political questions affecting the prosperity and happiness of our people until it is finally settled by the restoration of bimetallic coinage in accordance with our demand. And we declare our unswerved confidence in Colonel William J. Bryan as the leading exponent of the foregoing principles.

"Absolutely confident that the free and unrestricted use of gold and silver as a standard money by all the American republics would promote national prosperity

in all of them, and result in making America the most prosperous and powerful quarter of the globe, we would invite the co-operation of our sister republics in establishing bimetallism as the American monetary system in contradistinction to the European monetary system, monometallism. We would oppose America with bimetallism against Europe with monometallism in commercial competition and industrial development.

"While we believe the American republics should break away from European dictation and combine in establishing a distinct monetary system of their own, and while we should strive to secure the co-operation of our sister republics in accomplishing that great object and in promoting American commerce, we, nevertheless, demand the immediate restoration of both gold and silver coinage at the present ratio by our Government without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation."

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

February 29, 1896.—The platform denounced the attempt of the free-silver advocates to commit the Democratic party of the several States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, regardless of the commercial value of the two metals, and regardless of the action of the other commercial nations of the world; and criticised as selfish and undemocratic any move to the debasement of the National currency. It added:

"Public credit is private security. Faith in the integrity of Government is essential to business prosperity. Debasement of the currency means an impairment of all past obligations and uncertainty as to those of the future. Under such conditions financial panics and industrial depressions are inevitable. And the people are not blind to the teaching of experience. No party in this country has ever succeeded to power by an attack upon the public credit, and no party ever will. The experiment was tried in 1894, with what success we know too well."

MONTANA.

REPUBLICAN.

September 24, 1898.—The platform made no direct reference to gold or silver, this being the financial plank.

"We indorse without reservation or exception the declaration of principles adopted by the last National Republican Convention as promising wise policies of public action and bringing to the country a prosperity which we have not had heretofore."

The Administration was indorsed as follows:

"We renew our abiding faith in the prudence, the courage, the intelligence, of William McKinley, President of these United States. He has borne himself in his great office as becomes the successor of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. We congratulate him that it has been his felicity to emancipate from the thraldom of arbitrary power so many millions of human beings and confer on them the priceless heritage of liberty. And in this good work to be carried to its ultimate conclusion we pledge him the unwavering support of every patriotic Republican. In the discharge of the duties of peace he has entitled himself to the unqualified commendation of all his countrymen."

The other planks commended the manner in which the war with Spain had been prosecuted, and praised the Army and Navy for the successes in the Philippines and the West Indies and the heroic sacrifices made; urged that the work of construction of the Nicaraguan Canal be prosecuted by the United States, and voted down an equal-suffrage resolution.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 22, 1898.—The platform declared "that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is the paramount issue of American politics to-day; that the leadership of William J. Bryan and his record meet the entire approbation and admiration of the party."

It continued: "We congratulate our brethren, the people of these United States, on the return of peace, and on the renown achieved by our Navy and Army in a war waged in the sacred cause of humanity and liberty. We send greeting to our brave regiment now in far-away Islands of the Pacific, and commend the patriotism of those volunteers who gave their services to the country, though the exigencies of the war never required them to go to the front.

"We arraign the War Department for its criminal incompetency and inefficiency, in failing to provide adequate food, shelter, raiment and medical supplies and attention for our brave soldiers, and demand the most rigid and searching investigation of the abuses resulting in the needless suffering and death of so many of our patriotic and devoted citizens.

"Serenely confident of the ability of the United States to maintain its position among the nations of the earth, we are opposed to any alliance with any European Power.

"We condemn the unnecessary issue of interest-bearing bonds by the Government under pretence of war necessities."

In State affairs the Democrats of Montana pledged the nominees of the convention to wise, fearless and just administration of their several offices in the interest of the masses of the citizens, and declared "that the mineral lands of Montana are a priceless heritage of the people. The act providing for their classification within the railroad grant was a Democratic measure, and it is the duty of the Democratic party to see that this beneficent act is honestly administered, and that the mineral land commissioners do not, at the behest of any interest, return as agricultural lands which properly should be classified as mineral."

POPULIST.

June 24, 1896.—The platform declared for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for the initiative and referendum; it denounced the Cleveland Administration for its action in Chicago during the A. R. U. strike, and denounced the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs as an outrage. The question of fusion on the silver question with some other National party in

the Presidential election was left to the judgment of the delegates, and they went uninstructed, but a majority personally favored a union of silver forces.

NEBRASKA.

REPUBLICAN.

September 21, 1899.—"We heartily indorse the wise, conservative and patriotic Administration of President McKinley, and congratulate the President upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain, and we place implicit confidence in his ability to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future.

"While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, yet we recognize the duties and obligations imposed upon our Nation by the victory of our Navy and the matchless valor of our arms, resulting in the Treaty of Paris, which imposed upon the President the duty of maintaining the authority of the United States over the territory aequired thereby, and so long as there is one gun pointed at an American soldier, so long as there is an armed enemy assaulting our flag, so long must patriotic and loyal Americans uphold our President in effecting protection, tranquility and peace to all who recognize our lawful occupation.

"We adhere unequivocally to the gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard since 1834, and is now the standard of every civilized and important country in the world. After more than twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary earnestness and full discussion, the people of the United States, by a majority of more than 500,000, decided in favor of that standard. Our experience and present prosperity in the amplest and fullest measure demonstrate the wisdom of that decision.

"We denounce the attempt now desperately being made again to array labor and capital in hostile camps. The Republican party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices, but we also recognize that legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wage, and have enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunities of labor and plunder the public. We favor the creation by act of Congress of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate business, with powers similar to those exercised over National banks by the Controller of the Currency, enforcing such publicity and regulations as shall effectually prevent dishonest methods and practices, and generally such legislation, State and National, as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 22, 1899.—The platform indorsed and emphasized each and every plank of the Chicago National Convention in 1896. The money plank read:

"Our confidence in the principles set forth in the Chicago platform has been increased, as those principles have been vindicated by events. The gold standard is less defensible now than it was in 1896."

On the question of trusts the platform declared:

"The industrial trusts springing up on every hand testify to the Administration's indifference to monopoly, or its inability to cope with it. We demand the enforcement of the present Federal law, the enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary, and a Constitutional amendment if the present Constitution is construed to protect trusts, to the end that the monopolization of industry by private corporations may be absolutely prevented."

The platform praised the Nebraska soldiers for their part in the war in the Philippines, and added:

"We condemn the administrative policy which has converted a war for humanity into a war for conquest. We believe the Filipinos should have received the same treatment as the Cubans. They should have been assured in the beginning of our Nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government should be established. Such assurance should be given now."

The resolutions declared in favor of arbitration, favored popular election of United States Senators, the initiative and referendum, and declared against any increase in the standing army and against any foreign alliance.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

August 22, 1899.—The platform declared for the free, independent and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; for the control of corporations and combinations of capital by the people; against militarism as in the interests of trusts and a menace to the welfare of the people; demanded that the course of action for the country outlined by the resolution of Congress authorizing intervention in Cuba be carried out in its true spirit, also with reference to Porto Rico and the Philippines; opposed an alliance with England for any purpose or on any pretext; advocated municipal ownership of all public utilities; charged the Republican Administration with the grossest mismanagement of the War Department, as showing the entire unfitness of the Republican party to administer government for the people of the United States; condemned the President for removing from the operation of the Civil Service laws 4,600 clerkships, offices and situations as an act in the interest of politicians and against the interests of the people; commended the valor and achievements of the Nebraska regiments in the war with Spain; pledged the party to further the purposes for which the agricultural funds of the State were provided, and declared in favor of an income tax.

POPULIST.

August 22, 1899.—The platform reaffirmed loyal "devotion to the National platform of 1896 and to every plank therein contained"; declared the Monroe Doctrine to be the doctrine of National self-preservation, and that safety is to be found alone in avoiding the quicksands of imperialism and the dangerous waters of militarism; opposed all foreign political alliances and all interference in European and Asiatic politics; declared that the Filipinos should have received the same treatment as the Cubans, and that as the Cubans were assured of ultimate independence and protection so the Filipinos should have been assured in the beginning of the Nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government could be established and protection from outside interference. Such assurance should be given now. It condemned the "Republican National Administration for its complicity with unlawful combinations, which have increased nearly 100 per cent within the last three years, as a result of its failure to enact and enforce laws in the interests of the people"; claimed that the trust danger is so appalling that the evils thereof must be combatted by every branch of the Government; demanded judges who will obey the law that vests the judiciary with jurisdiction to protect the people from unreasonable and oppressive rates; declared that the "Republican party has needlessly increased the rate of taxation, that it is guilty of needlessly causing an annual deficit in the current revenues of the Government by useless and prodigal expenditures of the people's money, to be made good by additional taxation or the issuance of additional interest bearing bonds, and that its attempt to retire the greenbacks and turn over the issuing power of paper money to private corporations is a shameless and inexcusable surrender to the money power"; indorsed all efforts of organized labor to better its condition, and believed that all classes of citizens and all legitimate enterprises should receive the protection of the law, and that all attempts to coerce honest labor by injunction or by the use of the military is a violation of the Constitution and the established rights of American citizens; also declared in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities.

NEVADA.

REPUBLICAN.

September 16, 1898.—The platform strongly indorsed President McKinley and his Administration in the successful termination of the war with Spain. It declared in favor of the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its permanent control by the United States; also, the enlarging and strengthening of the Navy and coast defences, and a standing army commensurate with the dignity of the Nation. It commended the annexation of the Sandwich Islands and declared in favor of territorial expansion. The platform reiterated "faith in the great Republican principles of bimetallism, protection and reciprocity," and declared that, "as the Republican party is pledged to bimetallism, the settlement of the financial question may be safely left to the National Republican party."

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

September 9, 1898.—The platform indorsed the platform of the National Silver party at St. Louis in 1896 and the financial plank of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896; reaffirmed devotion to free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by independent action of the United States; unalterably opposed the Republican policy of increasing the bonded debt and the issuing of money by banking institutions; asserted faith in the loyalty, ability and wise leadership of William J. Bryan, and predicted his nomination as the standard-bearer in 1900.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 24, 1898.—The platform began:

"We indorse every line, word and syllable of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896, with particular emphasis upon the resolution advocating the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver and without the aid or consent of any nation on the face of the earth. We glory in the achievements of the Army and Navy in the late war with Spain, and we commend the Democratic Congressmen in their course upon the prosecution of the war as patriotic, statesmanlike and compatible with the honor and dignity of our Nation."

It declared that the Dingley law was formulated and passed not for protection of American labor, nor for the purpose of revenue for the Government, but exclusively in the interest of the monopolies and trusts, which furnished the corruption money to carry on the McKinley campaign; that none of the provisions of this law do, directly or indirectly, benefit to the amount of a farthing one hundred actual residents of Nevada, while the entire people of the State are additionally taxed in increased prices of the necessaries of life to an amount more than sufficient to defray the entire expense of the State government.

The platform demanded home rule for the people of Nevada, and declared that Nevada has for years been, and still is, under more abject servitude to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company than were ever the Cubans made subservient to the Spanish Crown.

It recognized "the Democratic as the only silver party in the Nation, and upon whose success in 1900 depends the reestablishment of silver to its former place in the monetary system of the Republic. We regard all local political organizations professing in favor of bimetallism as not only useless but absolutely obstructive of the cause they pretend to foster. The so-called Silver party of Nevada is especially detrimental to the silver interest. Its State administration in the last few years has been replete with scandals which are a disgrace to the Commonwealth. Its continued existence is an insult to the great silver party of the Nation, which, in 1896, polled nearly six millions of votes for the bimetallic cause, and its death would be

mourned only by a few office-seekers who have maintained it in the hope of being elected to positions which they could not obtain from any other party in the State."

The platform favored the election of United States Senators by the people, instead of by Legislatures; advocated a policy of internal improvements by which the surplus of water of the rivers may be impounded in reservoirs and used in reclaiming and irrigating the unoccupied agricultural lands of the State and opening the same to settlement and cultivation, thereby inducing immigration for the development of the agricultural products of the State and increase of population, and favored liberal legislation and the appropriation of State funds for such purposes.

It also demanded that the National Government hold possession of the Philippine Islands.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN.

September 13, 1898.—The platform read, in part, as follows:

"The Republicans of New-Hampshire reaffirm the St. Louis platform, especially indorsing the gold standard as therein provided, and congratulate the people upon the speedy fulfilment of its important pledges.

"We heartily commend the wise and patriotic Administration of President McKinley. The patience, tact and sagacity of the President have maintained the unity of his party, while securing the approbation of the whole people, irrespective of political affiliations.

"We commend the successful conduct of the war with Spain, a war prompted by the noblest sentiments of humanity. It has buried in oblivion that pessimism which for years has depreciated American spirit and honor. It has obliterated sectionalism and cemented the union of States as never before in our history. It has brought about a better understanding between the two great English-speaking nations of the globe, whose united action will contribute to the maintenance in the twentieth century of a universal peace among civilized nations. It has established the prowess of the American Navy, and it has shown that our regular and volunteer Army is the fitting successor of the soldiers who fought at Yorktown, at New-Orleans and at Gettysburg. It has secured for us the respect of the nations of the world.

"We approve the increase of the Navy; the upbuilding of our merchant marine; the enlargement of the Regular Army to meet the present requirements of the country; the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; the annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico; the provision for a free and stable government for Cuba and its ultimate annexation.

"While reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine, we favor such disposition of the Philippines as will best promote the growing commercial and political interests of the United States, extinguish the sovereignty of Spain and make good our obligations to the peoples of those islands."

The platform pledged the party to promote all movements that have for their legitimate object the development of the State; the unfolding of its natural resources, including the building of steam and electric roads wherever the public good will be subserved; the equalizing of the school privileges of the State for the benefit of the rural sections; economy in State administration; an equitable readjustment of the tax laws, and whatever tends to advance the material interests of the people and the improvement of the social condition of the home. It also favored a conservative movement for the permanent improvement of the public roads of the State; it favored such action by the State as will bring to the knowledge of local officials the most successful methods of maintaining the roads committed to their care. It challenged the most critical examination of Republican State administrations for the last forty years, and proclaimed, without fear of contradiction, that in no State of the Union have public affairs been so wisely, so economically, so beneficially and so successfully conducted as under Republican rule in New-Hampshire.

It favored submitting to the people the question of calling a constitutional convention to act upon the question of abolishing free passes and upon any changes of the organic law which experience has shown to be advisable to make. In the mean time such legislation as may properly anticipate the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting free passes was favored.

It added: "We voice the sentiment of a whole people in bestowing unstinted praise upon the heroism of our soldiers and sailors, whose courage and fortitude have commanded the admiration of the world, and whose marvellous achievements have crowned the American name with honor and glory. We deprecate and denounce the heartless attempts of the Democratic party to make political capital out of their sufferings."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 31, 1898.—The platform said:

"We emphatically declare our admiration for and confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our great National leader, William J. Bryan.

"We renew our adhesion to the Monroe Doctrine, asserting that our National 'sphere of influence' comprehends and embraces the entire Western Hemisphere, and that, beyond securing requisite coaling and naval stations in other parts of the world, for the convenience and protection of our commerce, we should seek to acquire no territory.

"We commend to the generosity of a grateful public the soldiers of the late war with Spain; sympathize and commiserate with all such as are now suffering untold agonies, the direct result of glaring incompetency and brutal neglect upon the part of the War Department of the General Government, and demand a thorough, impartial investigation of that department by a Democratic Congress and the summary punishment of the men who have prostituted patriotism to partisanship and greed.

"We oppose the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace. We favor a navy equal to that of any other nation, and the construction and maintenance by

the United States of an isthmian canal, free from the control of all private individuals, corporations, syndicates or foreign governments, as a preventive of war."

PROHIBITION.

June 1, 1898.—The platform declared renewed allegiance to the National Prohibition Party and platform; declared that the liquor traffic is the most important question before the American people, and as such should receive the supreme attention of every loyal citizen, and that public morality, so far as the liquor traffic is concerned, can be conserved only by its prohibition and destruction. The only other features of the platform were the plank which declared that the right of suffrage ought not to be abridged on account of sex, and "while always deprecating the necessity of war, we believe that in the present exigency every loyal citizen, without regard to party affiliations, should sustain the General Government in all needful measures to conquer an honorable peace."

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN.

September 22, 1898.—The platform, after affirming adhesion and devotion to the fundamental principles of the National Republican party, as set forth in its platform of 1896, continued:

"That we specifically declare our undying opposition to any proposition to debase the National currency, a proposition so repugnant to the honest voters of New-Jersey that when it was presented to them in all its oare iniquity in 1896 they promptly buried it under an unprecedented majority of eighty-seven thousand and declared in favor of the representatives of National honor and honesty—McKinley and Hobart.

"We heartily approve and indorse the Administration of President McKinley. His treatment of domestic questions has more than fulfilled all expectations, and the wisdom of his foreign policy and the firmness and dignity with which it has been maintained have won for him not only the confidence and approbation of our own people, but the highest respect of the civilized world. Involved without due preparation in a war in the interests of humanity, he pursued a course which commanded united support at home and effectively silenced the assaults of interested diplomacy abroad. In three months this conflict was brought to a practical end with a smaller percentage of loss from battle and disease than in any war of modern times, and with the result of freeing a suffering people from a rule of cruelty and oppression; of acquiring new and valuable territory, of opening to our people new avenues of trade and commerce, furnishing new outlets and demands for the agricultural and industrial product of our people, and, above all, providing to millions of our fellow-creatures an open door to those blessings of education and of civil and religious liberty which have for a hundred years followed the advance of the American flag.

"We take a special pride as Jerseymen that the eminent citizen whom this State gave to the National Administration elected in 1896 has been so singularly capable and potential in the office of Vice-President and has invested that station with rare dignity and influence.

"We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and view this act as an important step in the advance of American civilization, and we repose entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and the Commission appointed by him to negotiate such a treaty of peace as will meet the just expectations of our people by insisting on an adjustment in which the interests of this Republic and of civilization and humanity will be secured as far as possible as the fruits of the valor of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain.

"Called to the Presidency in a time of National bankruptcy caused by the Administration of the Democratic party, William McKinley was commissioned by the American people to restore confidence, to re-establish a tariff system under which American labor and capital might recover from the blighting effects of the Wilson bill, to save our financial system from the dangers of Bryanism, that American enterprise might go boldly forward to the development of our resources. Under his Administration business has revived, labor has found employment and prosperity is returning. These things have been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that in his efforts to execute the people's mandate the President has been shackled with a hostile Senate. How much more can be accomplished if for the remainder of his term the President and his Administration have the support and sympathy of a Congress friendly in both branches!"

The platform praised the citizens who, inspired by patriotic impulse, left their homes and occupations in defence of the United States in its war with Spain, and continued:

"We recognize their devotion to duty, whether in camp or on the field of combat, and we pledge ourselves to the full and liberal recognition of all the proper claims of our patriotic heroes. And if by the misconduct or the incompetency of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered we feel assured that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment.

"We recognize the special revenue law as a necessary war measure, and recommend its repeal as soon as will be justified by the reduced expenses of the Government."

The platform also commended Senator Sewell and the Republican Representatives in Congress for their patriotic efforts; indorsed the administration of John W. Griggs while Governor of the State, and commended his brilliant record as Attorney-General; indorsed the administration of Acting Governor Foster M. Voorhees, and especially commended him for his untiring devotion to the interests of the soldiers engaged in the war; declared that the promises made of a clean, honest and economical administration by Republican

State officials had been faithfully kept; congratulated the people that the laws by which the most infamous form of racetrack gambling had brought ignominy and disgrace upon the State had been repealed and an amendment made to the Constitution forever prohibiting the re-enactment of such a law; congratulated the people that the State boards and commissions had been made non-partisan, and salaries been substituted for the fee system; declared that the school system had been improved, and the taxpayers had been relieved of much of their burden by the distribution of the taxes collected from the railways; that the appropriations for good roads had been increased, that the public debt had been decreased fully $500,000, while $1,000,000 had been expended upon the necessary construction and extension of State institutions, and renewed the pledges to the people to provide economy in every department and yet give improvement in every line of public necessity.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 28, 1898.—"We, the representatives of the Democratic party, in State Convention assembled, reaffirming our devotion to the great and vital principles of the Democratic party on National issues, and believing, however, that the coming State campaign should be fought out on State issues and for the redemption of the State from Republican extravagance, corruption and misrule, declare the paramount issues in the coming campaign to be equal taxation, home rule, honest State and municipal government, the abolishment of useless and expensive State commissions, the reduction of the large present expenses of the State government to the economical standard maintained for years under Democratic rule, the reduction of official salaries, the abolishment of the fee system and the placing of all officials on a salary basis, the enactment of laws in the interests of organized labor and for the protection of the wage-workers of the State, the repeal of all laws that abridge the right of juries to fix the amount of damages in cases where the death of a person is caused by wrongful act, and the release of the administration of State affairs from the control of corporations and their restoration to the authority of the people.

"We demand that the tax laws of this State be amended to provide for the taxation of all property, real and personal, not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution, which says: 'Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.'"

The platform charged the Republican party with having violated the pledges it made to the people before being intrusted with power and with having created useless and needless State commissions, and pledged the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will secure their abolishment.

It also charged the Republican party as guilty of gross extravagance in the administration of State affairs, and that the expenses of the State government under Republican rule have been increased nearly half a million dollars annually, and pledged the Democratic party to a reduction of expenses and an economical and businesslike administration of the affairs of the State; that the salaries of public officials are far in excess of what they should be, and pledged the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will secure the reduction of the same; also to the enactment of laws that will abolish the fee system in all State and county offices, and place all such public officials on a salary basis.

The platform added:

"We declare that the thanks of the people of the State and Nation are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, who have imperilled their lives in defence of their country and in vindication of the honor of its flag in the recent Spanish war; that the Nation owes to them permanent recognition for their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the services of the country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance; that the State should make suitable provision for additional pay to our New-Jersey volunteers. While we rejoice and feel thankful to them for their great victories on land and sea, we denounce the gross, open and criminal incompetency of those placed and defiantly kept in charge of the affairs of the War Department of the present Administration of the Government of the United States, resulting in the needless loss of thousands of American soldiers' lives and the infliction of horrible sufferings and tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of the country's honor, and we charge the present Administration of the Government of the United States with being solely responsible for the horrible results of this incompetency of Government officials, continued even after the appalling results were brought to the attention of the President of the United States and his official advisers, and we call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that up to this time not a single example has been made of a Government official responsible for these monstrous wrongs."

NEW-MEXICO.

REPUBLICAN.

October 1, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed faith in the declaration of principles set forth in the National Republican platform of 1896, and congratulated the people that under a Republican Administration public credit has been restored, industry revived, factories and workshops reopened and protection given to American interests, under which the people are enjoying renewed confidence and prosperity. It indorsed the Dingley tariff law, under which "the sheep and wool and live stock interests have been greatly benefited, and the wealth of this Territory benefited by many millions of dollars"; it declared for sound money, and in a volume of money sufficient for all business demands, and that the policy

of the present Administration in giving employment to labor and protection to our various industries is a solution of the financial question. It opposed all financial heresies which call for cheap money, believing that all money issued by the Government should be of uniform and equal value. It congratulated the country upon the great success of the present National Administration, in which the President "has distinguished himself as a statesman and a patriot in dealing with domestic and foreign affairs; and in which he has shown so much wisdom in upholding the honor of this Nation."

It approved the wisdom of the annexing of the Hawaiian Islands, and favored the retention of all territory acquired by the Army and Navy where justice and humanity demand it. It favored the construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the immediate supervision and exclusive control of the United States Government.

The platform also congratulated Governor Otero upon the success of his administration and commended him for his efforts in behalf of good government and the advancement of the material and financial interests of New-Mexico, both at home and abroad.

The patriotism of citizens in sending forth a larger proportion of soldiers to the Spanish-American War than is credited to any other State or Territory, and the bravery of the soldiers displayed on the field of battle, were declared a guarantee of the people's right to full citizenship in the American Union. It pointed with pride to the immortal record made by the New-Mexico squadron of "Rough Riders" in the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan. It congratulated the Nation on the return of peace, and heartily indorsed President McKinley upon the careful, patriotic and successful manner in which the dignity of the Nation has been preserved in the war with Spain. It congratulated the people of New-Mexico upon the appointment by the President of the present able and fearless judiciary, and commended the members thereof for their devotion to duty and their unswerving interest in the administration of justice. It commended the Republican party of New-Mexico for its attitude on the question of the admission of the Territory as a State, and criticised the Democrats for their opposition. It favored admission, "believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a State and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to Congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles."

The platform commended the Army and Navy and favored increasing both to a size commensurate with the interest of the country, thereby placing the Nation in a position that will insure it a rightful influence and power among the nations of the earth. It declared for the expansion of American industry and commerce, and in the full protection of American citizens everywhere.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1896.—The platform favored free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and an income tax, and indorsed Richard P. Bland for the Presidency.

NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN.

September 27, 1898.—THE WAR.—"The Republicans of New-York, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the conclusion of the war with Spain. It was not undertaken for conquest, but for the sacred cause of humanity and for the just protection of American interests. It has resulted in the complete triumph of American arms on land and sea, and we meet with resolute faith all the responsibilities which our victories impose.

"We congratulate the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage and the broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President McKinley during the critical periods of diplomatic negotiation and battle, and which now guide him in the restoration of peace. Citizens of every State and every party fought and won under his command. All lingering sectionalism was burned out in the heat of battle, and to-day, with the war ended and peace assured, all our people give honor and praise to the President who so bravely and so wisely enforced the National will and upheld the National arms.

"We congratulate our Army and Navy upon the splendid victories of the war, and we welcome home our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their courage and sacrifices have added a new dignity to American citizenship and given new power and meaning to our flag.

"We have abiding confidence that the President will conclude this peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our Nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and in the Philippines we assumed solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these Islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for defence and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European Powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The Republican party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the President and statesmen and voters of the Republican party will meet these issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past."

HAWAII.—"We commend the annexation of Hawaii in the interest of commerce, of National security and National development."

MONEY.—"We renew our allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform. We continue to condemn and resist the Democratic policies declared at Chicago. The organized Democratic party of the

Nation adheres to these policies of Free Silver and Free Trade, and denies the right of the courts and of the Government to protect persons and property from violence. On the coming 8th of November we are to elect not only our State officers, but also Representatives in Congress and members of the State Legislature. That Legislature in its term will elect a United States Senator to succeed the present Democratic Senator from this State. Democratic leaders declare that they will conduct this campaign upon State issues alone. But it is known that if the Democratic party secures the State Legislature it will re-elect to the United States Senate that Democrat who now represents his party there and misrepresents the State. That Senator supported the cause of free silver; supported the nominees of the Chicago Convention in the last Presidential election; gave his vote in the Senate for the heresies of that Chicago platform, and must, if re-elected, continue to support those heresies. Democrats may try to deceive the people by ignoring the Anarchistic doctrines of that instrument in their State platform, but their members of Congress and their Senator, if they shall succeed in re-electing him, cannot and will not ignore those doctrines at Washington. We are ready to meet the Democrats on all State issues, but in a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign and our people cannot escape its National consequences. The election of Republican members of Congress and of a Republican State Legislature will mean that New-York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard and for such a revision of the currency laws as will guarantee to the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar issued under the authority of the United States shall be of absolute and equal value with a gold dollar always and everywhere."

TARIFF.—"The Republican party is fulfilling the pledges we made at St. Louis. We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican National administration the prosperous future of the Nation is assured."

MERCHANT MARINE.—"In the interest of American labor and commerce we believe that American products should be carried in American ships, and we favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace and constitute an effective naval militia in time of war."

STATE AFFAIRS.—"We commend the administration of Governor Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful and economical, and has resulted in the lowest legitimate tax rate which the State has had since 1856. We commend the work of the Legislature of 1898 in enacting laws looking to the betterment of the roads of the State through a proper local supervision by Boards of Supervisors; in completing, through the direct agency of the Governor, the Capitol building at Albany; in adopting for cities of the second class uniform charters; in throttling all attempts to place Socialistic taxes upon the fruits of industry and economy; in meeting every demand required by the war; in beginning the abolition of dangerous grade crossings on railroads; in securing for the soldiers and sailors in the Federal service their right to vote; in passing a Primary Election law to aid in purifying the franchises to enable all of our people to participate in the honest and effective work of the caucus and the primary, and in transacting the public business of the Legislature and adjourning in a shorter period than any other Legislature since 1832."

EXCISE LAW.—"State taxation of the liquor traffic has steadily grown in popular favor. There has been collected under this law during its brief period of existence more than $33,000,000, which has been applied to the reduction of State and local taxation, and has thus relieved the earnings and savings of all the people of the State."

LABOR.—"New-York State is foremost of the States in the Union in caring for the interests of labor. Almost every law that has declared, upheld and proved the rights of labor has been passed by the Republican party. The Republican Legislatures of 1897 and 1898 were occupied largely with such legislation. Factory inspection has been extended. The prevailing rate of wages has been enforced upon all public works. Railroad corporations have been compelled to adopt a ten-hour law. The law securing the weekly payment of wages has been extended to include all joint stock associations, and its violation has been made a crime. The right to use labor labels has been secured to labor organizations. Elaborate provisions have been enacted for the security of employes in factories and stores and for their better treatment. The Mechanics' Lien law has been amended so as to prefer all labor for daily and weekly wages before all other claimants without reference to the time when such laborers file their notices of lien. Sub-letting of contracts has been absolutely forbidden without the written consent of the responsible awarders. Qualified engineers are now alone permitted to run stationary engines in New-York City. These are examples of what the Republican party has done for labor in our State Legislature. As we have been the true and consistent friends of labor in the past, we pledge ourselves to be the true and consistent friends of labor in the future.

"The Republican party of New-York has always been the party of honest and economical administration. We pledge the candidates this day nominated to a resolute and thorough continuance of the investigation so fearlessly begun by Governor Black into all alleged mismanagement of the canals. If there are errors in the system and the law we will correct them.

If there has been fraud we will detect and punish the wrongdoers.

"Proud of the imperial position of New-York among the States of the Union, and conscious of all the responsibilities of the future in the State and Nation, we present our candidates to the vote of the people, asking their support and calmly confident of their approving verdict in November."

DEMOCRATIC.

September 29, 1898.—The Democratic party of the State of New-York in convention assembled, declares as follows:

THE WAR.—"First—It congratulates the country upon the successful termination of a war undertaken, not for conquest or aggrandizement, but in the interests of humanity, liberty and civilization. We glory in the patriotic devotion and valor of our brave soldiers and sailors who have honored the American people and heightened the lustre of our National fame, and we favor the adoption of a liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of those who lost their lives in the service of their country. We rejoice that the Democracy has been connected with every honorable and creditable step in the war, and with nothing that is dishonorable or discreditable. The scandalous abuse by the President of his power of appointment in scattering Army commissions among inexperienced and incompetent civilians, as reward to personal favorites, and almost to the exclusion of experienced officers in the service, is largely accountable for the fearful sufferings and the appalling loss of life among the gallant soldiers, that have brought disgrace upon the Administration and a sense of shame to the Nation. A Democratic Congress will, if chosen by the people, rigidly investigate the conduct of the war and expose and punish all who may be responsible for the unnecessary deaths, privations, sufferings and neglect of the soldiers which have shocked the Nation and abated the National rejoicing over the triumphs of our Army."

CANALS.—"Second—While in National affairs we adhere with steadfast fidelity to all the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy, we recognize that at the present time the attention of the people of this State is largely engrossed by the consideration of grave scandals and abuses of administration, which during four years of Republican control of State affairs have resulted in great pecuniary loss to the people and a gradual lowering of the standards heretofore obtaining in State government. The recent report of the Canal Investigation Commission has startled the people of the State and produced a profound conviction on their part, irrespective of their views on National questions, that a change of State domination is imperative for the preservation of the canals now seriously imperilled, for the protection of taxpayers and for the vindication of the honor of the Empire State. It therefore becomes the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that under existing circumstances State issues in this campaign must necessarily be paramount in the present extraordinary crisis.

"Third—We pledge the people an honest and economical administration of the canals of the State. No squandering of public moneys, no more millions to be stolen, wasted or needlessly expended, as reported by a Republican investigating commission to have occurred with the nine millions canal improvement fund; all public contracts to be fairly and honestly awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder; no special privileges to pet surety companies favored by political influence. We favor a reduction of canal expenditures, and are opposed to the intrusting of the work of carrying on further canal improvements to Republican officials responsible for the prodigality, favoritism and corruption which have characterized the present administration of the canals. Reform in canal management is the supreme issue of the hour. We promise the taxpayers that, if intrusted with power by the votes of the people there shall follow a vigorous procedure on all canal officials implicated in the theft, waste or misuse of the public moneys, and the recovery of so much of the diverted funds as it may be possible by diligent effort to procure through legal proceedings."

EXCISE LAWS.—"Fourth—Democratic rule in excise matters: Repeal of the odious legislation known as the Raines Liquor law and the enactment of a just and reasonable excise law; the restoration to the several localities of local supervision of the liquor traffic; all excise money which may be equitably collected as a license fee or tax to be retained in local treasuries and applied to the relief of the burden of local taxation; no huge State political liquor machine composed of State officials, all of one party and appointed at the Capitol, with its horde of partisan deputies, attorneys, spies and informers supported at public expense. Diversification in the administration of the vast powers of excise is the new policy of the State."

HOME RULE.—"Fifth—Local self-government for cities. The several municipalities to conduct their purely local affairs without legislative interference from Albany; uniform charter provisions and like legislation for Democratic as for Republican cities; no tinkering for partisan purposes. We denounce the action of recent Republican Legislatures in uniformly overruling the vetoes of the Mayors of cities of local legislation submitted for their approval, disregarding the merits of such vetoes and without due consideration, thereby rendering the constitutional provisions for such submission substantially valueless and the whole procedure a mere legislative farce. Legislative respect for local public sentiment should constitute the basis of all local legislation."

ELECTION LAW.—"Sixth—The repeal of the partisan and unfair legislation imposed at the recent extra session of the Legislature upon the city of New-York, and known as the Metropolitan Force bill; uniform election laws throughout the State; equal rights and equal citizenship for all the electors of the State; no invasion of the homes of the citizens of Greater New-York under the pretence of enforcing election laws by State spies and deputies armed with pistols and bludgeons; no usurpation of the rights of localities through the legislative trick of creating a Metropolitan Election District in evasion

of the Constitution and in defiance of the protests of the people."

ECONOMY.—"Seventh—Economy in public expenditures. A reduction of the volume of appropriations, which has been nearly doubled in amount during four years of Republican rule; abolition of unnecessary offices and tax-eating commissions and a weeding out from the public service of Republican employes put upon the payroll for partisan services rather than in furtherance of the interests of the taxpayers. A low tax rate is demanded, such as was had during the administration of Democratic Governors from 1883 to 1895."

LEGISLATION.—"Eighth—Opposition to unnecessary special legislation; a material reduction in the number of our annual laws and a return to the desirable policy of embodying needed legislation in general laws so far as practicable—a policy which has been to all intents and purposes abandoned for the last four years, to the detriment of the best interests of the State. Recent Republican Governors have virtually abdicated their functions and surrendered them to the Legislature, whereby the enormous number of 3,521 laws have been placed on the statute books during the last four years. Reform in legislative methods and results is absolutely necessary."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"Ninth—A fair and just enforcement of the State Civil Service laws, according to their letter and spirit; no spurious or 'starchless' Civil Service laws, evasive of the Constitution, binding only upon Democrats when in power, but capable of being successfully violated at pleasure by our opponents; honest Civil Service laws, incapable of official jugglery and enforceable alike by and against all parties; the impartial enforcement of the soldier preference laws and the restoration to the public service of the veteran soldiers who have been duly determined in the opinion of the courts or otherwise to have been illegally and improperly ejected from office by the present Republican Governor and his immediate predecessor."

NATIONAL GUARD.—"Tenth—The restoration of the National Guard to the high standard of efficiency which under Democratic Governors was long enjoyed; no more 'Tillinghastism,' incompetency or red tape in the Adjutant-General's office; a capable Adjutant-General and a reorganization of the National Guard are imperatively demanded."

TAXES.—"Eleventh—We demand just and equal taxation; no tax-dodging. We denounce all attempts to evade the burdens of taxation upon personal property by pretended changes of residence or otherwise under the Constitution and laws of our State. Eligibility to public office and liability to personal taxation both depend upon long residence. If the affidavits and official statements of the Republican candidate for Governor are true, he is ineligible to the office of Governor; if false, he has committed perjury and is morally disqualified. He cannot escape from his dilemma—there is either legal disqualification or moral unfitness."

RAILROAD COMMISSION.—"Twelfth—The railroad laws of the State to be honestly interpreted and fairly administered, without evasion or deception. We denounce the action of recent Republican Governors in refusing to appoint as one of the Railroad Commissioners a bona fide representative, experienced in railroad business, as asked by the united railroad organizations of employes throughout the State, and if intrusted with power we promise correction of this wrong at the first opportunity."

REAPPORTIONMENT.—"Thirteenth—We demand an amendment of the Constitution correcting the monstrous partisan injustice involved in Section 4 of Article III, whereby the Senatorial apportionment of the State is not based upon population, but arbitrarily restricted and abridged in the large and growing Democratic localities. We demand for all electors, wherever they may reside and whatever their political affiliations may be, equal rights, equal privileges and equal representation. A legislative apportionment based upon any other theory than according to population is unrepublican in form, violative of every principle of political fairness and constitutes the essence of tyranny itself."

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.—"Fourteenth—We favor the passage by the next Legislature of the pending constitutional amendment providing for biennial legislative sessions."

GOOD ROADS.—"Fifteenth—We favor liberal expenditures for the construction and maintenance of good roads as necessary for the welfare and comfort of the people of the entire State."

LABOR.—"Sixteenth—The conservation of the just rights alike of capital and labor; no giving away of valuable public franchises; proper and honest legislation to curtail the growing power of unreasonable combinations and trusts; freedom of competition and opposition to all monopolies oppressive of the people; a strict enforcement of all labor laws upon the statute books, and especially the Eight Hour law and the Prevailing Rate of Wages law, which are now being violated and evaded in different parts of the State. We also favor amendments to the Penal Code, so that its provisions shall not militate against organized labor."

RECESS APPOINTMENTS.—"Seventeenth—We favor the repeal of Chapter 653 of the Laws of 1898, which changed the then existing law and circumscribes the power of the Governor in filling vacancies in public offices during the recess of the Senate. The act is mischievous, unjustifiable and partisan. The legitimate and orderly prerogatives pertaining to the high office of Governor should have been maintained, whoever he might be and irrespective of his political opinions. The postponement of the taking effect of the law until January 1, 1899, is a transparent confession by the Republicans of the probability of the election of a Democratic Governor this fall, whose authority they desired to curtail in advance. The people will rebuke the conspirators who have sought to forestall their verdict.

"For the promotion of the success of the policies and principles herein set forth and the election of the candidates who may be nominated by this convention we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of past political differences, who are interested in good government."

L. of C.

SILVER DEMOCRATS.

September 30, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the platform of the Chicago Convention of 1896 and of the State Convention of September 17, 1896; sent assurances to William J. Bryan that "the same patriotic impulses which led him to place his life at the disposal of the country in time of need impel the Democrats in New-York to continue to a victorious conclusion the warfare against the hosts of corrupt monopoly against which he so gallantly contended in 1896"; it condemned the National Administration for "political favoritism, extravagance and criminal mismanagement and neglect in the conduct of the late war"; condemned the Raines law, the election supervisors' bill, the "Ellsworth Press Gag bill" and the canal improvements expenditures; denounced the Democrats who evade and ignore the Chicago platform as Tories; declared that the United States should retain the territory acquired in the war with Spain, favored the initiative and referendum system, favored making proper pecuniary compensation to the soldiers and families who have suffered through their patriotic devotion to the country, favored the enactment of laws permitting local option in taxation, favored an inheritance tax law, favored the abolition of all road and bridge tolls, opposed biennial sessions of the Legislature, favored home rule for cities, and Government ownership and control of gas, water, electric, railway, ferry, telegraph and telephone companies.

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

October 4, 1898.—The platform congratulated the country upon the successful termination of the war with Spain, begun in the interest of humanity, liberty and civilization; gloried in the patriotic valor of the colored men who participated in the war, both on land and sea, and commended the disposition of all classes of citizens to recognize the faithful devotion of the black sailor and soldier in the hour of the Nation's peril. It condemned the Administration of President McKinley, "whose un-American spirit has begrudged the full measure of official recognition and administrative reward to the negro soldiers and sailors, and while we would not debate the rewards for valorous deeds which have been given to our white soldiers and sailors, we question the wisdom of this discrimination; and in addition we condemn the inefficiency of the administration of the War Department, which has brought so much suffering to our brave and patriotic soldiers." It pledged faith to the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, and gloried in the permanency of American institutions, and in the ever-increasing power of the Democratic party to defend the blood-purchased liberties of all the people. It also pledged unqualified support for the election of the Democratic ticket and adopted the platform of the convention. The platform also condemned the discrimination in the interpretation of the military laws of the State against the negro, and demanded a more liberal construction that will encourage colored young men to take an interest in the military life of the great Commonwealth.

PROHIBITION.

June 30, 1898.—The platform contained the usual condemnation of the liquor traffic. The second clause, as submitted by the majority of the committee, declared for the union of all who suffer by that traffic. A minority report proposed to add the words "of whatever sect or sex." The woman suffrage element was recognized in these words, and a long discussion followed, the result being the rejection of the minority report by a vote of about two to one. Several resolutions supplemental to the platform were adopted. One declared for honesty in administration of office in State and National affairs, a reduction in the number of public officers and in their salaries. Another requested the Legislature speedily to submit to the voters of the State the question of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. The Army canteen was condemned as offering temptations for soldiers and sailors to drink, making the soldiers and sailors bartenders and beersellers, and as detrimental to their health and military efficiency. The immediate probibition of the canteen was demanded.

NORTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 15, 1896.—The money plank of the platform was as follows: "We favor the use of gold and silver as standard money, and the restoration of silver to its function and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to retiring greenbacks, the money of the people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we condemn the policy of Cleveland and Carlisle in contracting the sale of Government bonds to a foreign syndicate on such terms as to enable it to realize the enormous profit of $10,000,000 at the expense of the people. We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Republicanism, and pledge our united support to the nominees of the National Republican Convention."

The platform also denounced "the policy of the Democratic party in placing on the free list the great bulk of raw materials for the South and agricultural products of the country"; it favored such a rate of duty on raw materials and agricultural products as will insure ample protection to the American people; it favored such protection to shipowners as would revive the shipping and cause American freights to be paid to America.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 25, 1896.—Money.—"That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States, and that, in the words of the National Democratic platform of 1884, 'we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.' We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying idle in the Treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly

$212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin. We hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit unflinchingly and at all hazards for the restoration of silver and otherwise, in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated."

Tariff.—"We warn the people against the combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of a few. We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor the constitutional tariff for revenue only."

State Banks.—"We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of 10 per cent on State banks of issue.

Income Tax.—"We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the Constitution of the United States authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction."

POPULIST.

August 13, 1896.—Approved of the platform of the National Convention, 1896; demanded a free ballot and fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; favored the exercise by the State of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coin of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly; declared that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States, without preference or discrimination, and therefore favored the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States; pledged to maintain the 6 per cent interest law enacted by the Legislature; declared in favor of improving and broadening the public school system; condemned the Democratic State Administration for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws; favored the establishment of equitable and low railroad freight rates; recommended a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines; condemned the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company, and favored a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 15, 1896.—The platform instructs its delegates for McKinley, declares in favor of Protection and Reciprocity, in favor of the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, denounces the Democrats for increasing the public debt, expresses sympathy for Cuba, and on the financial question says:

"The Republicans of North Dakota are united in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement."

DEMOCRATIC.

July 13, 1898.—The platform pledged the party to the principles laid down in the Democratic platform adopted at the National Convention, Chicago, 1896. On the conduct of the war against Spain it said: "We rejoice in the glorious achievements of our Army and Navy, whose magnificent victories, participated in by citizens of every State in the Union, have added imperishable lustre to our arms, swept away the last vestige of sectionalism in our country and revealed us to the world a united people, and we pledge the loyal support of the Democratic party In this State to the National Administration in waging and bringing to a successful termination the present war with Spain. We urge the vigorous prosecution of the war, so unselfishly begun in the interest of humanity, civilization and progress, until Cuba and all other possessions of Spain on this continent are freed from her blighting influence and dominion. We congratulate the Nation upon the skill and valor of its defenders and their prompt and effective response to the call to arms; especially do we feel a just pride in the high character, efficiency and earnestness of the brave volunteers of North Dakota, who have reflected so much honor upon the State. The supreme duty of the hour is to relieve the oppressed and perishing victims of Spanish cruelty and to secure the complete triumph of our National arms. When this has been accomplished the wisdom and justice of the American people may be safely trusted to deal with all questions which may grow out of existing complications, in such a way as to promote the objects for which the war was entered upon, and to perpetuate the principles upon which our Government is founded. We favor such strengthening of the United States Navy and such improvements of our coast defences as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression."

The platform, on State issues, charged the Republican party with neglect and betrayal of their official duties; that the State Board of Equalization, in assessing the railroads $3,000 per mile, had permitted the State to be defrauded of $160,000 per year from this source, because the railroads had expressed willingness to be assessed at $5,000 per mile; demanded greater economy in State expenses; demanded a more stringent system of investing and guarding the school funds, and demanded that the valuation of railroad and other corporate property be raised to

a just and reasonable basis, as compared with farm lands and other taxable property.

POPULIST (INDEPENDENT).

July 12, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the principles of the National platform adopted in 1896, and invited reformers of all parties to unite under the name of "Independent and Democratic Party" to secure the following objects: "The restoration of the coinage laws that existed until 1873, and to oppose the retirement of any portion of Government note money, and standard silver dollars, which aggregate $900,000,000, and the substitution in lieu thereof of bonds to create a basis for more National bank notes, and to increase the power of the National banks over the people."

The platform commended the action of the Populists in Congress in supporting all legislation for the prosecution of the war; sympathized with the patriots in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and pledged to do all that could be done to wipe out their oppression and establish their liberties; commended the soldiers and sailors for their skill, bravery, martial exploits and fortitude, and pledged that those who might survive should receive adequate recognition for their valor, devotion and sacrifice, and that the dependent widows, mothers and children of those who might fall should not be neglected; demanded the immediate adoption of the initiative and referendum; favored Government ownership and control of railway lines; condemned the practice of heads of State departments absenting themselves from public duties and leaving subordinates in charge, and favored the enforcement of all laws on the statute books, especially the prohibition law.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN.

June 2, 1899.—The Republican party of Ohio reaffirms the principles declared by the St. Louis platform.

We earnestly indorse the great Administration of William McKinley. It is distinguished to a remarkable degree in the history of National administrations. Under the last Democratic Administration, and as a result of the Democratic principles and policy, our industries were destroyed, capital and labor were unemployed, the poor suffered as never before in our history, agricultural products could not be sold because consumers could not earn money with which to buy, and every branch of trade felt the blighting influence of the Democratic tariff reform hard times; the Treasury of the United States was depleted and the gold reserve disappeared. The Government borrowed money to pay current expenses, increasing the public debt in times of peace by hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Democratic party proposed to the people as a remedy for all these Democratic ills a depreciated and dishonest currency, which intensified every evil.

During all that period of depression and distress the Republican party stood fast for the principles and policies under which American industries had been built up, and had flourished beyond example—the principles and policies under which the people had prospered and the Nation had grown great for a generation; stood fast for a sound and honest currency, and in 1896 elected to the Presidency William McKinley, the best exponent of Republicanism and true American ideas and policies, the friend of every American industry and the wise and patriotic defender and advocate of honest money.

Under his splendid Republican Administration public credit has been restored, the prosperity of the people has developed, our commerce has grown great, our trade, domestic and foreign, has increased to a degree never before known, and the people are looking with confidence for greater things to come.

The magnificent achievements of our Army and Navy in the war with Spain for the liberation of the downtrodden and oppressed people of Cuba from the domination of Castilian despotism, accomplished under the master guidance of a Republican Administration, are necessarily subjects for highest encomium by a convention of Ohio Republicans.

To the same master guidance, controlled by the great principles that have shaped the high destiny of the Republican party, from Lincoln to McKinley, the people can safely commit the solution of the momentous problem of the future of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Their wise solution will vastly increase our foreign trade, spread American civilization abroad and add to the honor and power and glory of this great Nation.

We commend the President for the judicious modifications of the Civil Service rules recently promulgated.

For the National defence, for the reinforcement of the Navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and shipyards, we demand the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of the LVth Congress at its last session, so that American built, American owned and American manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

We commend the action of the LXXIIId General Assembly of Ohio in passing the stringent law now on our statute books prohibiting the organization of trusts, and we denounce such unlawful combinations as inimical to the interests of the people.

We congratulate the people of the State upon the fact that a Republican Legislature enacted this law, and we demand its rigid enforcement.

We pledge our party to such further legislation as experience may determine necessary to prevent the formation and operation of such iniquitous and dangerous combinations.

Other resolutions recommended laws for equalizing taxes, uniform system of selecting delegates to State conventions, protested against lynching and strongly favored the Ohio Centennial at Toledo in 1902.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 30, 1899.—The following is an abstract of the platform as adopted:

"We heartily reaffirm the entire Chicago

platform of 1896, and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein, and we continue to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world.

"The Hon. William J. Bryan still retains our entire confidence, and we demand his renomination in 1900.

"We recognize the solemn fact that our Government cannot be both republican and imperial.

"We stand in line with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and all other American patriots, living and dead, in desiring the perpetuity of our Republic.

"We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America. When we have solved some of the race problems that confront us at home, then, by example, we can proclaim the blessings that flow from free institutions, and thus procure 'benevolent assimilation' without 'criminal aggression.'

"We are opposed to entangling alliances with foreign kingdoms and empires.

"We commend the action of Congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity, and not for conquest.

"We proudly recognize the valor and glorious achievements of our gallant soldiers and sailors from Bunker Hill to this very hour, as being among the most thrilling and glorious in the history of the world, but we profoundly regret that American soldiers are being unlawfully used in the name of liberty to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient, and we denounce the secret and vicious alliance now in evidence between England and the Republican Administration whereby this Nation may become involved in war with foreign nations.

"We demand that the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted, but encouraged, to establish independent republics, deriving all of their governmental powers from the consent of the governed.

"We denounce the Republican party for its thirty-eight years of abject subserviency to the shipping interest of Great Britain, and we denounce the so-called Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, which, if enacted into law, would further shackle our interests.

"We are in favor of maintaining our splendid and efficient Navy.

"A large standing army in our Republic is a menace to liberty.

"We favor the initiative and referendum, the passage of the Eight Hour Labor law, the more rigid inspection of mines and workshops, the prohibition of sweat-shops and the abolition of the contract system of prison labor.

"We declare that all unlawful combinations of capital are the legitimate fruits of a gold standard and other corrupt Republican legislation on questions of the tariff, and we demand that articles the prices of which are controlled by the trusts be placed on the free lists. We denounce the Attorney General of the United States, appointed from the State of New-Jersey, the home of trusts, for his refusal to enforce the statutes of the United States against them, and we commend the present Attorney General of Ohio for his earnest efforts to enforce the statutes of Ohio against such illegal combinations, and pledge the nominee of this convention for Attorney General to the enforcement of the statutes of the State against them.

"Political bosses are to be detested, and are inimical to our form of government. Bosses represent simply a concentration of political power, or a ring. They live and exist through jobs and schemes loaded upon the taxpayers. They substitute their rule in their party for the rule of its voters. They select the nominees who, if elected, remain their tools and administer their official powers in the interest of their boss and not for the people. The Republican party in Ohio is now in such control.

"We recommend a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people."

OKLAHOMA.

REPUBLICAN.

March 28, 1896.—"We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars, and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium, commensurate with the growth of the population, is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product in our monetary system, and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reciprocity."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 26, 1896.—Resolutions were passed in favor of the unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to stand individually in favor of free coinage.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.—The platform declared the financial question to be paramount, and demanded the immediate free coinage of silver. It asked immediate Statehood, and that the Indian Territory be attached later.

OREGON.

REPUBLICAN.

April 14, 1898.—"We, the Republican voters of the State of Oregon, in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the State as well as of the whole Nation on the unmistakable fact that the dark cloud of adversity which has hung like a pall over our fair land has been dissipated. We recognize that the return of prosperity is due to the restoration of the Republican party to power.

"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to

the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debt. We believe that the best money in the world is none too good to be assured by the Government to the laborer as the fruit of his toil and to the farmer as the price of his crop. We condemn the continued agitation for free silver as calculated to jeopardize the prosperity of the country and to shake the confidence of the people in the maintenance of a wise financial policy; we particularly condemn as unpatriotic the efforts of the free-silver agitators to array class against class and section against section; we declare that the interests of all classes and of all sections of our country alike demand a sound and stable financial system.

"While we deplore the imminence of war, we recognize that the country is on the eve of a war, undertaken for the vindication of the National honor and the performance of a work dictated by every instinct of humanity; we declare that the Administration is entitled in this conflict to the confidence and support of the entire people.

"We are firmly attached to the principles of the Federal Constitution; we recognize that representative government is one of these principles, and we are opposed to any change in law or Constitution which will abrogate this time-honored principle.

"We are in favor of retrenchment and reform in State and county matters.

"We demand strict economy in public affairs and the abolition of all needless offices and commissions.

"The salmon-fishing industry, so fruitful a source of revenue to the State, should be fostered, and to that end we favor State aid in the artificial propagation of salmon and their distribution in the waters of this State.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party of the United States, as enunciated by the Republican Convention in St. Louis in 1896.

"We denounce the fusion party of Oregon as an aggregation of spoilsmen, who are ready to subordinate principles to offices. Each of the parties to this compact is willing to stultify itself and form alliances with elements which it has heretofore denounced as dangerous and unfit to be intrusted with power; we declare that good government cannot come from such an alliance."

FUSION.

March 25, 1898.—The money plank of the platform was as follows: "We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations; and we are unalterably opposed to the policy of the present Republican Administration in demanding the retirement of greenbacks and the turning over of the money-making power of the Government to the National banks, as presented by the bill drawn by the Republican Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed by President McKinley; and we especially denounce the avowed attempt by said bill to fasten the country irrevocably and forever to the single gold standard. We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private; also a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people through the lawful disbursement of the Government. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production. We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administration for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations. We demand that there shall be no further issue of United States interest-bearing bonds."

The other features demanded that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; the initiative and referendum system of lawmaking in its optional form, local, State and National, and the submission by Congress of all important National questions for an advisory vote of the people, until such time as the National Constitution shall have been amended so as to provide for direct legislation. It also condemned the system of trusts; opposed government by injunction; demanded a simple and well-guarded registration law; a more equitable mode of appointing judges of election; stringent laws to regulate the operation of fish traps, fish wheels and all fishing gear in the waters within the jurisdiction of the State; that all district and county officers be placed upon salaries commensurate with the duties to be performed by them, and that all railroad and corporate property shall bear its just and equal share of the expenses of Government.

POPULIST.

March 26, 1898.—The platform declared that the labor force of the United States shall be permanent and perpetual, and that wealth belongs to him who creates it, and that every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery; declared that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the Government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads the Constitution should be amended in order that "persons in the Government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of power of the National Administration by the use of such additional Government employes."

The money plank read: "We demand a National currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts public and private and that without the use of banking corporations a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the

Farmers' Alliance; or a better system, also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita."

It demanded an income tax law; that all State and National revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government; the establishment of postal savings banks; that the Government shall own and operate the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems; and that all land owned by railways and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands owned by aliens shall be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

The platform, on State affairs, demanded the abolition of fees where salaries are paid; the abolition of the State Printer's Office, of the office of Attorney-General, of the State Railroad Commission, and of all useless commissions, offices, sinecures and jobs; also the prompt passage of a maximum freight and passenger law, and that the State publish all school books and sell the same to the citizens at actual cost.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 24, 1899.—"The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declare: That we congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1896, the establishment of a sound currency, the securing of proper protection to American industries and the election of that champion of the common people, William McKinley, to be President of the United States. The Republican party has been in control of the National Government for little more than two years, and during that time every promise made by it has been fulfilled. Business is active and remunerative, labor is employed at good and increasing wages, capital has ample field for investment, and an era of unexampled prosperity has been inaugurated. Much of the success of the Republican policy adopted in 1896 is due to the good judgment, wise counsel, administrative ability, far reaching diplomacy and broad minded statesmanship of our patriotic President. We firmly support and fully indorse his Administration, and place on record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be nominated to lead our hosts to victory in the campaign of 1900, and to this end we recommend the election of delegates who will give his candidacy earnest and vigorous support in the next National Convention.

"We reaffirm the principles of our party declared in the National platform by the St. Louis Convention. The Republican party of Pennsylvania stands uncquivocally and unreservedly for sound money, and favors a currency with which to pay the wages of labor and the earnings of capital, the soldier and pensioner, as good as gold the world over. To further these ends, we believe in maintaining the existing gold standard, and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection, which is the bulwark of our industrial development and the foundation of the prosperity of our country. We cordially indorse and heartily approve the wise course pursued by our Representatives in Congress in the enactment of the Dingley Tariff law.

"We congratulate the country on the successful termination of the war with Spain, and recognize the wisdom of the policy President McKinley has inaugurated in the management of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico, and promise him our faithful support in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines in order that the supremacy of the flag planted there by the valor of our Army and Navy may be maintained.

"Pennsylvania is proud of the record made by her soldiers at Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chickamauga, and upon other battlefields of the Civil War, and glories in the fact that the spirit of the old veterans has been handed down to their sons, who heroically followed the destiny of the flag at San Juan, Coamo, Malolos, La Lomas Church and Malate. We feel a patriotic pride in the fact that every battle fought in defence of our National honor has contained a record of the brave deeds of Pennsylvania soldiers, and we extend to those now returning from the Philippine Islands a hearty welcome, and express our admiration for the courage and bravery with which they upheld the flag of their country and the honor of our State. The 10th Pennsylvania, under the leadership of the courageous and lamented Hawkins, occupies the honorable position of being the only regiment east of the Mississippi River chosen for campaign service in the distant Philippines, and it is now a matter of National history that they met the highest expectations of those who selected them for this patriotic service.

"To give continued employment to the industry, ingenuity and skill of the American mechanic and laborer we must find new markets abroad for our surplus products. The commercial control of additional territory will afford new markets, which will necessarily increase our commerce and develop our manufacturing interests. We have ceased to be content with supplying products for home consumption alone. We must keep pace with other nations in seeking new fields for our commerce, and to this end we support the policy of industrial, commercial and National expansion.

"We favor for our National defence and the protection of closer commercial relations between the sections of our vast territory, now an imperative necessity, the immediate commencement and early completion of a great canal that will give communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as its protection against foreign control.

"We favor the building up of our merchant marine upon the lines laid out by the bills reported favorably to the Senate and House, second session, LVth Congress, so that we may have a reserve defence in case of war, and that $200,000,000 of

freightage now paid to foreign ships may remain to the American shipbuilder, the American shipowner, the American seaman and the American mechanic. We believe the best interests of the laborer will be conserved by the continuance of Republican supremacy in State and Union. We express our approval of the right of labor to organize as well as capital, and believe that such organization, properly and lawfully controlled, will accomplish better results for both the employe and employer. We recognize that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon giving labor the fullest and freest opportunity to better its condition by securing employment under the most favorable circumstances.

"We commend the wise, businesslike and courageous administration of our distinguished Governor, William A. Stone. As Chief Executive he has shown a disposition to serve the best interests of the whole people, and to conduct his administration on lines of common honesty and businesslike sagacity. Like an individual, a State must live within its income. An individual who pays out more money than he receives becomes insolvent, and a State that adopts the same policy must sink in credit. We therefore uphold the Governor in his policy of reducing the expenditures of the State so that they shall not exceed our income. The largest support should be given to our charitable, eleemosynary, penal and educational institutions, but appropriations should not be made even for these worthy purposes beyond the annual revenues of the State. If additional revenues are required, we favor the taxation of incorporated capital and organized trusts, so that the public burdens may be more fully and equally distributed.

"We commend the good judgment of the Republicans of Pennsylvania in their selection of Representatives in both branches of the National Congress. They fitly and properly represent the great commercial, industrial and business interests of our Commonwealth. The Republican party owes a debt of gratitude to her senior United States Senator, Matthew Stanley Quay, who for more than a quarter of a century has stood in the forefront of the battle for Republican supremacy. Our State is entitled to full representation in the United States Senate, and we indorse the action of the Governor in making his appointment to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the last Legislature to elect. We commend the faithful attention with which the public business intrusted to our junior Senator, Boies Penrose, has been transacted. As a member of the Committee on Commerce he has secured the appropriation of millions of dollars for the improvement of slack water navigation in Western Pennsylvania and for a deep channel in the Delaware River. He has been assiduous in the performance of the many duties exacted from him as a representative of this great State and merits the approbation of his constituents.

"We welcome, thrice welcome, within the borders of our magnificent Commonwealth, and to our Empire City, unequalled in her hospitality, the brave soldiers, sailors and marines who fought the long and terrible struggles for the preservation of our Constitution, the supremacy of law and the union of our States. Their victories are history. The consummation of their matchless bravery and work is a saved Republic, unrivalled in the governments of the world, and a united people of 70,000,000, happy, prosperous and contented.

"Pennsylvania gave the Army of the Union nearly four hundred thousand brave soldiers, sailors and marines. Those who remain will join the vast body of our people who, with hearts throbbing with love and gratitude, acclaim all honor to the soldiery that found at Gettysburg the high tide of rebellion and, driving from our State the invading army, first marked the receding tide of rebellion.

"We commend the patriotic and practical work which is being so successfully performed by the Philadelphia Commercial Museums in securing wider foreign markets for the products of American labor in this State and elsewhere, in securing for our manufacturers new and desirable foreign connections and shielding them from business losses abroad. This work, which has grown in value, has reached a high point of usefulness in a National Export Exposition, an epitome of American industry for foreign trade, to be held in the city of Philadelphia. The United States Government, following the generous action of the State of Pennsylvania, as well as the city of Philadelphia, has made large provisions for this patriotic undertaking. It well merits the approval of all of our people."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 14, 1899.—The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

First—The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people; true to the faith and principles of our party as declared in the platforms of our several National conventions, and proud of our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan, realize that the issues involved in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania are honest government, clean politics and the redemption of our State from Republican misrule and corruption.

Second—We denounce the wholly unnecessary increase of public officials and petty clerkships in the several departments of the State government, and the unjustifiable and unwarranted increase of salaries. The payment of political obligations in this manner out of the State Treasury has already created a deficit of over $3,500,000, crippled the public charities, robbed the public schools and enormously increased the burdens of the individual taxpayers.

Third—We believe that the most careful provision should be made for the care of the unfortunate insane of our State, and contend that the cause of the poor and the afflicted is of far greater importance to the welfare of the Commonwealth than is the creation of new offices and the increase of official salaries.

Fourth—We denounce the indecent haste

displayed in the disrespect shown the people by the Governor of the State in the appointment to the vacancy in the United States Senate of M. S. Quay, who, to prevent a full investigation before a jury of his country, pleaded the statute of limitations against the most serious charges of crime. In this appointment, in the unwarranted reduction of the appropriation to public schools and his unauthorized veto of the constitutional amendment resolution he has violated the Constitution, usurped authority nowhere granted him, and perpetrated wrongs against the people and the State that demand his condemnation.

Fifth—We heartily approve of the course pursued by those members of the Democratic party in the House and Senate in the last legislative session who contended for purity and honesty in the conduct of affairs and against corruption and public jobbery, and commend their devotion to duty and the high standard of reform to which they have committed the Democratic party.

Sixth—As a political organization we are committed to a thorough reform, and promise, if intrusted by the people with the opportunity and power, to administer the State Treasury after clean and simple business methods; for the advantage of the taxpayers of the State, and prompt payment of school and charitable appropriations, as well as the moneys due the counties, and not to withhold them in the banks for the enrichment of politicians.

Seventh—We are committed to a thorough purging of the list of employes, clerks and officials in the several departments and the elimination of all unnecessary employes, the reduction of salaries and the expenses of the departments which have so enormously increased since the administration of Governor Pattison.

Eighth—We favor a revision of the tax laws of the State in the interests of the people, to the end that corporate property may pay its due share, that municipal franchises may be valued and assessed as any other form of property, and that no interest shall be favored, but that all shall stand on an equality.

Ninth—We favor the adoption of such statutes as will prevent the further grant of municipal and other franchises, in perpetuity, and will enable the people of the municipalities to derive a just benefit and income from this form of public property commensurate with the value thereof.

Tenth—We favor a revision of the ballot law, maintaining its secrecy, simplifying the method of voting and protecting the voter against fraud and coercion. We also favor the amendment of the constitution, so as to require a personal registration of the voters in the cities, and we denounce Governor Stone for attempting, by his veto, to interfere without right or justification, with the legislative act passed for that purpose, and thus attempting to prevent the people from passing upon this important matter.

Eleventh—We demand the immediate prosecution of those found guilty of bribery, actual or attempted, in the election of a United States Senator by a committee appointed to investigate the charges made; and, if found guilty by a trial before a jury, we demand their sentence to the full penalty allowed by law.

Twelfth—We are opposed to all combinations of capital calculated to produce monopoly, or restrain trade, as being inconsistent with the spirit of free institutions; and if their establishment cannot be constitutionally prevented, we hold that they should be so regulated and limited by proper legislation that individual effort and opportunity shall not be impaired.

Thirteenth—The Democratic party pledging itself and its candidates to a faitnful obedience to the Constitution and the laws, to the support of all measures intended to secure free, fair and honest election, to promote honest, efficient and economical administration in State and municipal affairs and to prevent the use of public money, legislation or patronage for private profit, calls upon all good citizens to lay aside all other questions and unite with it in an effort to save the State.

Fourteenth—We hereby express our earnest admiration for and devotion to our present representative on the National Committee, the Hon. James M. Guffey, who has, through his cautious, wise and prudent advice and pre-eminent skill, energy and courage, reunited our party; and who without hope of reward has spent his time and substance for the welfare of our State, for which our party should hold him in grateful remembrance.

Fifteenth—We glory and rejoice in the patriotic devotion to the cause of our country, in the late war with Spain, of the brave and noble men who perilled their lives and shed their blood in order that a conflict waged for humanity's sake might be brought to a speedy and triumphant close.

POPULIST.

September 7, 1899.—"We, Populists of Pennsylvania, do proclaim:

"That there are two great domestic questions before the American people: First—the money question, and second, the railroad question, which involves the trust question. And these questions we would solve by the issue of paper money irredeemable in coin and by the nationalization of the railroads. The Populist does not want a gold dollar, nor a silver dollar, but a paper dollar that will be an honest dollar, something that gold and silver dollars, the volume of which cannot be regulated at will by the Government and in response to the demands of trade, cannot be; and he does not want the railroads to continue to be operated by corporations as preferential carriers, but by the Government as common carriers.

"We solemnly pledge ourselves to support straight Populists for President and Vice-President in 1900, and none other, and asserting our supreme confidence in the probity, ability and untainted Populism of the candidates named by the Cincinnati Convention, the Hon. Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and our belief in their fitness for courageous, uncompromising and successful leadership, we proclaim them as the candidates of our choice and do pledge to them our support.

"As American citizens we are ashamed

and humiliated by the war of 'criminal aggression' being carried on in the Philippines. We protest against this staining of our flag, consecrated to the cause of liberty, not of oppression; the cause of self-government, not of subjugation; emblem that we would have stand for right, not might; love, not greed; and to the President we say, Cease to make war upon the Filipinos, accord to them the right of all men born in the image of their Creator—the right to be free and govern themselves—extend to them henceforth the hand of protection, withdraw the hand of chastisement, bring home the troops that are engaged in the un-American work of crushing a people struggling to be free.

"To an alliance with Great Britain, whose ideals, though unfortunately shared by our President, are not ours, we are strenuously opposed, as we are to entangling alliances with any foreign nation. The Monroe Doctrine we would emphasize and extend so as to embrace the Philippines, saying to monarchical Europe: Hands off the Republics of America and the Philippines; they are under our protection.

"So do we proclaim our position, as standing for a rule of love on earth, not of greed; for liberty, equality, fraternity and the brotherhood of man."

RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

March 15, 1899.—The platform declared "renewed allegiance to those great principles expressed in the last National Republican platform, the recognition of which in governmental affairs has elevated labor, assured freedom and equality, established justice and brought to our Republic the fullest measure of prosperity."

It favored a constitutional convention, called in a constitutional manner only; expressed confidence that "all law abiding citizens would resent the threat made in the Legislature by a Democratic advocate of a constitutional convention concerning the use of the shotgun and the methods of the French Revolution for obtaining that end, a policy well known to be effective for Democratic control in the Southern States, but which will not be tolerated by the law abiding people of Rhode Island, be they Democrats or Republicans"; commended the action of the Republican Assembly in proposing to again consult the will of the people concerning the revised Constitution of the State, and believed "that the wise provisions of an instrument originally unanimously framed by a non-partisan Commission after holding fifty-two sessions, extending over nearly a year, and then accepted by a like unanimous vote in each house of the last General Assembly, and in due course of law approved by all but four of the 109 members of the present General Assembly, and which finally received a majority of nearly 2,000 and a plurality of nearly 4,000 votes at the last election, and was thus approved by 17,360 of the electors, will, upon further consideration, receive the requisite constitutional majority for its adoption."

It favored liberal appropriations for the improvement of the highways; requested the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost endeavors to secure the naming of a battle ship after the State of Rhode Island; expressed appreciation of the patriotic and heroic feelings which prompted the enlistment of soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain, and extended "sincere sympathy with their trials and sacrifices, our deep and profound interest in their movements, our resolve to honor and applaud their services and our desire to welcome their honorable return. To them, equally with those of other wars, there is justly due from a grateful people adequate provision for disability incurred in the National service."

It also congratulated the country upon the return of generous and general prosperity; congratulated the people upon the increase of work and the increase of wages, and congratulated the Republican party upon its leadership and legislation, which have produced these happy results.

It declared that "the unexampled abundance of money in all parts of the country is a complete refutation of the contention that an easy financial condition can be secured only by debasing the monetary standard, and demonstrates that the wealth of a nation is not increased by diminishing the value of the unit of its expression. The righteousness and the wisdom of the maintenance of the gold standard have been again conclusively shown in the result of the last Congressional election, and to that standard we reaffirm our adherence."

The administration of Governor Dyer was commended, and it was declared that the State and the Nation owe to him a deep debt of gratitude for his patriotism, promptness and efficiency in a trying hour.

Upon the National Administration the platform said: "Words are inadequate to express our admiration of the character and our confidence in the wisdom of our great leader, William McKinley. By wise statesmanship he has brought back prosperity to our industries and carried the Nation through a foreign war to a triumphant issue. Never in history were more splendid achievements won and grander opportunities opened at so little cost of life and treasure as in the war with Spain. America has suddenly become one of the dominant Powers of the earth. Henceforth her voice must be heard in the council of the nations. The new situation imposes upon us new and greater responsibilities. Although these have come unsought, they will be met squarely by the Republican party, which has never evaded responsibility. We have confidence in the loyalty of the people, confidence in the great party that has so long shaped the destinies of the Republic, confidence that this same party will solve successfully the new problems presented, confidence that the principles of American liberty and humanity will ever follow the flag. This confidence is made firm and enduring by the fact that the administration of the Government is in the hands of the Republican party and at its head stands the great statesman William McKinley."

DEMOCRATIC.

March 14, 1899.—The first plank in the platform declared: "We welcome the return of peace, and express our most sincere gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who, by their valor and skill, have brought the war with Spain to a speedy and successful

close. Especially do we most heartily thank the hundreds of young men of this State who, volunteering for service in the Army and Navy, have done all that they were permitted to do in response to their country's call. We deeply regret the unnecessary hardship which they have undergone in their camps of instruction. We condemn the incompetence of the War Department of the Government, resulting as it has in so much privation, sickness and death in the ranks of the patriotic soldiers who answered their country's call. We emphatically denounce Algerism and all officials responsible therefor."

The remainder of the platform dwelt mostly upon the necessity of framing a new State Constitution by a convention of delegates elected by the people.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN (BLACK AND TAN).

September 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention; renewed allegiance to the policy of protection; declared unreservedly for sound money and unalterable opposition to any measure calculated to debase the currency or impair the credit of the country; opposed the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world; condemned the practice of lynching; denounced the frauds in the State elections; demanded that the Republican party be given representation on the boards of Election Commissioners and managers, and demanded searching investigation of the charges of fraud in the affairs of the dispensary and the bond deal.

REPUBLICAN (LILY WHITE).

September 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed the National Republican platform and the ticket, etc.; opposed the continuance of frauds in the elections; the dispensary and all its accompanying evils, the State judiciary prostituted to partisan purposes, the police system, and Tillmanism with its innumerable evils; denounced the brutal and inhuman practice of lynching, and invoked the aid of the pulpit, the press and the people in cultivating a sentiment to crush it out.

DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.—The platform denounced President Cleveland's Administration, declaring that he had subsidized the press; declared the Federal courts as now organized a menace to the public; demanded that a Constitutional Convention be called to form an organic law suitable to the whole country, and contained this financial plank:

"A sound and just system of finance is the most potent factor in a nation's prosperity, and we demand the restoration of the money of the Constitution by giving silver the same rights and privileges now given to gold. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any and all other nations, and that such coinage be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to a corporation. Therefore we demand the national banking system be abolished."

Another plank was on interstate commerce, as follows:

"The absorption of wealth by a few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 24, 1898.—The platform strongly indorsed the gold standard and President McKinley's Administration, and the annexation of Hawaii; demanded a new interstate commerce act, giving fuller power to the Commissioners; favored postal savings banks and the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.—The money question was covered by this resolution: "The Democratic party of South Dakota is in favor of the present standard of value in our money system and the use of full legal tender silver, coins and paper, convertible into coin on demand, in such quantities as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people, and it is not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICAN.

August 17, 1898.—The platform, in the main, devoted itself to demanding reforms in the administration of State affairs. It indorsed the platform of the National Convention in 1896 and the maintenance of the gold standard, and in reference to foreign affairs said: "We favor the immediate construction, under American control, of the Nicaraguan Canal.

"We indorse in the fullest measure the statesmanlike and patriotic administration by President McKinley of the affairs of the American people, and especially his dignified and masterly conduct of the Spanish war and his wise dealing with the questions of foreign policy arising therefrom. We believe in an extension of trade and commerce with the foreign countries. Believing that trade follows the flag, we declare in favor of the annexation of Porto Rico and all the West Indian Islands, and ultimate annexation of Cuba by the free suffrage of the people of the island, and such islands of the Philippines and other islands that may procure to the United States the trade and commerce of those islands and the good government of their people."

On State matters it demanded that the Constitution be amended as follows: To provide that any county, by vote, may abolish the county court and adopt in its stead such system of government by commissioners or supervisors as the Legislature may authorize; to authorize the Legislature to enact laws for the improvement

of public schools and public roads; to consolidate the Chancery and Circuit courts into a new court to be invested with all the jurisdiction exercised by the courts mentioned, and to provide for a reapportionment of the judicial districts so as to reduce the number of judges to the lowest number required and then to abolish the Court of Chancery Appeals; to abrogate the constitutional provision requiring the payment of a poll tax; to forbid all double taxation, either direct or indirect; to provide that the Secretary of State, Controller and Treasurer be elected by the people at the same time as the Governor and that the Attorney-General and Reporter of the State be elected at the same time as judges of the Supreme Court; to provide that the pardoning power be vested in a non-partisan board; to strike out the constitutional prohibition that "the Legislature shall not propose amendments to the Constitution oftener than once in six years."

Other provisions favored honest elections; denounced the present Election laws; demanded that the Registration laws be restricted to towns and cities containing 5,000 or more inhabitants, and have no application to any civil district outside of such towns and cities; that the Registration law be so modified as to avoid the necessity of exhibiting the voter's registration certificate to the judges of election as a condition of voting, and so as to make either the registration certificate or the registrar's list of the registered voters, or the certified copy of the same, sufficient evidence of the registration; that the Dortch law be repealed and a law passed so as to provide in its stead for an official ballot what is commonly known as the "Australian ballot"; that the Election laws, centralizing in the hands of the Governor the power of appointing election commissioners, be unconditionally repealed, and that a law be passed restoring the appointment of election officers to the county authorities, with such safeguards that each of the two most numerous political parties shall have at least one bona fide representative in each class of election officers at each voting precinct; that in each county the County Executive Committee of each party having a regular ticket and every independent candidate not on any regular ticket shall be entitled to designate two persons for each voting precinct, who shall be entitled to attend such precinct from the opening to the closing of polls and witness the opening of the ballot-box and counting and certification of the votes; declaring it a felony for any person to wilfully and knowingly improperly mark or mutilate a ballot, or for any election officer to wilfully and knowingly violate any provision of the Election laws. The platform also demanded that the fees of coal oil inspectors be so reduced that they shall not exceed $1,500 a year in any county; that all public officers, whether State or county, be placed upon reasonable and just salaries, and that the fee system be entirely abolished; that the State be at once redistricted, so as to carry out in good faith the constitutional provision that the number of Representatives and Senators in the Legislature shall be apportioned among the several districts according to the number of qualified voters in each; that convicts be withdrawn from the business of mining coal, and that such convicts as have been convicted of petty larceny and other felonies of similar grades be confined in the county jails and workhouses; that a sufficient number of the State's prisoners be placed at labor upon the farm to produce such farm products as are consumed in the State prison, and that the remainder of such convicts be employed in the production of such articles as have only a general and not a local market; and that the offices of Adjutant-General and Governor's private secretary be combined.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 29, 1898.—The platform indorsed the enunciation of the principles contained in the National platform of 1896, especially reaffirming the demand for a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation; opposed the increase of the public debt by the issuance of interest-bearing bonds, and condemned the action of the Administration for the issuance of such bonds instead of Treasury warrants; demanded that all obligations of the United States shall be discharged according to the terms of the contract, in either gold or silver, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the creditor; demanded the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues; demanded that all Federal taxation shall be strictly and only for revenue; demanded the enactment of an income tax law; urged the vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain; recognized the Monroe Doctrine as a cardinal tenet of the Democratic party and a part of the public policy of the National Government, and favored its strict observance. Upon State matters it indorsed the law creating a railroad commission; approved of the laws for the reduction of criminal costs; favored a liberal and efficient public school system of education; favored the enactment of laws to fix a reasonable and just compensation for the services of coal oil inspectors, and to turn the excess of fees into the treasury of the State; favored the gradual payment of the State debt and the enactment of a law creating a sinking fund as soon as practicable to do so, by setting aside a part of the State's annual collection for that purpose.

TEXAS.

REPUBLICAN.

August 18, 1898.—The platform affirmed allegiance to the principles laid down by the St. Louis platform in 1896; indorsed the course of President McKinley and the Administration; congratulated the soldiers and sailors; favored the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, owned and controlled by the United States; favored an increase in the Army and Navy to the extent that circumstances and conditions require to "establish and carry into effect permanently the plans and policies of our Administration with reference to the annexation of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions, and to establish and guarantee a stable government in the island of Cuba." It ap-

proved the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as being "wise and tending to increase our commerce and trade, providing a safe, convenient, and sufficient naval base and coaling station, and adding much to the wealth and resources of our country. We insist that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is within the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and is an evidence of the determination of our Administration to carry into effect the Monroe Doctrine."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 4, 1898.—1. We indorse in every particular the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1896.

2. We denounce the Republican party for the passage of the Dingley tariff.

3. The war must not obscure the money question.

4. We denounce the Revenue bill passed hy the Republican party for the gross inequalities therein, both in the tax imposed and the exemptions made.

5. Congratulates the country on its American sailors and soldiers.

6. We will support the President in conducting the war.

7. We favor the generous development of the American Navy.

8. We favor the construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States.

9. We favor the carrying out of the letter and spirit of the resolutions under which we intervened in Cuba, and we insist that the Cubans shall be permitted to establish an independent government of their own; but in the event that the people of that island shall hereafter desire to be annexed to this country, and the terms of annexation can be satisfactorily arranged between the two governments, we will annex Cuba as a part of the territory of the United States.

10. We favor the acquisition of Porto Rico and all other Spanish possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

11. We reaffirm our faith in the Monroe Doctrine and oppose the annexation or continued retention of the Philippine Islands or any territory upon the Western Hemisphere.

12. Opposes any increase in the standing Army.

13. Declares for Bryan in 1900.

As a substitute for clauses 9 and 10 Congressman Bailey offered the followlng as the minority report:

"We believe that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of this Government; and we are opposed to the acquisition of any territory inhabited by a people who are incapable of self-government, because we hold the right of local self-government to be the basic principle of our Republic.

"We are opposed also to the acquisition of any territory the government or control of which will necessitate an increase in the standing Army of the United States.

"We reaffirm the declaration of Thomas Jefferson that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and we are opposed to the establishment of any government anywhere by the United States without the consent of the people to be governed."

The minority report was snowed under and laid on the table, the vote being: For, 697; against, 334.

UTAH.

REPUBLICAN.

September 9, 1898.—The platform was, in part, as follows:

"We, the Republicans of Utah, in convention assembled, do hereby renew our fealty to the Republican party and to the principles upon which its honors and achievements have been won. We congratulate the country upon the glorious results accomplished in the war with Spain, the magnificent bravery of our soldiers, the grand and able management of the war by the Administration, and the successful and honorable peace. We indorse and applaud the Administration of President McKinley and the policies ably proposed and accomplished by him. We approve of the Cuban policy of the President, whereby the island shall be held and governed by the United States until some other stable and safe Government founded on the principles of freedom can be established. We especially honor the brave Admiral, and the gallant fleet, and the army, who have won for us the capital of the Philippines, and we believe in extending our commerce into that part of the world. While we insist on maintaining the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, we believe it consistent with it, and safe for us, to hold and maintain possession, for commercial purposes, of other lands in any part of the world, and we believe in protecting our flag wherever it has been successfully raised.

"The Republican party of Utah demands, as it has always demanded, protection, bimetallism and reciprocity. We congratulate the country, and especially Utah, upon the great financial success of the Republican doctrine of protection, as expressed and fulfilled in the Dingley bill, and remind voters of this State of the many millions of dollars by which the wealth of Utah has been enhanced by reason of it; that lead mining has been sustained and could exist only with such protection; that agricultural production has been made profitable through its agency; that the exports of the whole Nation have been vastly increased since the Dingley bill was passed; that reviving prosperity follows this Republican policy, as it always has, and we pledge the party to support for office, and particularly for the office of Senator and Representative in Congress, only those who do and will support the principles of the Dingley bill. Protection has been and shall be the cornerstone of Republicanism.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the cause of the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as fully set out in our first Utah State Convention platform, upon which we elected the present Governor and other State officers."

The following amendment to the money plank was offered and adopted by a vote of 291 to 138: "Independent of the action of any other nation, we favor the free and

unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

The other features of the platform commended and congratulated the women upon "the patriotic loyalty they had shown in cheerfully giving their sons, husbands and brothers to fight the battles of our country in the cause of humanity"; affirmed the belief that "woman's public service in industrial independence and educational measures will be as helpful in the State as it has been beneficial in the home"; expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the women to establish silk culture in the interest of labor, and urging the Republican party to foster and encourage the industry by declaring a bounty upon the product, or by appropriation aiding the establishment of a silk enterprise; declared that the sugar industry established in the State under the wise principles of the Republican party had yielded a product in one year of the value of $1,000,000; denounced Democratic misrule, both in the Legislature and in county governments, and which had abolished the office of mining recorder and imposed additional burdens upon miners, and had repealed the law regarding thievery of sheep, cattle and horses, thus imposing a serious injustice upon the people.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 6, 1896.—The platform contained this plank:

"The Democratic party of Utah, in convention assembled, reposing its trust in the honesty, intelligence, independence and patriotism of the people, standing upon the great essential principles of justice and liberty, upon which our institutions are founded, while reaffirming its devotion to these principles as declared from time to time in the party platforms, and especially those principles announced by the Democrats of Utah in the reconvened convention of 1895, now believing that the restoration of the money of the Constitution is of paramount importance, declares in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, regardless of the action or policy of other nations, gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

The platform also declared for the divorce of Church and State. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for candidates for President and Vice-President known to be in favor of the money plank.

POPULIST.

September 15, 1898.—The platform demanded a system of direct legislation known as the iniative and referendum; the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; that the money of the country be speedily increased by the issue of full legal-tender notes; that postal savings banks be established; the Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones; the passage of such laws as will discourage the holding of land out of use for speculative purposes; municipal ownership of all street railways, light plants and waterworks systems; a law to prevent granting franchises except upon the vote of people interested; a State textbook law, and the exemption of homesteads to the value of $1,500 from execution, mortgage and taxation. It also declared for personal liberty and the freedom and exercise of individual judgment in all political matters, and condemned that theory of party loyalty which requires from its members the full indorsement of every principle enunciated in the party platform and a straight vote for every nominee.

An address to the people was also adopted, which was characterized as a declaration of principles. It declared the People's party to be the true political party; that the tariff legislation of both "the Republican and Democratic parties for the last thirty years has been a sham battle to divert the attention of the American people from the greater evils that were oppressing them"; that there should be free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, supplemented by the issue of Treasury notes in such quantities as will allow the business of the country to be done on a cash basis. It denounced "coin redemption money"; commended the spirit and magnanimity of the American people in their efforts toward the freedom of Cuba; condemned the issue of war revenue bonds; denounced the issuing of free passes, and indorsed the Coxey good-roads and non-interest-bearing bond bill. The injection of Coxey's name in the resolutions aroused a storm of disapproval, and after the address had been adopted a resolution was offered to incorporate it with the platform, but it was voted down.

VERMONT.

REPUBLICAN.

June 22, 1898.—The platform reaffirms the party's loyalty to Republican principles as enunciated in the St. Louis platform, believes the Government should build and control the Nicaraguan Canal, favors the present war, and opposes the resurrender to Spanish misrule of any territory now or hereafter acquired, and commends the Administration of President McKinley.

DEMOCRATIC.

July 20, 1898.—The platform adopted indorsed free silver and Bryan and declared for tariff taxes and not for the upbuilding of "the Hannas, Carnegies and their school of grasping multi-millionaires." Relative to the war it said:

"We believe that the present war should be vigorously prosecuted and promptly ended. We oppose the proposed imperialistic policy of the Republican party in the annexation or colonization of any territory won from Spain by our arms. Such policy involves the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, and it is a departure from the faith of the fathers and from the principles upon which the Government was founded.

"We believe that the annexation of Hawaii was an unwise departure from our traditional policy, and in view of the territory's remoteness and the undesirableness of its population we oppose the admission of these islands to Statehood.

"We lift aloft the unstained banner of Vermont Democracy and emphasize our

unswerving loyalty to the money of the Constitution, the money of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and the long line of illustrious American statesmen; the money that brought prosperity and contentment to this country for eighty years is the money that will restore prosperity to business and the suffering people."

PROHIBITION.

June 22, 1898.—The platform condemned the saloon for the sale of liquor, denounced the manufacture, sale, export and import of intoxicants for use as beverages.

VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 24, 1896.—The platform reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated in the National platform, and expressed its "pride in being a part of an organization which adheres to the principles of protection, in which no furnace fires have ever been put out, no factories closed, and no army of workers upon the streets and highways in enforced idleness." It also condemned the Democratic attempt to call a convention to revise the Constitution as "the first movement of the enemies of our public free schools. Its manifest purpose is to stem the swelling tide of Republican progress in our State by an effort to disfranchise our illiterate voters, both white and colored, to set up a fraudulent and pretended educational qualification, and to so amend the present free school provision as to place it in the power of future Legislatures to practically destroy the beneficent system of education engrafted in the present Constitution of the State by the Republican party."

October 5, 1897.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the Republican party and indorsed in its entirety the platform of the party adopted at St. Louis in 1896. It indorsed the "wise and statesmanlike administration of President McKinley, and congratulated the country upon the return of a widespread prosperity, as a result of a restoration of confidence and the legislation of a Republican Congress." It demanded for the State of Virginia, through the Legislature to be elected, a fair election law under which every legal voter shall have the privilege of casting one vote and having it counted as cast. It recognized the people as the source of all power, "and that any action or device tending to restrain or repress their voice or right is flagrantly violative of the spirit and intent of republican institutions and government." It disapproved the action of the State Committee in refusing to call a convention for the purpose of determining all questions legitimately pertaining to convention action and affecting the dignity and the right of the constituent body. It demanded greater economy in State expenses; a reduction of the number of officers; an extension and improvement of the public school system; the improvement of the public highways, and as liberal a pension policy in behalf of disabled Confederate soldiers as the finances of the State will permit.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 12, 1897.—The platform treated exhaustively of State affairs, reminding the people that the November election was of special significance because of the election of State officials; pledging the party a loyal and generous support of the educational system; commending the disabled soldiers of the State and their widows and orphans to the most generous and favorable consideration that it is possible for the Legislature to extend; and promising loyal consideration to the eleemosynary institutions, the agricultural interests, etc.

Upon National affairs the platform reaffirmed the Chicago platform of 1896, "and upon which William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the Presidency of the United States, and we extend our congratulations to our noble champion upon the able and brilliant manner in which he discharged the trust reposed in him. The fact that he received more votes than any previous Democratic candidate for the Presidency and more than any candidate of any party saving alone his successful opponent is evidence that Democratic principles are still dear to a vast mass of the American people, and that Democracy is living in the hope of an early and complete triumph."

It indorses the doctrines of the National Democratic party upon the tariff, the income tax and regulating of trusts and the currency; declaring that tariff duty should be levied for revenue purposes and only for so much revenue as may be needed for an economic administration of the Government, and denouncing the Republican tariff bill.

It favored an income tax for the support of the Federal Government, and favored a constitutional amendment that such taxes may be levied. It declared against trusts and favored such Congressional action as would curb them. Upon the subject of the currency it opposed the British system of monometallism, and demanded the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation. It also demanded the repeal of 10 per cent taxes on the issues of State banks.

Upon the question of United States Senators the platform said this: "Recognizing both the right of the individual voter to express directly his choice for United States Senator, and the importance to our country and our party of providing in the best manner practicable for the exercise of such right, and believing that for the present the best means to the end is to be found in the properly directed primary elections, we so now declare that the Democracy of Virginia favor and adopt as our party policy that method of determining fully and freely the choice of the masses of the party for the high office of the United States Senator, and we further declare that every member of the Legislature hereafter elected as a Democrat shall be bound in honor to adopt and make effective the decision of the people at such primary elections. We further declare and direct that the first of such primary elections shall be held upon the

day of the election of members to the General Assembly in 1899, and that if no person voted for shall have a majority of all votes cast therein, a second primary shall be held upon the day to be fixed by our State Central Committee, which shall not be more than thirty days after the former primary, and that at such second primary the choice shall be between the two who shall have received the most votes in such former primary."

WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN.

September 6, 1898.—We, the Republicans of the State of Washington, in convention assembled, hereby make this declaration of principles:

We indorse and approve the Administration of the President and his Cabinet, and indorse and approve of the course of Hon. John L. Wilson, our Republican Senator in Congress.

We indorse the conduct of the Administration of President McKinley relating to the measures and events which led to the war with Spain, the conduct of the war throughout, and are now in favor of the retention of all conquered territory.

We favor the existing gold standard and oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We indorse the action of the present Republican Congress, which has re-enacted into law a protective tariff through the Dingley bill, and restored prosperity to the country.

We favor such reform in our consular service as will put it upon the same basis with that of other nations in the world.

We demand the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal as a United States waterway at the earliest practicable time, and pledge our nominees for Representatives in Congress, when elected, to use their best efforts toward this end.

We are in favor of upbuilding the American merchant marine and of the protection of American rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate navy.

We denounce the course of the Fusion Representatives in Congress from this State in their attempt to detract from the achievements of the National Administration, and the method employed by them, perverting the truth.

We recommend a national system of irrigation.

We recommend the establishment of a system of postal savings banks.

We glory in the achievements of the Army and the prosecution of the war with Spain, and especially, in the name of this State, thank the volunteers from the State of Washington for their patriotic action in enlisting in the defence of their country.

We demand the repeal of the forestry reserve order to the extent of reopening for settlement every acre of reserved land in this State which is suitable for agricultural, logging or mining purposes, and we pledge our nominees for Congress, when elected, to work to this end.

Firmly believing in the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we recommend to the voters of the State a careful consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage.

We favor the construction of the Puget Sound, Gray's Harbor and Columbia Canal, and the improvement of the Columbia and Snake rivers, thus uniting all navigable inland seas and rivers of this State with the Pacific Ocean.

We recommend a law which will result in a general improvement of the State road system, and particularly in the construction of roads in mining localities, to aid in the development of mines.

We recommend the enactment of a law that will compel common carriers at junction and terminal points to transfer cars, and denounce the present Populist Administration of this State for squandering the money appropriated by the last Legislature to effect the relief herein demanded and other needed relief in this direction, and we demand reasonable regulation by the Legislature of freight and passenger rates in this State.

We are in favor of the equal taxation of all classes of property upon the basis of value, and we therefore oppose the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the late Fusion Legislature upon the subject of taxation.

We are opposed to the principle of requiring candidates for judicial office to pledge themselves in advance to the carrying out by judicial decision of any party precepts or principles.

We condemn the partisan management by Governor Rogers of the public institutions of this State.

We urge the restoration of the State normal schools, and commend the citizens of this State for their private maintenance of these schools, necessitated by the failure of the late Legislature to make a proper appropriation.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 8, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the National platform of 1896; denounced the Republican party and its leaders for "hypocrisy, insincerity and duplicity in pretending in the National convention of 1896 to favor the free coinage of silver by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world"; asserted that the money question is the paramount issue before the people, and renewed the demand for free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation; condemned the Dingley tariff as the "most oppressive and iniquitous bill that has ever disgraced our statute books"; demanded the immediate construction and control by the United States Government of the Nicaraguan Canal; pointed with pride to the acts of the Democratic Congressmen in the war with Spain and denounced as "unfair and bitterly partisan the discrimination of the Secretary of War, as carried out by his department, against the volunteers from this State in requiring them to stay at home while troops in vast numbers of the Eastern States were transported at an enormous expense across the continent and forwarded to the seat of war at Manila."

On the question of annexation the platform said:

"While we do not favor an aggressive policy of general territorial expansion, we are opposed to the surrender to Spain of any of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expenditure of the blood of our people. We do not favor surrendering to Spain's domination the people of any of the Spanish colonies that co-operated with our forces against our enemy in the late war. We are opposed to the assumption of any portion of the debts of Spain incurred in obtaining her sovereignty in Cuba, and also to the imposition of any portion thereof on the people of the island, or to any recognition thereof. We favor the fullest investigation of all the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands affecting the interests and obligation of our country in the matter of their future treatment and disposition, to the end that final action in relation thereto shall be intelligent and based upon a full knowledge of all facts that can affect the interests of the United States."

POPULIST.

September 10, 1898.—The platform of the People's party of Washington demanded the establishment of bimetallism by return to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into money at the present ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any other nation; demanded that money shall be issued by the Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, as full legal tender for all debts, public and private; that the volume of the circulating medium shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining a just level of prices between labor and commodities; demanded that there shall be no further issues of United States interest-bearing bonds; denounced Government by injunction, and denied the power of the courts to punish for constructive contempt; demanded the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; demanded the initiative and referendum principle; demanded protection for the people of the State against railroad monopoly by the passage of laws governing freight and passenger rates, and specifically demanded a three-cent per mile passenger rate and a material reduction from present freight rates; demanded that no public franchise be granted without adequate compensation to the people; favored liberal exemptions from taxation; and demanded that the rate of interest on State warrants be reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

May 14, 1896.—On the money question the platform contained this plank: "We demand a sound-money policy which shall maintain at an equality of purchasing power every dollar of American money. Every American dollar must be worth 100 cents. The monetary system of the United States must be as sound and safe as the soundest and safest in the world."

It also "denounced the unnecessary issue of Government bonds in time of peace, a transaction involved in a mystery which has surprised and pained every man who loves his country"; demanded liberal appropriations for internal improvements; and declared for "the protection of American industries as taught and maintained for thirty years by the Republican party."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed the tariff policy of President Cleveland and reaffirmed the platform of the last Democratic National Convention on the tariff issue. It demanded the restoration by law of the money of the Constitution providing the free coinage of both gold and silver as full legal tender and redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the financial policy of England or any other nation. The delegation was instructed to vote for no candidate for President or Vice-President who is not an avowed advocate of the policy expressed in the resolution.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention of 1896, and the Bryan and Watson ticket.

WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICAN.

August 18, 1898.—The platform adopted congratulated "the Nation upon its magnificent achievements under the wise and patriotic policies of the Republican party. Its most signal triumphs, both in peace and in war, since the organization of that party, have been won under its rule.

"We heartily approve and indorse the administration of President McKinley. His efforts to avert hostilities with Spain and gain the desired end through peaceful means earned for him the approval of all good men, and were wise and right. When war became inevitable his quiet, resolute, vigorous action demonstrated his thorough comprehension of the Nation's needs and wishes, and when the power of the enemy had been crushed and terms of peace were asked, his magnanimity and sense of justice stood forth typifying the noblest traits of our American character and commanding the respect and approval of the civilized world.

"We welcome the return of peace, and express our gratitude and thanks to the brave men of the Army and Navy who have maintained the honor of our flag and again proved to the world the quality of American patriotism. We extend a joyous welcome to our returning Wisconsin boys, who have deservedly gained the highest honors among the volunteer troops.

"We express our perfect confidence in the Administration to wisely and justly conclude terms of peace, having regard for the welfare of the inhabitants of the conquered territory and the best interests of our own people.

"We reaffirm the declarations of the last Republican National Convention.

"We believe that the declaration in the St. Louis National Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of our forms of money should be enacted into law and the money of the American people should be made and kept like all its institutions—the best in the world.

"We congratulate the Nation on the return of prosperity.

"We indorse the present State administration. Wisconsin's prompt response to the call of the President for troops, and the attention given by our Governor to the details of the equipment and training and constant solicitude for their health and comfort in camp and field, are the source of gratification and pride to our people.

"We demand the immediate enactment of such laws as may be necessary to compel all persons and corporations engaged in business within the State, except such fraternal and other associations as are now expressly excepted from taxation by law, to contribute their just and equal share toward the burden of taxation."

The platform demanded the immediate enactment of a law forbidding any railroad company, sleeping-car company, steamboat or steamship company, express company, telegraph company or telephone company to issue or deliver to any public official in the State any pass, frank or privilege of free transportation of himself or property or the free transmission of messages over telephone or telegraph lines, and that the giving or receiving of any such pass, frank or privileges shall be made a penal offence, both as to the giver and receiver; demanded perfect liberty of conscience, non-sectarianism in public affairs, separation of Church and State, free common schools and the utmost independence of individual thought, speech and action consistent with law and the rights of others; favored such legislation as will secure to every citizen the freest expression of his choice in the selection of candidates; condemned the practice of making advance payments from the State Treasury on account of salaries of officers and employes, and insisted that such practice shall absolutely cease, and that no moneys be paid out by the Treasurer for any purpose otherwise than in strict conformity to law.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 31, 1898.—The platform, after declaring firm devotion to the Democratic principles as enunciated in the National platform of 1896, had this to say on the war with Spain:

"We congratulate the citizens of the Nation on their loyalty and ardent patriotism displayed in the prosecution of the late war, and we especially honor the American Army and Navy for their valor and intrepid bravery on land and sea, and we condemn in unstinted measure the War Department for the blunders and crimes committed against the brave boys in blue in camp and on foreign battlefields, by selfish contractors, incompetent surgeons, and vain, heartless Army officers appointed for political purposes; and we hereby pledge to our brave soldiers and sailors who survive this war our earnest and loyal support to secure the punishment of the guilty parties."

The platform then arraigned the Republican State administration, charging it with recklessness and profligacy in increasing the taxes and imposing unnecessary and unjust burdens upon the taxpayers, carrying upon payrolls employes who had done no service for the salaries paid, and discriminating in favor of corporations and against the people; declared that the Governor had been the subservient tool of corporations instead of the servant of the people; that the promises to remit judgments in the treasury cases had been violated, that salaries had been paid before they were earned and money had been loaned from the Treasury without security and authority of law; that the practices disclosed by the so-called "Doodle Book" were a sample of incompetency and lack of integrity; that the Republican party was "dominated by a machine composed of wirepullers, tricksters and corporation menials," and that the pledge made in the Republican State Convention of 1896, opposing the giving by corporations or the taking by public officials of passes and franks had been flagrantly violated. It also declared in favor of a primary election law to the end that all nominations shall be made by a direct vote of the people; in favor of the referendum, honest legislation, good road system, a reduction of State taxes and of a law to prohibit lobbying in the Legislature, and pledged the party to remedy all of the above-mentioned evils and to enact a law forbidding favors from railway, express, telephone, telegraph, sleeping car and street railway companies to all public officials and delegates to political conventions.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATIC.

August 26, 1896.—The platform denounced the action of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and declared that the majority who controlled it were "men whose names are unknown in Democratic councils and whose declarations and action prove them to be strangers as well to Democratic principles and traditions." The money plank read: "In the words of the National Democratic platform of 1892, 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmer and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.' And to create and maintain the integrity of that dollar we adopt the words of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, assembled in convention, in June, 1896, in favor of gold, as the true measure of unfluctuating value."

POPULIST.

September 1, 1898.—The platform demanded the public control of all public utilities, National, State and local; direct legislation, known as the initiative and referendum; the issue of all money by the Government directly to the people in connection with Government savings banks; a graduated income and inheritance tax; a uniform primary election law; abolition of the arbitrary power of judges; municipal home rule; compulsory education and the

eight-hour day. The alleged neglect of the War Department was deplored and an investigation demanded.

WYOMING.

REPUBLICAN.

August 11, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the principles declared by the National Convention in 1896. On the financial question it said:

"The financial policy of the Republican party having brought prosperity to the entire country, and given us a place among the nations of the earth, and enabled us to conduct successfully a foreign war, we unhesitatingly reaffirm the financial plank of the platform as expressed by the National Convention at St. Louis."

The platform indorsed the "twin measures of the Republican party, protection and prosperity"; approved the Dingley Tariff law, supported the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, praised the country's heroes, approved Hawaiian annexation, and favored construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. On territorial aggrandizement the platform said:

"We congratulate the country that President McKinley is fully able to pursue a policy upon the declaration of peace with Spain which will at once maintain the dignity and honor of our Nation and bring prosperity to the islands which will come under our control or protection."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 21, 1896.—The platform had this one plank only:

"Whereas, The paramount issue before the American people is the currency question; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wyoming, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other Government."

No mention was made of President Cleveland or his Administration.

TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The following classes may obtain registration:

(a) Any person, firm or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade-mark and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes.

(b) Any citizen or resident of this country wishing the protection of his trade-mark in any foreign country the laws of which require registration in the United States as a condition precedent.

An application for the registration of a trade-mark will consist of a statement or specification, a declaration or oath, and drawing, which must follow rules laid down. These should be preceded by a brief letter of advice requesting registration and signed by the applicant. The statement should announce the full name, citizenship, domicile, residence, and place of business of the applicant (or, if the applicant be a corporation, under the laws of what State or nation incorporated), with a full and clear specification of the trade-mark, particularly discriminating between its essential and non-essential features. It should also state from what time the trade-mark has been used by the applicant, the class of merchandise, and the particular goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated, and the manner in which the trade-mark has been applied to the goods. The declaration should be in the form of an oath by the person, or by a member of the firm, or by an officer of the corporation, making the application, to the effect that the party has at the time of filing his application a right to the use of the trade-mark described in the statement; that no other person, firm, or corporation has a right to such use, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in lawful commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, one or more of which should be particularly named; and that it is truly represented in the fac-simile presented for registry. This oath may be taken within the United States before a notary public, justice of the peace, or the judge or clerk of any court of record. In any foreign country it may be taken before the secretary of a legation or consular officer of the United States, or before any person duly qualified by the laws of the country to administer oaths, whose official character shall be certified by a representative of the United States having an official seal.

A fee of $25 is required on filing application, except in cases named in the following: Owners of trade-marks for which protection has been sought by registering them in the Patent Office under the act of July 8, 1870 (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States), may register the same for the same goods, without fee, on compliance with the foregoing requirements. With each application of this character a specific reference to the date and number of the former certificate is required. Applicants whose cases were filed under the act of 1870, either prior to or since the decision of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional, which are now pending before the office, are advised to prepare applications in conformity with the law and foregoing rules. On the receipt of such an application, referring to the date of the one formerly filed, all fees thereon will be duly applied. Those who have paid only $10 as a first fee are advised that the law does not provide for a division of the legal fee of $25, and that the remainder of the entire fee is required before the application can be entertained.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

States and Territories.	Age under which parental consent is required. Male.	Female.	Prohibited degrees.	Void or voidable marriages.	Other prohibited or punishable marriages.
*Alabama	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, step-relatives.	Prohibited degrees.	6, 13, 2.
Arizona	21	18	[16].	2, 4.	5, 13, 15.
*Arkansas	21	18	†	2, 4, 13, 5.	13.
*California	18	15	†	1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 13.	2, 15.
*Colorado	21	18	†	2.	13.
*Connecticut	21	18	‡	5, 8.	Pauper.
*Delaware	21	18	‡Also great-nephews and great-nieces.	1, 2, 7.	
*Dist. of Col.	21	16	‡	1.	
Florida	21	16	Within the Levitical degrees.	1, 2.	15.
*Georgia	21	18	Same as Florida. [17].	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 13.	
*Idaho	18	18	Same as California.	1, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 8, 13.	4.
*Illinois	21	18	†	2, 4, 8.	6.
*[9]Indiana	21	18	†	1, 2, 20, 6, 4.	
*Iowa	21	18	‡	1, 6, 4, 7.	13.
Kansas	—	—	†	1, 11.	13.
*Kentucky	21	21	‡	1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 6, 13.	
Louisiana	21	21	‡ [17].	1, 13, and mistake in person.	13.
*Maine	21	21	‡	2 (or mulatto or Indian), 6, 7.	
*Maryland	21	16	‡	1, 2.	
Massachusetts	21	18	‡	1, 6, 7, 8.	18.
*[12]Michigan	16	16	‡	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.	13, 19.
*Minnesota	21	16	Nearer of kin than first cousins.	1, 11, 5, 13.	5, 12.
Mississippi	21	18	‡	1, 2.	5, 6, 13.
*Missouri	21	18	†	1, 2.	5, 6, 13.
*Montana	21	18	†	1.	13.
*Nebraska	21	18	Same as California.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	
Nevada	21	18	†	1, 5, 11.	2 (also Indian, Chinese), 13.
*N.-Hampshire	21	18	‡ [16].	1. Also knowledge that former husband or wife is living.	
*New-Jersey	21	18	‡	1, 4, 6, 13.	
New-Mexico	21	18	†	6, 4.	15.
New-York	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers and sisters.	1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13	
North Carolina	18	18	[14].	1, 2, 6, 4.	
*North Dakota	21	18	† [16].	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.	
Ohio	21	18	†	None declared.	1, 2, 6.
*Oklahoma	21	18	‡ [16].	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.	15.
Oregon	21	18	[14].	1, 2 (Chinese or Kanaka, or more than half Indian), 5, 11, 13, 4.	
Pennsylvania	21	21	‡	1.	
Rhode Island	[3]21	21	‡	1, 7, 8.	7, 8.
South Carolina	21	16	‡	1, 2 (mestizo or half-breed), 6, 13.	
South Dakota	18	16	Same as North Dakota.	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12.	2, 13.
Tennessee	21	18	‡	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13.	
*Texas	21	18	‡	2, 10.	1, 6, 13.
Utah	21	18	†	1, 2, 5, 6, 13.	
*Vermont	21	18	‡	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 4, 13.	
*Virginia	21	21	‡	1, 2, 4, 6, 7.	Prohibited degr.
Washington	21	18	†	1, 5, 11.	
*West Virginia	21	21	‡	1, 2, 4, 6, 7.	
Wisconsin	21	18	[14].	1, 2, 5, 6, 13.	
*Wyoming	21	21	†	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.	

*License required. †Same as Arizona. ‡Same as Alabama. [1]Bigamous. [2]White with negro. [3]Without parents or guardians, those over 18 do not require consent. [4]Mentally or physically incapable. [5]Fraud. [6]Under age of consent. [7]Insane. [8]Idiot.

[9]Also penalty of $100 to $1,000 fine and imprisonment where white marries with colored. [11]Incapable from want of age or understanding. [12]Except Friends. [13]Marriage by force, menace or duress. [14]Same as Minnesota. [15]Less than one year after divorce. [16]First cousins. [17]Step-relatives. [18]Clandestine marriages of women under sixteen. [19]Persons divorced less than two years. [20]Penalty of fine of $100 to $1,000, and imprisonment.

DIVORCE LAWS.

CAUSES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

ADULTERY.—In all States and Territories excepting South Carolina, which has no divorce laws.

IMPOTENCE.—In all excepting Arizona, California, Connecticut, the Dakotas, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, New-Mexico, New-York, South Carolina, Texas and Vermont.

DESERTION.—In all except New-York and South Carolina, as follows: Period: Six months' abandonment, Arizona. One year, in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; two years, in Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee; three years, in Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Texas and West Virginia; five years, in Rhode Island, or shorter term (in discretion of court), and Virginia; seven years, in Connecticut and Vermont.

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. In Arizona divorce is granted for this cause to the wife only.

CRUELTY, INHUMAN TREATMENT, ETC.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. For this cause in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee divorce is granted to the wife only.

FELONY OR OTHER INFAMOUS CRIME.—In all except the District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, New-York, North Carolina and South Carolina.

NEGLECT TO SUPPORT WIFE.—For six months, Arizona; for one year, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming; for two years, Indiana; for three years, Delaware and New-Hampshire; time not specified, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin (at discretion of court).

OTHER CAUSES.—Voluntary separation—Kentucky and Wisconsin. Former husband or wife living—Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. If member of religious sect which believes marriage unlawful—Kentucky, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. Indicted for felony and fugitive from justice—Louisiana and Virginia. Husband indicted for felony and a fugitive—North Carolina. Refusal of a wife to "remove with her husband to this State"—Tennessee. Indignities to the person of the other to render his or her condition intolerable—Alaska, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming. Conduct rendering it unsafe for wife to live with husband, or turning wife out of doors—Tennessee. Violent and ungovernable temper—Florida. Attempt by either upon the life of the other—Illinois, Louisiana and Tennessee. Gross neglect of duty—Kansas and Ohio. Wife given to intoxication—Wisconsin. Husband a vagrant—Missouri and Wyoming. Mental incapacity at time of marriage—District of Columbia, Georgia and Mississippi. Incurable chronic mania, or dementia, of ten years or more existence—Washington. Incurable insanity—North Dakota (act of March 6, 1899). Insanity—Idaho (by a recent act). Any cause rendering marriage originally void—Maryland and Rhode Island. (See "Marriage Laws.") Marriage within prohibited degrees—Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Marriage by duress or fraud—Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Marriage of either party under the age of consent—Delaware. When either party has obtained a divorce in another State—Florida, Michigan and Ohio. Defamation—Louisiana. Any other cause deemed by a court sufficient and when the court shall be satisfied that the couple can no longer live together—Washington. Insanity for six years—Idaho.

LIMITED DIVORCE.—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of wife only), Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, Tennessee (in favor of wife only), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.

Five years, Massachusetts (if when married both parties were residents three years); three years, Connecticut, New-Jersey; two years, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan (when the cause for divorce occurred out of the State, otherwise one year), North Carolina, Tennessee; one year, Alabama, California (abandonment, three years), Arkansas and Vermont (if cause occurred out of the State), Colorado (unless cause for divorce occurred within the State, or while one or both of the parties resided in the State), Illinois (same as Colorado), Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (if cause occurred out of the State plaintiff must have been a resident of the State at time of occurrence), Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi (in case of desertion, two years), Missouri (same as Colorado), Montana, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Alaska; six

months, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas, Wyoming; one year by act of Congress for all Territories, by act of May 25, 1896; North Dakota, one year (by act of March 6, 1899); California and South Dakota, also one year.

ALABAMA.—The courts of Alabama have decided that the Legislature cannot grant divorces.

OKLAHOMA.—Divorces granted prior to 1895 by Probate Courts are made legal; thereafter divorces can be had only through District Court.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women have equal suffrage with men at elections in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

In Kansas women have municipal suffrage.

In some form, mainly as to city school bonds and in school matters, women may vote in the following States and Territories: Arizona, Connecticut (on May 4, 1899, the Connecticut House of Representatives defeated the bill providing for full woman suffrage by a vote of 103 to 63), Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

The Cape Colony, the Russian colonies in Siberia, North Australia, Iceland, Canada and Tasmania have municipal woman suffrage. The Isle of Man, Pitcairn Island, South Australia and New-Zealand have full woman suffrage.

EUROPE.—In England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament. In France the women teachers vote for women members of all boards of education, and in 1898 women engaged in commerce were given the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except Representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords. In Norway women have school suffrage. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers, and on all local matters; in Finland for all elective officers. Property holding women in Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein and Brunswick may vote by proxy at local elections, and for members of provincial diets. Women who are landed proprietors may vote in Bohemia by proxy for members of the Imperial Parliament and the local diet. In Saxony women vote on same terms as men; married women by proxy, single women directly. Women have municipal suffrage in Moravia by proxy. In Austria-Hungary they vote by proxy for all elective officers. In Croatia and Dalmatia women vote at local elections in person. In Italy widows with property vote by proxy for members of Parliament. In Prussia women vote by proxy at local elections and for members of provincial Diets. In Belgium women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy, and in Luxemburg for members of the Legislature also. In Switzerland women real estate owners have local suffrage in the Canton of Berne. In Rumania women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy.

ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Crannell, prominent in the anti-woman suffrage movement, prepared the following for this chapter, showing the defeats of certain measures in 1898 and 1899. For legislation in previous years, see Almanac for 1899.

1898.

IOWA.—February 15 a bill to submit a suffrage amendment to the people was defeated in the Assembly.

MASSACHUSETTS. — Three suffrage bills were defeated. On February 14 a bill to amend the State Constitution by striking out the word "male" was overwhelmingly defeated. The Elections Laws Committee reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition for municipal and license suffrage, but the House decided to debate it, with the result that the House of Representatives refused to substitute a license suffrage bill for the adverse report made by the committee.

NEW-YORK.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee on February 2 killed, in committee, the concurrent resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for woman suffrage. On March 3 the suffragists forced a hearing before the joint Judiciary Committee, who again voted to not report favorably.

OHIO.—The Legislature defeated on February 28 a proposed submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution giving full suffrage to women.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—November, 1898, a proposed amendment to the constitution conferring the elective franchise on women was submitted to the people and defeated.

VERMONT.—November 4, 1898, the House refused a third reading to the bill extending municipal suffrage to taxpaying women.

WASHINGTON.—November, 1898, a proposed amendment to the constitution conferring the elective franchise on women was submitted to the people and defeated.

COLONY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA. —The woman's suffrage bill, sent by the Assembly to the Legislative Council was defeated.

1899.

ARIZONA.—A bill conferring full suffrage upon women was defeated in the Senate.

ARKANSAS.—A bill conferring school suffrage upon women was defeated.

CALIFORNIA.—A bill granting school suffrage to women was defeated by the Governor, who refused to sign the bill.

CONNECTICUT.—A bill granting municipal suffrage to women was defeated in both houses.

GEORGIA.—Efforts were made to introduce bills in the Legislature to exempt the property of women from taxation until they could vote, and to provide for a convention to revise the constitution so as to give equal suffrage rights with men, both of which failed.

ILLINOIS.—Three bills were introduced in the Legislature granting to women township suffrage, the right to vote by

taxpaying women on appropriations of public funds, and the right to vote for Presidential electors and other offices, all of which failed.

MAINE.—A petition to the Legislature to exempt women from taxation was disposed of by the Committee on Taxation, who voted that "the petitioners have leave to withdraw."

MASSACHUSETTS.—A concurrent resolution to strike the word "male" from the constitution and a bill providing for municipal suffrage for women were both defeated.

MICHIGAN.—A joint resolution introduced into the Legislature asking for equal suffrage was defeated.

MONTANA.—A bill to give the right of suffrage to taxpaying women was defeated in the House.

NEVADA.—The Legislature rejected a resolution for a woman suffrage amendment.

NEW-MEXICO.—A bill introduced into the Legislature to grant school suffrage to women was defeated.

NEW-YORK.—A bill conferring upon women the right to vote in towns and villages upon questions involving taxation was defeated in the Senate Judiciary Committee. A bill to provide for the compulsory representation of women on boards of education was defeated.

NORTH CAROLINA.—No action was taken upon the bill giving the right to vote to taxpaying women on questions involving taxation.

OKLAHOMA.—A constitutional amendment giving full suffrage to women was defeated in the Senate.

TENNESSEE.—A bill making women elegible to the office of notary public was defeated in the Senate.

WASHINGTON.—A bill asking for an amendment to the constitution permitting women to vote on the proposition "Shall women be enfranchised?" was defeated in committee.

WEST VIRGINIA.—A bill introduced in the Legislature asking for full suffrage for women was defeated.

AUSTRALIA.—The Legislative Council of Victoria rejected a bill granting woman suffrage on September 6, 1899.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

January 1 (New Year's Day)—In all the States, except Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island.

January 8—Louisiana only; anniversary of battle of New-Orleans.

January 19—Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia only; Lee's birthday.

February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday)—Illinois, Minnesota, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

February 22—In all the States, except Arkansas and Mississippi.

March 2—Texas; Texan independence anniversary.

April: First Wednesday—Election Day; Rhode Island.

April 6—Confederate Memorial Day; Louisiana.

April 19—Massachusetts: Patriots' Day.

April 21—Texas; anniversary of battle of San Jacinto.

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day; Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee.

May 10—Memorial Day; North Carolina and South Carolina.

May 20—North Carolina; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

May 30—Memorial Day; in all States except Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

June 3—Jefferson Davis's birthday; Florida.

July 4—Independence Day; in all States except Kansas.

July 24—Utah only; Pioneers' Day.

August 16—Vermont; Bennington Battle Day.

September 9—California; Admission Day.

October 15—Connecticut; Lincoln Day.

October 31—Nevada; admission into the Union anniversary.

November 1—Louisiana; All Saints' Day.

December 25 (Christmas Day)—Observed in all the States except Kansas.

ARBOR DAY.—Arizona, first weekday after February 1; Colorado, third Friday in April; Florida, February 7; Georgia, first Friday in December; Idaho, first Friday after May 1; Kansas, on day set by Governor; Maryland, September 12; Minnesota, on day set by Governor; Montana, third Tuesday in April; Nebraska, third Thursday in April; New-Mexico, second Friday in March; New-York, first Friday in May; North Dakota, on day set by Governor; Rhode Island, first Friday in April; Texas, February 22; Utah, first Saturday in April; Wisconsin and Wyoming, on day set by Governor.

ELECTION DAY (first Tuesday after first Monday in November).—In Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Observed as a holiday in Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

LABOR DAY (first Monday in September).—By an act of Congress approved June 28, 1894, this was made a National holiday. Labor Day is observed in Louisiana on the fourth Saturday in November; in California, the first Monday in October. It is observed in the other States on the first Monday in September.

MARDI GRAS.—Observed in Alabama and Louisiana. It falls on Shrove Tuesday, the day before the first Sunday of Lent.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.—After 12 o'clock noon. Legal holiday in Colorado and Louisiana (in cities and towns of 100,000 population and over). Delaware (Newcastle County only, in Wilmington throughout the year, and rest of county from June to September), District of Columbia, Maryland (Baltimore and Annapolis only), Michigan, New-Jersey, New-

York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina (in Charleston County only).

THANKSGIVING DAY (last Thursday in November).—In all States (except Alabama and Kansas), though not a statutory holiday in some.

PENSION LAWS, ETC.

To obtain a pension the applicant must file a claim with the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. In a claim by the soldier he should set forth all his military or naval service, giving dates of enlistment and discharge. He should also set forth the name or nature of all disabilities for which pension is claimed, giving the time when, the place where and the circumstances under which each was contracted. The prime requirement to establish a claim under the act of July 14, 1862, usually termed the general law, is to show that the disability for which pension is claimed had its origin while in the service and line of duty; that it has existed as a disabling cause from date of discharge, and now exists in a degree pensionable under the law. In a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the essential requirements are: A service of ninety days or more, an honorable discharge therefrom and proof that the disability for which pension is claimed is not due to claimant's own vicious habits, but it need not necessarily be of service origin. In a widow's claim it is necessary to show her legal marriage to the soldier, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that it was due to some cause of service origin. She must also show that she has remained his widow. If there are children of the soldier under sixteen years of age at the date of his death, their names should be given and the date of birth of each clearly shown. If any have died the date should be proved. In a widow's claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the requirement as to service is the same as under an invalid claim, and in addition thereto she must show a legal marriage to the soldier prior to the passage of the act, the fact of soldier's death (but it need not be shown to be due to service), her continued widowhood and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. A minor child's title to pension accrues only on the death or remarriage of the widow, which fact must be shown, in addition to the requirements in widow's claim. A dependent mother must show her relationship to the soldier, his celibacy, that he contributed to her support, that his death was due to some cause of service origin, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that she was dependent upon him at the date of his death. Under the act of June 27, 1890, it is only necessary to show dependence at date of filing claim and since then. A dependent father must show relationship by legal marriage to soldier's mother, the date of soldier's birth and of the mother's death, in addition to the requirements in the mother's claim.

Applications rejected by a Board of Pension Surgeons may be reconsidered on the evidence of two physicians that disability exists. Pensions for privates range from $6 to $30 a month in most cases, though $72 a month is granted to those who have lost both feet or both eyes, and $100 a month to those who have lost both hands.

The number of pensioners on the rolls in each State and Territory on June 30, 1899, and the total amount paid during the fiscal year ended on that date, was as follows:

States, etc.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,692	$490,405 91
Alaska	85	10,744 02
Arizona	651	91,087 06
Arkansas	10,472	1,399,748 33
California	17,566	2,389,857 57
Colorado	7,438	1,010,732 68
Connecticut	12,058	1,353,738 21
Delaware	2,743	401,615 10
Dist. of Columbia	8,679	1,476,917 84
Florida	3,021	422,569 93
Georgia	3,674	509,802 46
Idaho	1,350	181,775 20
Illinois	70,476	9,856,499 14
Indiana	67,095	10,443,951 26
Indian Territory	2,812	385,303 21
Iowa	37,955	5,156,942 62
Kansas	41,791	6,203,897 29
Kentucky	28,927	4,119,108 31
Louisiana	5,246	779,123 30
Maine	20,532	2,990,623 94
Maryland	12,939	1,694,441 76
Massachusetts	38,754	5,420,782 58
Michigan	45,170	6,835,328 09
Minnesota	16,554	2,372,243 45
Mississippi	4,095	556,084 08
Missouri	53,876	7,166,091 93
Montana	1,461	198,166 99
Nebraska	17,611	2,757,364 92
Nevada	266	34,523 75
New-Hampshire	9,042	1,296,122 55
New-Jersey	20,824	2,494,626 12
New-Mexico	1,559	228,775 97
New-York	87,527	12,003,854 75
North Carolina	3,971	521,206 95
North Dakota	1,762	219,935 94
Ohio	105,627	15,456,006 90
Oklahoma	6,861	956,513 57
Oregon	5,031	686,119 53
Pennsylvania	104,681	12,470,795 11
Rhode Island	4,404	496,559 26
South Carolina	1,627	236,181 14
South Dakota	4,814	610,706 38
Tennessee	18,327	2,375,608 16
Texas	7,955	1,047,403 72
Utah	796	188,778 27
Vermont	9,480	1,491,150 46
Virginia	8,820	1,309,294 79
Washington	5,765	773,127 48
West Virginia	13,067	1,999,772 88
Wisconsin	28,005	4,009,543 41
Wyoming	279	39,058 94
Totals	987,213	137,620,613 21

In addition to the above there were 4,306 living in foreign countries, to whom $633,309 70 was paid. Of these 2,139 were in Canada, 834 in Great Britain, 605 in Germany, 71 in Switzerland, 69 in France and 105 in Mexico. The several pension agencies are located as follows: Augusta, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill., Columbus, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburg, Penn., San Francisco, Cal.; Topeka, Kan.; Washington, D. C. There were added to the rolls during the year the

names of 37,077 new pensioners, and the names of 3,914 who had previously been dropped were restored. During the same period the names of 43,186 persons were dropped for various causes.

The total of 991,519 pensioners on the rolls June, 30, 1899, were classified as follows:

Widows of Revolutionary soldiers..	4
Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.	7
Survivors of the War of 1812.....	1
Widows of soldiers of the War of 1812	1,998
Survivors of the Indian Wars (1832-'42)	1,656
Widows of soldiers of the Indian Wars (1832-'42)	3,899
Survivors of the Mexican War.....	9,204
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican War	8,175
Army invalid pensioners.....	316,834
Army widows, minor children, etc.	90,597
Naval invalid pensioners.....	4,721
Navy widows, minor children, etc..	2,293
Army nurses	653
Act of June 27, 1890:	
Army invalid pensioners.....	405,987
Army widows, minor children, etc..	124,127
Navy invalid pensioners.....	14,925
Navy widows, minor children, etc.	6,139

ON ROLLS JUNE 30, 1899.

	Survivors.	Invalids.	Widows.
Old wars.....	10,861	——	14,083
*General laws	——	322,208	92,890
*Act of 1890..	——	420,912	130,266
War, Spain...	——	123	176
Totals	10,861	743,243	237,415

*Since 1861.

The amounts paid last year for pensions to the survivors and widows of other wars were: War of 1812, $293,290 81; Mexican War, $1,925,662 21; Indian wars, $569,198 75.

INDIAN SERVICE.

The following table will show the different objects of the appropriation by Congress in the Indian acts for 1898 and 1899:

	1898.	1899.
Current and contingent expenses	$740,040 00	$782,840 00
Treaty obligations with Indians	3,123,871 74	3,250,399 90
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	673,025 00	664,125 00
Incidental expenses	80,000 00	80,000 00
Miscellaneous ..	182,912 80	238,100 00
Support of schools	2,631,771 35	2,638,390 00
Totals	$7,431,620 89	$7,653,854 90

The education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898-'99 was conducted upon the same lines as those laid down during previous years—through the medium of non-reservation boarding schools, reservation boarding and day schools, contract boarding and day schools and public schools carried on under State supervision. The enrolment and average attendance at the various Indian schools for the year is given in this table:

Kind of school.	1898. Enrolment.	1898. Attendance.
Government schools:		
Non-reservation training.	6,175	5,347
Reservation boarding....	8,877	7,532
Day	4,847	3,286
Totals	19,899	16,165
Contract schools:		
Boarding	2,509	2,245
Day	96	68
Boarding, specially appropriated for.....	394	326
Totals	2,999	2,639
Public day schools.....	315	183
[1]Mission boarding.....	737	662
Mission day.....	54	22
Aggregate	24,004	19,671

Note.—These figures do not include schools among the Five Civilized Tribes, nor those which New-York provides for her Indians. The older Indians seem more favorably disposed toward education than hitherto, and agents and superintendents are not now encountering the unreasoning opposition to schools so common in the earlier history of this work.

[1]These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein such rations and clothing as the children are entitled to as reservation children.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, at least two years before his admission, that it is, bona-fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP. — It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for

final admission that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the State or Territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

TITLES OF NOBILITY.—If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation at the time of his application.

SOLDIERS.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age, or over, who has served one year, or over, in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application, proof of one year's residence, good moral character and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

SEAMEN.—Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who, subsequently to such declaration, have served three years on hoard a merchant vessel of the United States may be admitted to citizenship.

NAVY OR MARINE CORPS.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age, or over, who has served five years, or over, in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application, proof of good moral character, five years' service and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

WIFE.—A wife becomes a citizen by her husband's naturalization, if she might herself be lawfully naturalized.

MINORS.—Any alien under the age of twenty-one, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty-first birthday, and has continued to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for the two years next preceding it has been his bona-fide intention to become a citizen.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN BORN ABROAD.—The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are considered as citizens, though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

CHINESE.—The Naturalization laws of the United States have never allowed other than "free white persons" and "persons of African nativity or descent" to be naturalized. The naturalization of Chinamen is also expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States expressly declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—The right to vote is conferred by the State, naturalization by the United States. In several States aliens who have declared their intentions enjoy the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. But the Federal Naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who is not a citizen of the United States. A person who has made only the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States cannot receive a passport.

No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States. A citizen of the United States desiring to procure a passport while he is temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the Consul-General of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the Consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States. To procure a passport a written application, in the form of an affidavit, must be made, which must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed; if he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer. If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required; he is also required to state his age, the place of his birth, his occupation, place of permanent residence, and that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States to reside and perform the duties of citizenship therein. He must also take the oath of allegiance, and the application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness as to the identity of the applicant, and other facts, and also by a description of the person applying. An application containing the information indicated will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens.

A person born abroad, whose father was a native citizen of the United States, must show, in addition to the above, that his father was born in the United States, resided therein and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. A naturalized citizen is required, in addition to giving information as above, to transmit

his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization. The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must, in addition to other statements required, transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant, who is an American citizen, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the citizenship of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports. By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of $1 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, upon their stating whether they are native or naturalized citizens or claim through the naturalization of husband or parent. Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Passport Division, and each communication should give the postoffice address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to any one who he has reason to believe desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules.

Passports are not required in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark and possessions, France and possessions, Great Britain and possessions, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Samoa, Sweden, Switzerland nor Uruguay. It is recommended, however, that Americans intending to visit the Argentine Republic, Belgium, China, Colombia, France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Morocco, Peru, Portugal and Switzerland be provided with passports for convenience to travel without interruption.

The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner must be provided with a passport before entering their domains: Austria-Hungary, Dominican Republic, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Transvaal (South Africa Republic), Turkey and possessions and Venezuela.

Persons intending to enter Russian or Turkish territory should have their passports visèd (countersigned) by a Russian or Turkish Consular representative in this country before sailing.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

CLASSES OF DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.—Domestic mail is divided into four classes, as follows:

First Class—Letters, postal cards and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. Private mailing cards with written messages, conforming to Government cards in size and quality, and to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General, one cent each. On "drop" letters two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier's office; and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices.

Second Class—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free, or at nominal rates. Rate of postage—For publishers and news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For others than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Third Class—Books, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the

same. Rate of postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, scions, cuttings, roots and plants, and also correspondence of the blind printed in raised characters, and sent unsealed are mailable at third-class rates.

Fourth Class—Merchandise—namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of postage—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—On first-class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected of addressee before delivery.

On second-class, third-class and fourth-class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT.—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book. Second-class matter is not subject to the four-pound limitation.

REGISTRY SYSTEM.—All mailable matter, including drop letters, may be registered; but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague and indefinite addresses.

The registry fee is eight cents in addition to postage. It must be prepaid by stamps affixed.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—The following are the fees for domestic money orders: For orders not exceeding $2 50, 3c.; exceeding $2 50 and not above $5, 5c.; exceeding $5 and not above $10, 8c.; exceeding $10 and not above $20, 10c.; exceeding $20 and not above $30, 12c.; exceeding $30 and not above $40, 15c.; exceeding $40 and not above $50, 18c.; exceeding $50 and not above $60, 20c.; exceeding $60 and not above $75, 25c.; exceeding $75 and not above $100, 30c. The maximum amount of a single order is $100; and the maximum amount which may be issued at a "Limited Money Order Office" is $5. International money orders may be issued in most instances up to $100, which is the maximum, and the rate is 10 cents on each $10 or fraction thereof. Postal connections are now in operation for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New-Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbados, Grenada St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Tasmania, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Bahama Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria, Hungary, British Guiana, Luxembourg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador, Chili, Honduras, Egypt, Hong Kong, British Honduras, Cuba and Porto Rico.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.—The regulations governing "rapid" or "special delivery" provide that any article of mailable matter bearing a 10-cent special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of address, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free-delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. if the office be other than a free-delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the carrier limits of a free-delivery office, and within one mile of any other office. Special delivery stamps are not available for the payment of postage, nor can ordinary postage stamps be used to secure immediate delivery of mail matter.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.—The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada and Mexico) are as follows:

Letters, 15 grams (½ ounce)	5 cents.
Postal cards, each	2 cents.
Double postal cards, each	4 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1 cent.
Commercial papers:	
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise:	
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles	8 cents.

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially. Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States.

The following table shows the rates of postage chargeable in the United States on mail matter for foreign countries. Articles destined for places marked "b" cannot be sent under registration through to destination. Prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters is optional with senders. Full prepayment is required upon all registered articles; and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid, at least in part. If the postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficiency will be collected of the addressee when the article is delivered. On articles for places marked "d" additional postage may be collected on delivery, the rates stated in the table below being fixed to cover the postage charges to the port of debarkation only. The rate on "commercial papers," per 2 ounces, is the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is five cents. The rate on samples of merchandise, per two ounces, is also the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is two cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE OF RATES.

Countries or places of destination.	Letters per 15 grams or ½ oz.	Postcards.		Registration fee.	Printed matter of all kinds per 2 ounces.
		Single, each.	With paid reply, each.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
All of the countries and colonies of the Universal Postal Union, except Canada and Mexico	5	2	4	8	1
CANADA—(At least one single rate of postage—2 cents—must be prepaid on ordinary letters. Plants and seeds are subject to the rate of 1 cent per ounce. "Printed matter" is subject to the domestic rates)	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.
MEXICO—(At least one rate of postage—2 cents—must be prepaid on ordinary letters	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.	U. S. domestic rates.
Countries and colonies not in the Universal Postal Union:					
AFRICA (b) (d).					
Abyssinia (articles may be registered for delivery at Djibouti, Somali Coast)	5	2	4	8	1
Bechuanaland Protectorate, including Kanye, Lake Nyassi, Macloutsie, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Molepole, Palachwe (Khamastown), Shoshong, Tati River and Zambesi	5	2	4	8	1
British Central Africa, including British Nyasseland, Barotse, Lake Maero, Tanganyika and Upper Zambesi	5	2	4	8	1
Comoro Islands (Grand Comoro, Anjouan Mohele)	5	2	4	8	1
Madagascar (native possessions)	5	2	4	8	1
Morocco (except European postoffices)	5	2	4	8	1
Niger Coast Protectorate, including Benin, Bonny, Brass, Calabar (New and Old), Opobo and Warree, or Forcadas	5	2	4	8	1
West Coast (native possessions)	5	2	4	8	1
ASIA (b) (d).					
Afghanistan	5	2	4	8	1
China	5	2	4	8	1
[1]Shanghai, U. S. Postal Agency at (b) (d)	5	2	4	8	1
OCEANICA (b) (d).					
Cook Islands (Rarotonga)	5	2	4	8	1
Friendly (Tonga) Islands	5	2	4	8	1
Navigator's Island, or Samoa	5	2	4	8	1
Pitcairn Island	5	2	4	8	1
Savage Islands	5	2	4	8	1
Society Islands	5	2	4	8	1
Other islands in Southern Pacific Ocean.	5	2	4	8	1

[1]Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China; subject, however, to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid, in all cases, by means of United States postage stamps on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes: First-class matter, 5 cents for each one-half ounce or fraction of one-half ounce. Postal cards, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each. Second and third class matter, and samples of merchandise, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces. Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Packages of third and fourth class matter (except single volumes of printed books) must not exceed four pounds in weight. Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt. Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers. Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, namely: Chefoo (Yentai), Chin Kiang, Chung King, Hankow, Hung Chow, Ichang, Kaiping, Kaigan, Kinkiang, Nanking, New-Chwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Peking, Shanghai, Taku, Tientsin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhn and Yentai, are transmissible in the mails of the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai; but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be collected of the addressees upon the delivery of the articles.

PARCELS POST.

The first parcels post convention between the United States and any country in Europe was signed between the United States and Germany on August 26, 1899, and went into operation October 1. It was the beginning of a postal service by means of which articles of merchandise may be exchanged by mail between the two countries, provided they are put up in packages which do not exceed eleven pounds in weight. The postage rate for parcels going from the United States to Germany is fixed at 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound. The rate in Germany on parcels for the United States is fixed at 2 marks 40 pfennigs a parcel, whatever its weight, but a reduced rate of 1 mark 60 pfennigs may be adopted for a parcel not exceeding in weight one kilogram, equivalent to two pounds three ounces. Provision is made for customs declaration and payment.

The United States had parcels post conventions with several countries in Central and South America and the West India Islands, but this was the first convention made with any country in Europe. The law empowers the Postmaster General to make such conventions by and with the advice and consent of the President.

WEATHER BUREAU AND SIGNALS.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of the general public and those interests dependent to a greater or less extent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared at the central office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations daily, at 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. for the following day. These weather forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the form and colors indicated below:

FLAG SIGNALS.

No. 1 indicates clear or fair weather; No. 2, rain or snow; No. 3, local rain or snow; No. 4 always refers to temperature (when placed above Nos. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer weather; when placed below Nos. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates colder weather; when not displayed the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary); No. 5, a cold wave, or the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is also used as a frost-warning flag along the Gulf coast and in Florida to indicate anticipated frosts. When No. 5 is displayed No. 4 is always omitted. When displayed on poles the signals should be arranged to read downward; when displayed from horizontal supports a small streamer should be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

There are also storm, information and hurricane signals, the combinations being made with a white triangular flag, a red triangular flag and a square red flag with a black square in the centre. With the square flag below the red triangular flag, it foretells northeast winds; the square flag above the red triangular foretells southeast winds; the square flag below the white triangular, northwest winds; the square flag above the white triangular, southwest winds; two square flags—one above the other—indicate a hurricane. The information signal at seaboard and Gulf stations consists of a red pennant, and indicates that the display man has received information of a storm covering a limited area, dangerous only for vessels about to sail to certain points. The signal will serve as a notification to shipmasters that important information will be given them upon application to the display man.

As far as practicable the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." Persons desiring to display signals should communicate with the Weather Bureau official in charge of the climate and crop service of their respective States, the central stations of which are as follows:

Montgomery, Ala.; Phenix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boise City, Idaho; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New-Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New-England); Lansing, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Carson City, Nev.; New-Brunswick, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. D.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. D.; Nashville, Tenn.; Galveston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared by United States Weather Bureau. The letters at the head of each column indicate as follows: "M. A. R." mean annual rainfall (including snow melted), in inches. "M. A. T." mean annual temperature. "H. R. T.," highest recorded temperature at the station. "L. R. T.," lowest recorded temperature at the station.

Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.
Alabama, Montgomery	52.7	65.7	107	[1] 5
Arizona, Prescott	16.1	53.3	100	[1]18
Arkansas, Little Rock	53.6	62.2	105	[1]12
California, San Francisco.	23.7	56.6	100	[2]29
Colorado, Denver	14.5	49.7	105	[2]9
Connecticut, New-Haven.	49.7	49.4	100	[1]14
Florida, Jacksonville	54.0	69.7	104	[2]10
Georgia, Atlanta	52.0	61.3	100	[1] 8
Idaho, Boise City	13.1	50.9	107	[2]8
Illinois, Springfield	38.0	52.8	102	[2]2
Indiana, Indianapolis	43.0	52.7	101	[2]5
Iowa, Des Moines	33.1	49.0	104	[1]30
Kansas, Leavenworth	38.4	53.5	107	[2]9
Kentucky, Louisville	45.8	57.1	105	[1]20
Louisiana, New-Orleans.	60.5	69.2	99	[2] 7
Maine, Portland	42.3	43.3	97	[1]17
Maryland, Baltimore	43.8	55.3	102	[1] 7
Massachusetts, Boston	45.0	48.9	102	[1]3
Michigan, Detroit	32.3	48.3	101	[2]4
Minnesota, St. Paul	27.5	43.6	100	[1]41
Mississippi, Vicksburg	55.7	65.9	101	[1] 1
Missouri, St. Louis	41.1	56.1	106	[1]22
Montana, Helena	13.2	43.3	103	[1]42
Nebraska, Omaha	31.7	49.8	106	[1]32
Nevada, Winnemucca	8.5	48.6	104	[2]8
New-H'pshire, M'chester.	43.1	45.9	96	[1]11
New-Jersey, Atl'tic City.	42.7	51.9	99	[1] 7
New-Mexico, Santa Fe	14.2	49.3	97	[1]3
New-York, Albany	37.9	48.2	98	[1]8
North Carolina, Raleigh.	55.5	59.3	103	[1] 2
North Dakota, Bismarck.	18.4	39.9	105	[1]44
Ohio, Columbus	38.9	52.3	103	[1]20
Oklahoma, Sill (Fort)	31.6	60.5	107	[1]14
Oregon, Portland	46.8	53.1	102	[1] 2
Pennsylvania, P'delphia.	39.8	53.9	102	[1]3
Rhode Island, Block Isl'd	44.2	49.3	88	[1] 4
South Carolina, Ch'lston.	56.7	66.3	104	[2] 7
South Dakota, Yankton.	26.8	46.3	107	[1]34
Tennessee, Nashville	50.1	59.4	104	[1]3
Texas, San Antonio	29.7	68.6	108	[2] 4
Utah, Salt Lake City	16.2	51.6	102	[1]20
Vermont, Burlington	32.9	45.3	97	[1]25
Virginia, Lynchburg	42.8	57.3	102	[1] 6
Washington, Olympia	53.1	50.2	97	[1] 2
Washington, D. C.	43.5	55.0	104	[1]15
W. Virginia, Parkersb'g.	42.0	53.9	99	[1]27
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	32.1	45.2	100	[1]25
Wyoming, Cheyenne	12.2	44.9	100	[1]38

[1]Indicates temperature below zero.
[2]Temperature above zero.

LABOR LAWS OF THE U. S.

LABOR COMMISSIONER.—The U. S. Statutes at Large provide for a Commissioner of Labor at the seat of Government, who is specially charged to "ascertain at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost, of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece; and hours employed per day; and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living. . . . what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employes, as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress. The Commissioner of Labor shall also obtain such information upon various subjects committed to him as he may deem desirable from different foreign nations, and what, if any, convict made goods are imported into this country, and if so from where."—(Chap. 389, acts of Congress, 1887-'88.)

"The Commissioner of Labor is also authorized to prepare and publish a bulletin containing reports on the condition of labor in this and other countries, condensations of State and foreign labor reports, facts as to conditions of employment, an annual abstract of the main features of the official statistics of the cities of the United States having over thirty (30) thousand population, and such other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial interests of the country. There shall be printed one edition of not exceeding fifteen thousand copies of each issue of said bulletin for distribution." (Chap. 177, acts of Congress, 1894-'95, as amended.)

BOYCOTTING.—In an article entitled "Employer and Employe Under the Common Law," published in the U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 1, pages 98 and 99, the common law on the subject of boycotting, as laid down by the courts, is stated as follows:

"Every one has the right to work or to refuse to work for whom and on what terms he pleases, or to refuse to deal with whom he pleases; and a number of persons, if they have no unlawful object in view, have the right to agree that they will not work for or deal with certain persons, or that they will not work under a fixed price or without certain conditions. The right of employes to refuse to work, either singly or in combination, except upon terms and conditions satisfactory to themselves, is balanced by the right of employers to refuse to engage the services of any one for any reason they deem proper. The master may fix the wages, and other conditions not unlawful, upon which he will employ workmen, and has

the right to refuse to employ them upon any other terms. In short, both employers and employes are entitled to exercise the fullest liberty in entering into contracts of service, and neither party can hold the other responsible for refusing to enter into such contracts. It has been held, however, that employers in separate, independent establishments have no right to combine for the purpose of preventing workmen who have incurred the hostility of one of them from securing employment upon any terms and by the method commonly known as blacklisting, debarring such workmen from exercising their vocation, such a combination being regarded as a criminal conspiracy. On the other hand, a combination of employes having for its purpose the accomplishment of an illegal object is unlawful; for instance, a conspiracy to extort money from an employer by inducing his workmen to leave him and deterring others from entering his service is illegal; and an association which undertakes to coerce workmen to become members thereof or to dictate to employers as to the methods or terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of force, threats or intimidation, interfering with their traffic or lawful employment of other persons is, as to such purposes, an illegal combination. Unlawful interference by employes, or former employes, or persons acting in sympathy with them, with the business of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver renders the persons interfering liable to punishment for contempt of court."

HOURS OF LABOR.—The U. S. Statutes at Large provide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also, that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or sub-contractor as above described, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. (Chap. 352, acts of Congress, 1891-'92.)

In 1887 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he should be paid extra for the same. (Chap. 308, acts of Congress, 1887-'88.)

HOLIDAY PAY.—All persons of the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidays, for which they shall receive pay the same as on other days: January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, December 25, and such days as the President may appoint as days for National thanksgiving. (Resolution No. 5, acts of Congress, 1884-'85, and Resolution No. 6, acts of Congress, 1886-'87.)

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.—Chapter 370, acts of Congress, 1897-'98, provides that when a controversy arises between a common carrier, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and its employes, which interrupts or threatens to interrupt its business, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, communicate with the parties and try by mediation and conciliation to settle the controversy, and if their efforts are unsuccessful they shall then try to bring about an arbitration of said controversy; that if the effort at mediation as above does not succeed the controversy may, by the consent of the parties, be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three persons, one to be named by the employing carrier, one to be named by the employes, and the third to be chosen by the two first named, or, if they cannot agree on any one, then by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor; that a majority of said arbitrators may make a valid and binding award, which must be found and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration was entered into, within thirty days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator; that the submission of the controversy shall be in writing and signed by both parties, and must be filed with the award and with a transcript of all the testimony; that these papers so filed in court with the award shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions; that the award shall be final and conclusive upon both parties unless set aside by the court for error of law apparent on the record; that the award shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon at the expiration of ten days from the filing unless, within said ten days, either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record; that at the expiration of ten days from the judgment of the circuit court upon exceptions taken as above, judgment shall be entered in accordance with the decision of the court unless, within said ten days, either party shall appeal to the circuit court of appeals; the decision of the circuit court of appeals shall be final; that employes dissatisfied with the award must not quit the employer before the expiration of three months from and after the making of the award without giving thirty days' notice in writing of their intention, and that an employer so dissatisfied must not, on account of said dissatisfaction, dismiss an employe before the expiration of said three months without giving the same notice; that during the pendency of such arbitration it shall not be lawful for the employer party to such arbitration to discharge employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law or neglect of duty, nor for the employes to unite in, aid or abet strikes against said employer, and that for a period of three months after an award under such an arbitration it shall not be lawful for an employer to discharge employes, except for the causes aforesaid, without giving thirty days' notice in writing of his intention so to do, nor for any employes, during a like period, to quit the service of the employer without

just cause without giving a like notice; that each member of such board of arbitration shall receive a compensation of $10 per day for the time he is actually employed and also his travelling and other necessary expenses.

COPYRIGHT IN THE U. S.

Under the International Copyright act (approved March 3, 1891; took effect July 1, 1891) any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign nations granting copyright to United States citizens on substantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending his work; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. This term of security is renewable for fourteen years more. The right of citizens or subjects of a foreign nation to copyright in the United States, on January 1, 1896, had been extended by Presidential proclamations to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland. On February 27, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to citizens of Mexico by proclamation of the President; and on May 25, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to Chili in the same manner.

A bill of Congress, signed by the President January 6, 1897, makes an injunction against the unlawful production of a play obtained in a United States District Court operative in all districts, instead of only in the one in which it is granted, as formerly. It also makes the unlawful production of a play punishable by imprisonment, under certain conditions.

To aid in having the law strictly complied with, so that no question can arise as to the validity of the entry recorded, and that the application shall be in such a form that the Copyright Office can, upon its receipt, promptly make the entries desired, and thus avoid delay through the necessity for correspondence, an application form has been prepared, which can be obtained by addressing "Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C." By application to the same office a pamphlet giving directions for securing copyrights, etc., may be obtained. The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, upon any book or other article which has not been copyrighted, whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise; or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in the United States; or who shall import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyright or words of the same purport, which is not copyrighted in this country.

The president of the American Copyright League is Edmund Clarence Stedman, and the secretary is R. U. Johnson, No. 33 East 17th-st., New-York City, N. Y.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an Act of Congress "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, which gave the power to the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as a Commission, with authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of and for the execution of the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service Act. The terms used in the regulations are: "Classified Service," referring to all that part of the executive Civil Service of the United States included within the provisions of the act; "Grade," referring to a group of employes or positions in the classified service arranged upon a basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received; "Class," referring to a group of employes or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, and "Excepted Position" referring to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto.

The rules promulgated by the President on May 6, 1896, as amended July 27, 1897, and May 29, 1899, show that almost everything in the District of Columbia between the grade of mere laborer or workman and the grade of Presidential appointment is included in the classified service. The following places are brought into the classification outside the District of Columbia: All executive officers and employes who are serving in a clerical capacity, or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature; or in the capacity of a watchman or messenger, or physician, hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature; or as draughtsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical engineer, computer or fireman; or in the service of the Supervising Architect's office in the capacity of superintendent of construction or of repair, or foreman; or in the service of the Treasury Department in any capacity. The latter section shows that outside the District of Columbia, as well as within the District, everything in the Treasury Department is classified. Within the classified branches there are a certain number of positions now excepted from the requirements of competitive examination, including deputy collectors of internal revenue, office deputy marshals, pension examining surgeons, private secretaries, certain customs service deputies, certain inspectors in the Interior Department, and other miscellaneous positions to the number of about five thousand. About seven thousand classified positions in the Navy yards are subject to the registration system, and about as many others of similar nature in the War Department are to be so subjected.

In branches of the service outside the District of Columbia connected with other departments the classification is somewhat more restricted. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is especially exempt from examination by the provisions of the

act or the rules made in pursuance thereof. It is provided that examinations shall be held at such places and on such dates as the Commission shall deem most practicable to subserve the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service. It is also provided that persons in the Government service may be appointed as Boards of Examiners, but the members of such boards are not all to be adherents of one political party when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve.

On July 27, 1897, President McKinley promulgated an amendment to Rule II restricting the power of removal from competitive positions, which, as further amended on May 29, 1899, reads as follows:

"No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished with a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Copies of such reasons, notice and answer, and of the order of removal, shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office; and the reasons for any change of rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper department or office."

Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make his application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, to be accompanied by such certificates as may be required. The age limitations are fixed by the Commission, and vary for different branches of the service. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who may be physically disabled to perform the duties required; or who has been guilty of crime or infamous or disgraceful conduct; or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application; or has made a false statement or practised or attempted to practise deception in securing his registration or appointment. Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or more shall be eligible for appointment to the position for which he has been examined. Competitors whose claims to preference under the law have been allowed, and who attain an average of 65 or over, shall be placed, in the order of their average percentages, at the head of the register of eligibles. Persons who served in the military or naval service in the Civil War and were honorably discharged therefrom, and persons who have been separated from positions through no delinquency or misconduct, shall be placed at the head of the register in the order of their fulfilments of requirements. The term of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered upon the register. When vacancies occur in classified positions the appointing or nominating officer shall request certification to him of the names of eligibles for the position vacant, the certification being of the three names at the head of the register of eligibles, and which names must not have been three times certified to the department or office in which the vacancy exists.

Certificates for appointments of persons in or on direct detail from any department or office in Washington, D. C., shall be made so as to maintain as nearly as possible the apportionment of such appointments among the several States and Territories and District of Columbia upon the basis of population, except as to appointments in a few places.

LOCAL LAWS.

There are four States having State Civil Service laws. The system in New-York was originally established by Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, which was amended from time to time in various important respects until, finally, a new act (Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899) was passed, codifying and uniting all previous acts and extending very considerably the area of their operation. An act was pased by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1884. In these two States every city is included within the general system.

ILLINOIS—Act passed in 1895, permitting the several cities to establish the system by popular vote. In pursuance of this act, rules were adopted by large popular majorities in the cities of Chicago and Evanston.

WISCONSIN—There is a similar State act applying to cities of the first class, and in actual operation, therefore, only in the city of Milwaukee.

In several other States Civil Service rules are in operation in isolated cities, established commonly by amendments to their charters.

PHILADELPHIA — Examinations are provided by the so called "Bullitt bill." Persons admitted to competition must, however, be satisfactory to the appointing officer, and the examinations are conducted by boards within the departments, so that in actual operation the system amounts practically to nothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and SEATTLE, WASH., have rules applying to all branches of the city service, recently placed in operation through charter amendments adopted by popular vote. Similar rules are in operation as the result of charter amendments coming from legislative enactment or from charter commissions in New-Orleans, La., and New-Haven, Conn. A set of rules is also provided for by the charter of Indianapolis, but the system in that city has been temporarily set aside by the arbitrary action of the Mayor in 1896. In Portland, Ore., and Louisville, Ky., there are rules applying to certain departments, but not to all.

NEW-YORK STATE—The original act followed closely the form of the Federal act. It provided for the classification of all State offices and for the various departments of cities of 50,000 and over. The application of the system to cities, however, was permissive merely. In 1884 the latter provision was made mandatory and was amended to include all cities in the State. In 1894 a salutary method of enforcement was provided by an enactment forbidding Controllers or other fiscal officers to pay the salaries of persons ap-

pointed in violation of the rules, and making those officers personally responsible for improper disbursements of the sort. In 1897 the act commonly known as the "Black Act" was adopted, dividing the control of examinations between the Civil Service boards and appointing officers; providing that a rating of not more than half the total should be given for "merit" by the regular examiners, and that those passing this test should be given a further rating for "fitness," not exceeding one-half the total, and to be determined by the officers themselves. Finally, on March 31, 1898, an act was passed the effect of which was the repeal of the "Black Act" in all cities and the restoration of the system of 1883-'84. In this act it was also provided that no removal should be made from a position subject to competitive examination except for reasons to be stated in writing, and after an opportunity for explanation had been granted to the person affected. The Legislature of 1899 passed an act, which became a law, with the signature of Governor Roosevelt, on April 19, the effect of which was to repeal the Black Act outright and to re-establish completely, both in the State and in the cities the original plan of 1883, with certain extensions and improvements the necessity of which experience had shown.

The general Civil Service statutes of the State were reinforced very materially by an amendment to the State Constitution prepared by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and adopted by the people. This provision is as follows:

"Appointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including towns and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations which so far as practicable shall be competitive; provided, however, that soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which appointments or promotions shall be made."

The courts of the State have construed this provision broadly, and as a part result all non-competitive examinations, except for positions in State hospitals and asylums, have been abolished. The original rules and classification of New-York City were drawn under the permissive act of 1883 and under the supervision of a commission of experts appointed by Mayor Edson in 1884. Rules were adopted in the same manner and at about the same time in Buffalo and Brooklyn. The New-York City Board was replaced in 1889 by Tammany Commissioners. During the five years following the administration of the rules was more or less imperfect. Under Mayor Strong the old Commission was restored, and the membership of the Board increased to five. In 1896, through the action of this Commission, approved by Mayor Strong, the application of the rules was greatly extended, until, excepting heads of departments, not more than sixty positions were omitted from the competitive classification. The system of labor registration was also adopted. There were approximately 24,000 positions in the Civil Service on the 1st of January, 1898, of which 6,000 in the educational department were subject to a separate system. The classifications included 6,000 in the police force, also subject to a separate system, 5,000 in the labor service under the registration system and 7,000 in the general competitive schedules. The competitive schedules embraced positions of every character, both clerical, technical and professional. Examinations were conducted by a board of nine examiners, chosen with especial reference to their expert ability, and the examinations generally were of the most practical character. The rules required that the higher places should be filled by promotion, unless the appointing officer certified to the Civil Service Commission that none in the lower grades were fit for the higher duties to be performed. Through careful work the system had been well developed and placed on a highly satisfactory basis.

The Greater New-York charter, which contained provisions for the appointment of a municipal Civil Service Commission and for the promulgation of rules, was held by the law officers of the present administration to constitute a separate system of appointment and tenure, having no relation to the general system throughout the State. Under previous statutes all municipal Civil Service rules were required to be submitted to the State Civil Service Board for approval before going into effect. It is claimed that under the charter provisions such approval is not required for the new rules for New-York.

The charter provided that the rules in operation in New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island City on December 31, 1897, should be continued in full force until new rules were promulgated. Mayor Van Wyck appointed as Civil Service Commissioners Messrs. Charles H. Knox, William N. Dyckman and Robert E. Deyo (later succeeded by Alexander T. Mason), but the new rules were not promulgated until March 5, on which date they received the approval of the Mayor. They differed radically from the rules previously in force, chiefly in the fact that they excepted from examination a greatly increased number of positions, and that they removed the labor service from the competitive registration system. A great deal of laxity was permitted in the matter of temporary appointments in the absence of eligible lists; persons dismissed at any time within three years were permitted to be appointed without examination; the scope of selection from the eligible list was materially broadened. The operation of the charter repealed the Black act in New-York City on January 1, three months before the repeal of that act in the other cities of the State, so that none of the new provisions were framed in the lines of that statute. Early in 1899 the Court of Appeals decided that the contention of the city officers that the charter constituted a separate system was unfounded and that the city rules must conform to the standards required by the State Commission. Before this decision was complied with, however, the present law was passed, and on July 11 new rules were put in force by the State Board which restored all of the essential feat-

ures of the genuine merit system omitted from the charter rules, and are expected in future to keep the city service on a fairly competitive basis open to all citizens. Stringent inhibitions upon payment of salaries to persons improperly appointed, reinforcing those previously in force, add to the effectiveness of the system. Since the adoption of the act of 1899 new rules have been framed for Buffalo, Albany and other large cities, which are well calculated to give effect to the existing constitutional and statutory provisions and that will firmly maintain the "merit system" in these other parts of the State. The act provides also for the extension of the system to the large counties, and by January 1, 1900, eleven of these will have been included.

FOREIGN RULES.

In all of the principal foreign countries an entrance examination, both mental and physical, is required before appointment in the civil service. The tenure of office is, as a rule, permanent, or during good behavior, and after the employe has become incapacitated by reason of age, length of service or physical infirmity, he is retired with a pension, the amount of which varies, in proportion to length of service, from one-sixth to four-fifths of actual salary. In some countries it is optional with the employe to retire after fifteen years of service, while in other countries from thirty to thirty-five years of service are required before retirement. The salaries paid to clerks and other subordinate employes are lower than those paid by the United States Government; but in the principal countries the salaries of higher officials—such as heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions—are, as a rule, higher than those paid in the United States. The hours of labor vary in the different countries. In the far Northern as well as in the tropical and semi-tropical countries the hours of labor are short; in nearly all of the countries, as well as in the United States, the hours of postal employes are longer than those of other governmental employes. The time allowed for lunch, the amount of annual leave with pay, and the amount of sick leave with pay, vary in the different countries; in some the time for lunch or rest, or amount of annual leave, is fixed according to the grade of the employe, the higher grade of employes being allowed more time than those of inferior rank; many of the countries are more liberal in regard to sick leave than the United States. An unusually large number of holidays is allowed, especially in Oriental countries; these holidays are, as a rule, religious ones—Christmas and New Year's being generally observed in the European countries; in some countries, however, national events are also celebrated. In some countries females are not employed at all, while their employment in other countries is, as a rule, limited to work of teachers, telegraph operators and positions in the postal service. In Morocco salaries are made up from bribes and presents, and employes hold their places so long as they can squeeze enough money out of subordinates to satisfy their superiors.

THE ARMY BEEF SCANDAL.

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the President to inquire into the charges made by Major-General Nelson A. Miles in respect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the Subsistence Department of the Army to the troops in the field during the operations in Cuba and Porto Rico in the war against Spain was composed of Major-General James F. Wade, Brigadier-General George W. Davis, Colonel George W. Gillespie and Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Davis. The investigation began at Washington on February 17; it ended on April 24; the report was submitted to the President on April 29, and the President approved of it on May 6. The following is a summary of the allegations made by General Miles:

1. That the refrigerated beef furnished to the troops in Cuba, Porto Rico, Tampa, Chickamauga and Jacksonville was embalmed, or treated with chemicals to preserve it, of which overwhelming proof existed.
2. That refrigerated beef was a serious cause of sickness and distress among the troops in the places above named.
3. That the canned roast beef was furnished to the Army under pretence of an experiment.
4. That the canned roast beef was also a cause of sickness and distress among the troops, and is unfit for issue as food in any country.
5. That what is called canned roast beef is really beef pulp from which the beef extract of commerce had been boiled out.
6. That the bacon issued to the troops in Porto Rico was not suitable food for use in the tropics.

The following list of instructions, divided into twenty items, was submitted to the court by the President:

1. The character and quality of the meat, refrigerated and canned, furnished to the Army; how purchased; how shipped to the soldiers; if good when shipped; what the cause of its deterioration, if any.
2. If the meat was doctored, did the Commissary-General or any of his officers have any knowledge of it or means of knowledge?
3. Was it the meat of commerce?
4. Was it inspected by the Government inspectors, as provided by law?
5. Was it an authorized ration in the Army?
6. If good when purchased, what made it bad?
7. Was it anybody's neglect or fault, and if so whose?
8. When unfit for use, if you should so find, was the fact made known to the War Department; when and by whom?
9. If, after leaving the depot commissary, it was not cared for and properly preserved, whose fault?
10. Was it a suitable ration for the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico?
11. Was there anything better that was practicable?
12. Would it have been prudent for our troops to have made the expeditions to Santiago and Porto Rico without the preserved meats, either refrigerated or canned, with which they were supplied?
13. Could the Army, with any certainty,

rely upon the cattle on the hoof on those islands?

14. Did the commanding officers in Santiago or Porto Rico, or the Major-General commanding, report during the war that either the refrigerated or canned beef was an unfit ration?

15. When were these reports first made, and by whom?

16. If the allegations of the Major-General commanding are established, I want the court to find the cause and fix the responsibility for the fact, that the guilty may be properly punished.

17. Did the cattle in Porto Rico make a wholesome ration?

18. If the packers of the country are guilty it must be known.

19. If the officers of the Commissary Department are guilty it must be known.

20. If any officer of the Army is guilty it must be known.

REPORT OF THE COURT.

The substance of the report was as follows:

1. Canned beef has been very extensively used for a quarter of a century; its consumption by the mercantile marine is very large, but its use is limited to circumstances and conditions that do not permit of the supply of beef freshly slaughtered; it is fresh beef that has been sterilized by heat and hermetically sealed in the cans; there was no evidence of any of it of earlier date than 1894.

2. The refrigerated beef furnished under contract was not doctored or treated with any other agent than cold air.

3. Both kinds, refrigerated and canned, were such as are well known as commercial articles, largely used by the trade, in the United States Navy and by armies and navies of Europe.

4. The Army regulations do not provide for inspections of supplies at time of purchase or delivery, but a provision of the "subsistence manual" requires all subsistence stores to be inspected at time of purchase. A very large part of the purchase of canned meat was made in open market. More or less of the canned roast beef was carefully inspected. The Bureau of Animal Industry inspects carcasses of all slaughtered cattle, comprising refrigerated and canned beef.

5. Refrigerated fresh beef is an article of the authorized ration; canned beef is authorized for the travel ration, but has never been prescribed as a component of the field ration, and was first used as such ration in the war with Spain.

6. On account of the haste required in its delivery and shipment to Tampa the meat was not given the time to settle and harden usually allowed for that purpose, this course being insisted upon by the Subsistence Department to secure prompt deliveries. Some injury was undoubtedly caused by rough handling in transportation or by exposure to the climatic influences of the tropics, causing oxidation of cans, opening of seams, etc.

7. Subject to the qualifications contained in answer No. 4 in respect to methods of inspecting the beef on its delivery to the Subsistence Department, the court answered this question in the negative.

8. The court was unable to learn of any report of unfitness made known to the Department respecting canned roast beef until December 21, 1898, when General Miles so stated before the commission appointed to investigate the war with Spain. General Miles also stated, in substance, that the refrigerated beef was unfit for issue. In October, 1898, there was filed in the War Department a report of the inspection at Chickamauga of supplies of the 6th United States Volunteers, made by a board appointed by General Miles. Chief Surgeon Daly, of the board, reported to Colonel Maus, the president, that his inspection showed that the beef had been chemically preserved, "which gave the meat an unnatural, mawkish, sickening odor, like the odor of a human cadaver after the undertaker had injected the body with preservatives," and that it was hurtful to health and unfit for food. The court dealt with Lieutenant-Colonel Maus with severity, especially with regard to his neglect in not alluding to the bad quality ascribed to the fresh beef by Surgeon Daly, and personally known to himself, and characterized his silence upon this point as remarkable. The court declared that General Miles was guilty of neglect in not instantly taking the most effective measures within his control to correct the wrong when he formed a belief at Ponce, in August, that the beef guaranteed to keep seventy-two hours had been processed, and that the health of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food. Other witnesses who testified in respect to the chemicalization of the beef spoke of the peculiarities in its odor and its physical appearance, accompanied by putrefactive changes, but the court declared that none of them was able to swear positively to a sufficiently close examination of the beef to satisfy them that particular preservatives had been used, and none had deemed it of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a report to superior authority. It appeared that upon two occasions an employe of Armour & Co. stated in presence of witnesses that beef tendered by him at Lakewood, Fla., had been treated with preservatives, but he later denied the statement, hence the court discredited his testimony.

9. As respects the canned beef there was no neglect; as respects the time consumed in transportation of refrigerated beef, the arrangement for delivery and care after delivery, there was neglect in Cuba, and, to a lesser degree, in Porto Rico. Wagons were not always clean and often no protection from sun and rain; but the most serious mistake was the failure to arrange systematically for rapid conveyance and prompt delivery. It was in evidence that beef rarely reached the camps of consumers before 8 a. m., and it was after 12, or even 3 o'clock, before the troops received their daily allowance. The fault, if any, rested with brigade and higher commanding officers, and their commissaries and quartermasters. There was a contract with Swift & Co. to erect cold storage facilities on shore; the apparatus reached Santiago July 27, but it was not ready till September 21 owing to delays of officials to act, which delays resulted in considerable damage and loss.

10. The canned roast beef was not suita-

ble as a travel ration on transports, but for use on shore as a field ration, where the companies have their camp and cooking equipment, and vegetables are available, canned roast beef is suitable for issue two days in ten, but not for two days in succession. In some organizations it constituted at least one-half of the meat ration. The refrigerator beef is a suitable ration when it can be issued in good condition.

11. The ration is fixed by law, but authority is vested in the President to vary its components. The use of canned roast beef had never been authorized save as a travel ration, and it did not appear at any time during the war, or shortly before, any proposition was submitted to the President for any change in the meat components of the ration for troops on land. The reliance for the Santiago and Porto Rico voyages on canned, fresh and corned beef was wise and there was no other available that was better, cooking facilities being available; but the court believed that canned roast beef was far less desirable than canned corned beef. While bacon is not regarded as a suitable constant food for troops in campaign serving in the tropics, it would have been more suitable than the unknown and unfamiliar canned roast beef eaten direct from the can. There was no better food available or practicable than the refrigerated beef after the troops had landed and secured convenient harbors and landing facilities.

12. As respects the canned beef the answer was, yes; but as respects refrigerated beef, no.

13. In Cuba there were no beef cattle available, and, although there were many in Porto Rico, the testimony was conclusive that the enemy would take the precautions to drive back or destroy all means of subsistence in the country that could be utilized by the American forces; hence, no reliance could be placed on the cattle of either island as a certain means of subsistence.

14. No such reports were forwarded to the War Department by any general officer in Cuba or Porto Rico while field operations were in progress, nor was any such report received until more than a month after hostilities ceased.

15. Answered in replies to Nos. 8 and 14.

16. The court decided that the allegation of General Miles that chemical preservatives had been used was not proven, but that the charge that the canned fresh beef was unsuitable for food, as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long continued use as a field ration was sustained. None of the other allegations in relation to the canned fresh beef were sustained. Colonel John F. Weston was declared responsible for recommending the canned roast beef as a field ration. The court also characterized the action of the commissary-general of subsistence (General Charles P. Eagan), as unwarranted and reckless, in that he ordered the purchase of enormous quantities of a food that was practically untried and unknown, and that his act was a colossal error, for which there was no palliation.

17. The evidence was declared conflicting, but the court found that no other fresh beef than that derived from the native cattle was available for hostile operations extending beyond a few miles from the coast; but for troops encamped near the points of practicable landing of fresh beef the refrigerated beef was preferable.

18. The court found that in April, 1898, the packers of canned beef were engaged in the manufacture of an article of standard quality under the name of canned roast beef, and that the methods of packing were the same as habitually employed in its preparation as an article of commerce, and that no change in the methods was made during the progress of the war.

19. Replied to in answers to Nos. 4 and 16.

20. Beyond the fault suggested in answers to questions 8 and 16 the court found that against none of the officers commanding corps, divisions, brigades, or regiments, and their staff officers, should a charge of guilty be brought. It was declared that the major-general (General Miles) commanding the Army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed, or was unfit for issue to the troops; that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge, as claimed, that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress, that some of it was supplied under the pretense of experiment, that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the Secretary of War, to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The following is a summary of the most important laws enacted by the New-York Legislature in 1899:

AMERICAN FLAG.—An act, which became a law on February 22, 1899, to take effect September 1, following, provided that any person who should place or cause to be placed any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks or notice whatever upon any flag or ensign of the United States or of New-York State, or who shall display any flag purporting to be the National or State flag, or who publicly mutilates, tramples upon or otherwise defaces or defies any of said flags, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, however, that any such flag that may be the property of or used in the service of the United States or the State of New-York may have inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks or symbols placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations.

AMSTERDAM-AVE. RAILWAY TRACKS.—This bill was fought against with marked determination by its opponents, but was finally passed and approved by the Governor on April 19.

Section 1 of the bill provided that it shall not be lawful to operate upon Amsterdam-ave., between Seventy-second and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth sts., any street surface railroad upon the road or tracks of any street surface railroad company by any motive power other than horse power, unless the tracks or rails upon which said road is or shall be operated are so located in said avenue that they shall be at all points at least twenty feet distant from the nearest curb line of said avenue.

Sec. 2. Any street surface railroad com-

pany having a valid right to operate a street surface railroad by any power other than horse power upon the portion of Amsterdam-ave. lying between Seventy-second and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth sts. shall have the right to place one or more of its rails between the rails or use the tracks of any other company operating on that portion of Amsterdam-ave., subject to the provisions of the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. This act shall not be construed so as to authorize the change of motive power on any street surface railroad in the city of New-York without a due compliance with all the requirements of law relating thereto.

Sec. 4. If any controversy arises as to the respective rights, if any, of the Ninth Avenue Railroad, or its lessee, and of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad to the use of the said portion of Amsterdam-ave. for railroad purposes, or to locate within or to use the tracks of the other company, it shall be determined by the Supreme Court, in an action to be brought by either of said companies, with the right of appeal to the Appellate Division and to the Court of Appeals; and the Court shall determine whether it is practicable and for the public good that both companies shall use the same tracks, and if so, on what terms, the compensation to be fixed and determined by a jury in said action. If it appears impracticable for both railroad companies to use the same tracks, the Court shall determine, with like right of appeal, which company shall have the exclusive use of that portion of the avenue and the compensation to be paid by it to the other railroad company on account of its exclusion therefrom, such compensation to be fixed by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court.

It was provided that the act should not be construed as conferring any franchise or authority to construct or operate a railroad upon said avenue, not heretofore conferred, nor to withdraw in such action from said court the question of the right of any party to such action to occupy said avenue or any part thereof with its tracks nor the question of its right to the manner in or motive power by which it proposes to operate its railroad.

BEET SUGAR.—An act, which became a law on February 23, appropriated $30,000, in continuation of the policy adopted at the session of 1897, to make direct appropriations for not less than five years in aid of the permanent establishment of the beet sugar industry of the State.

BICYCLES: SIX-DAY RACES.—In a bicycle race, or other contest of skill, speed or endurance, wherein one or more persons shall be a contestant or contestants, it shall be unlawful for any contestant to continue in such race or contest for a longer time than twelve hours during any twenty-four hours. The proprietor, occupant or lessee of the place where such race or contest takes place, consenting to, allowing or permitting any violation of the foregoing provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The manager or superintendent of such race or contest consenting to, permitting or allowing any violation of the provisions of the first sentence of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

BICYCLES: SIDEPATHS.—The County Judge of any county, except Albany and Monroe, is authorized by Chapter 152, upon the petition of fifty resident wheelmen, to appoint five or seven Sidepath Commissioners, which Board is authorized to construct and maintain sidepaths along any public road or sections thereof of the county, outside limits of incorporated cities and villages, or outside the corporation tax district thereof, with the written approval of the Commissioner of Highways or other officer performing similar duties, or with the written approval of the Supervisor of each town in which the sidepath is built. No sidepath shall be constructed upon or along any regularly constructed or maintained sidewalk, except by the consent of persons owning the abutting lands. The paths shall not be less than three nor more than six feet wide, without the consent of persons owning the abutting lands, and shall be constructed within the outside lines and along and upon either side of said public roads. The Board of Sidepath Commissioners is to adopt a form of license suitable to be affixed to a bicycle. Any person, upon the payment of a fee of not less than 50 cents nor more than $1, shall be entitled to receive such license, which shall be good during the calendar year for which it is issued, and for no longer.

ELECTION BILL (Raines).—The law allows the Attorney-General to assign a deputy to conduct special prosecutions in any county in the metropolitan elections district and act as counsel for the State Superintendent of Elections. Whenever the Attorney-General shall advise the Governor that there is occasion for an extraordinary term in any such county, to inquire into and try cases arising under Title 5 of the Penal Code, the Governor may appoint an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court for the trial of criminal cases in the county, pursuant to Section 234 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it is made the duty of the District-Attorney of the county, and of the assistants, clerks and employes in his office, and of all police authorities, officers and men, within such county to render the Attorney-General and his deputy, whenever requested, all aid and assistance within their power in such prosecutions and in the conduct of such cases.

LABOR LAW AMENDMENT. — No minor under the age of eighteen years, and no female, shall be employed at labor in any factory in this State before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock in the evening of any day, or for more than ten hours in any one day or sixty hours in any one week, except to make a shorter workday on the last day of the week; or more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days so worked. A printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and the time when such work shall begin and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where they are employed. But such persons may begin their work after the time for beginning, and stop before

the time for ending such work, mentioned in such notice, but they shall not be required to perform any labor in such factory, except as stated therein.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—An amendment to the Poor law, in relation to the relief of soldiers, sailors and their families, approved March 14, 1899, provides that no poor or indigent soldier, sailor or marine who has served in the Army or Navy of the United States, nor his family nor the families of any who may be deceased, shall be sent to any almshouse, except with the approval of the commander and quartermaster of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic of the city or town where such persons reside, or the nearest post thereto, but shall be relieved and provided for at their homes in the city or town where they may reside, so far as practicable, provided such soldier, sailor or marine, or the families of those deceased, are and have been residents of the State for one year. The Auditing Board of such city or town, or in those counties where the poor are a county charge, or the Superintendent of Poor, is required to provide such money as may be necessary to be drawn upon by the chief officers of the post authorized by the law to act.

ROOMS IN WHICH JUSTICES' COURTS MAY BE HELD.—An act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, approved March 21, 1899, provides that a justice of peace must hold, within his town or city, a court for the trial of any action or special proceeding, of which he has jurisdiction, brought before him; but such a court shall not be held in a room in any part of which trafficking in liquors is authorized, or in an adjoining room. The act took effect on September 1, 1899.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.—The act to provide for the return and canvass of soldiers' votes was amended so as to read: "After all such ballots shall have been cast, said inspectors of election shall immediately proceed to canvass the same, and make a statement and return thereof as provided by law, and forthwith forward the same to the County Clerk by one of their number. The County Board of Canvassers, or such other Board as performs like duties, shall convene on the seventh Thursday after the Election Day, at their usual place of meeting, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of canvassing such statements and returns."

WAGON-TIRE WIDTHS.—The Board of Supervisors of a county may enact local and private laws regulating the width of tires used on vehicles built to carry a weight of fifteen hundred pounds or upward, and may provide penalties for the violation thereof.

EXTRA SESSION.

The Legislature convened in extraordinary session on May 22 for the purpose of considering amendments to the Franchise Tax Law passed in regular session, and withheld by the Governor with the hope that the extra session would remedy certain defects. The extra session ended on May 25. Below will be found the text of the Franchise Tax law as finally passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor on May 26. Other bills passed in extra session were an appropriation of $75,000 to celebrate the homecoming of Admiral Dewey; $10,000 for the expenses of the State Board in connection with the enforcement of the Franchise law, and $12,000 for the expenses of the special session.

FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Section 1. Subdivision 3 of Section 2 of the tax law is hereby amended to read as follows: (3) The terms "land," "real estate," and "real property," as used in this chapter, include the land itself above and under water, all buildings and other articles and structures, substructures, and superstructures, erected upon, under or above, or affixed to the same; all wharves and piers, including the value of the right to collect wharfage, cranage or dockage thereon; all bridges, all telegraph lines, wires, poles and appurtenances; all supports and inclosures for electrical conductors and other appurterances upon, above and under ground; all surface, underground or elevated railroads, including the value of all franchises, rights, or permission to construct, maintain or operate the same in, under, above, on, or through streets, highways, or public places; all railroad structures, substructures and superstructures, tracks, and the iron thereon, branches, switches, and other fixtures permitted or authorized to be made, laid, or placed on, upon, above or under any public or private road, street, or grounds; all mains, pipes and tanks laid or placed in, upon, above or under any public or private street or place for conducting steam, heat, water, oil, electricity, or any property, substance or product capable of transportation or conveyance therein, or that is protected thereby, including the value of all franchises, rights, authority or permission to construct, maintain or operate in, under, above, upon or through any streets, highways or public places, any mains, pipes, tanks, conduits or wires, with their appurtenances, for conducting water, steam, heat, light, power, gas, oil or other substance, or electricity for telegraphic, telephonic or other purposes; all trees and underwood growing upon land, and all mines, minerals, quarries and fossils in and under the same, except mines belonging to the State. A franchise, right, authority or permission, specified in this subdivision, shall, for the purpose of taxation, be known as a "special franchise." A special franchise shall be deemed to include the value of the tangible property of a person, copartnership, association or corporation, situated in, upon, under or above any street, highway, public place or public waters in connection with the special franchise. The tangible property so included shall be taxed as a part of the special franchise. No property of a municipal corporation shall be subject to a special franchise tax.

Sec. 2. Article 2 of the Tax law is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof Sections 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47, to read as follows:

Sec. 42. The State Board of Tax Commissioners shall annually fix and determine the valuation of each special franchise subject to assessment in each city, town, vil-

lage or tax district. Such Board shall, not less than ten nor more than thirty days next preceding the date when an annual assessment is required by law, to be completed in any such city, town or village, file with the clerk of such city, town or village a written statement of the valuation of each special franchise in such city, town, village or tax district as determined by such Board, and the valuation so fixed shall be the assessed valuation on which all taxes based on such special franchise in such city, town or village for State, municipal, school or highway purposes shall be levied during the next ensuing year. The assessors or other taxing officers or other local officer in any city, town or village, or any State or county officer, shall on demand furnish to the State Board of Tax Commissioners any information required by such Board for the purpose of determining the value of a special franchise. Each city, town or village clerk shall, within five days after the receipt by him of a statement of assessment of a special franchise by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, deliver a copy of such statement certified by him to the assessors or other officers charged with the duty of making local assessments, in each tax district in such city, town or village. The valuation of a special franchise as so fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall be entered by the assessors or other officers in the proper column of the assessment roll.

Sec. 43. Every person, copartnership, association or corporation subject to taxation on a special franchise shall, within thirty days after this section takes effect, or within thirty days after such special franchise is acquired, make a written report to the State Board of Tax Commissioners contalning a full description of every special franchise possessed or enjoyed by such person, copartnership, association or corporation; a copy of the special law, grant, ordinance or contract under which the same is held, or, if possessed or enjoyed under a general law, a reference to such law; a statement of any condition, obligation or burden imposed upon such special franchise or under which the same is enjoyed, together with any other information relating to the value of such special franchises, required by the State Board. The State Board of Tax Commissioners may from time to time require a further or supplemental report from any such person, copartnership, association or corporation, containing information and data upon such matters as it may specify. Every report required by this section shall have annexed thereto the affidavit of the president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer of the association or corporation, or one of the persons or one of the members of the copartnership making the same, to the effect that the statements contained therein are true. Such Board may prepare blanks to be used in making the reports required by this section. Every person, copartnership, association or corporation failing to make the report required by this section, or failing to make any special report required by the State Board of Tax Commissioners within a reasonable time specified by it, shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of $100 for every such failure, and the additional sum of $10 for each day that such failure continues, and shall not be entitled to review the assessment by certiorari as provided by Section 45, Chapter III.

Sec. 44. On making assessment of a special franchise, the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall immediately give notice in writing to the person, copartnership, association or corporation affected, stating in substance that such assessment has been made, the total valuation of such special franchise, and the valuation thereof in each city, town, village or tax district, and that the Board will meet at its office in the city of Albany on a day specified in such notice, which must not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the date of the notice, to hear and determine any complaint concerning such assessment. Such notice must be served at least ten days before the day fixed for the hearing, and it may be served on a copartnership, association or corporation by mailing a copy thereof to it at its principal office or place of business, and on a person either personally or by mailing it to him at his place of business or last-known place of residence. Section 36 of this chapter applies, so far as practicable, to a hearing by the State Board of Tax Commissioners under this section.

Sec. 45. An assessment of a special franchise by the State Board of Tax Commissioners may be reviewed in the manner prescribed by Article II of this chapter, and that article applies, so far as practicable, to such an assessment, in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the assessment had been made by local assessors; except that a petition for a writ of certiorari to review the assessment must be presented within fifteen days after notice of the filing of the statement of the valuation of a special franchise with the clerk of the city, town or village, as prescribed by Section 42 of this chapter. Such writ must run to and be answered by said State Board of Tax Commissioners, and no writ of certiorari to review any assessment of a special franchise shall run to any other Board or officer unless otherwise directed by the court or judge granting the writ. An adjudication made in the proceedings instituted by such writ of certiorari shall be binding upon the local assessors, and any ministerial officer who performs any duty in the collection of said assessment in the same manner as though said local assessors or officers had been partles to the proceeding. The State Board of Tax Commissioners, on filing with the city, town or village clerk a statement of the valuation of a special franchise, shall give to the person, copartnership, association or corporation affected written notice that such statement has been filed, and such notice may be served on a copartnership, association or corporation by mailing a copy thereof to it at its principal office or place of business, or on a person either personally or by mailing to him at his place of business or last-known place of residence.

Sec. 46. If, when the tax assessed on any special franchise is due and payable under the provlsions of law applicable to the city, town or village in which the tangible property is located, it shall appear that the

person, copartnership, association or corporation affected has paid to such city, town or village for its exclusive use within the next preceding year, under any agreement therefor, or under any statute requiring the same, any sum based upon a percentage of gross earnings, or any other income, or any license fee, or any sum of money on account of such special franchise, granted to or possessed by such person, copartnership, association or corporation, amounts so paid for the exclusive use of such city, town or village, except money paid or expended for paving or repairing of pavement of any street, highway or public place, shall be deducted from any tax based on the assessment made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, for city, town or village purposes, but not otherwise; and the remainder shall be the tax on such special franchise payable for city, town or village purposes. The Chamberlain or Treasurer of a city, the Treasurer of a village, the Supervisor of a town, or other officer to whom any sum is paid for which a person, copartnership, association or corporation is entitled to credit as provided in this section, shall, not less than five or more than twenty days before a tax on a special franchise is payable, make and deliver to the Collector or Receiver of Taxes or other officer authorized to receive taxes for such city, town or village, his certificate showing the several amounts which have been paid during the year ending on the day of the date of the certificate. On the receipt of such certificate the Collector, Receiver or other officer shall immediately credit on the tax roll, to the person, copartnership, association or corporation affected, the amount stated in such certificate, on any tax levied against such person, copartnership, association or corporation on any assessment of the special franchise for city, town or village purposes only, but no credit shall be given on account of such payment or certificate in any other year, nor for a greater sum than the amount of the special franchise tax for city, town or village purposes, for the current year, and he shall collect and receive the balance, if any, of such tax as required by law.

Sec. 47. The imposition or payment of a special franchise tax, as provided in this chapter, shall not relieve any association, copartnership or corporation from the payment of any organization tax or franchise tax or any other tax otherwise imposed by Article IX of this chapter, or by any other provision of law, but tangible property situated in, upon, under or above any street, highway, public place or public waters, as described in Sub-division 3 of Section 2, shall not be taxable except upon the assessment made as herein provided by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Sec. 3. Sections 21 and 31 of the Tax law are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21. They shall prepare an assessment roll containing six separate columns, and shall, according to the best information in their power, set down: First—In the first column, the names of all the taxable persons in the tax district. Second—In the second column, the quantity of real property taxable to each person, with a statement thereof in such form as the Commissioners of Taxes shall prescribe. Third—In the third column, the full value of such real property. Fourth—In the fourth column, the full value of all the taxable personal property owned by each person, respectively, after deducting the just debts owing by him. Fifth—In the fifth column, the value of taxable rents reserved and chargeable upon lands within the tax district, estimated at a principal sum the interest of which, at the legal rate per annum, shall produce a sum equal to such annual rents, and if payable in any other thing except money the value of the rents in money to be ascertained by them and the value of each rent assessed separately; and if the name of the person entitled to receive the rent assessed cannot be ascertained by the assessors it shall be assessed against the tenant in possession of the real property upon which the rents are chargeable. Sixth—In the sixth column, the value of every special franchise, as fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Sec. 31. The assessors shall assess corporations liable to taxation in their respective tax districts upon their assessment rolls in the following manner: First—In the first column, the name of each corporation, and under its name the amount of its capital stock paid in and secured to be paid in; the amount paid by it for real property then owned by it, wherever situated; the amount of all surplus profits or reserve funds exceeding 10 per cent of the capital, after deducting therefrom the amount of its stock, if any, belonging to the State and to incorporated literary and charitable institutions. Second—In the second column, the quantity of real property, except special franchises owned by such corporation and situated within their tax district. Third—In the third column, the actual value of such real property, except special franchises. Fourth—In the fourth column, the amount of the capital stock paid in and secured to be paid in, and of all such surplus profits or reserve funds as aforesaid, after deducting the sums paid out for all the real estate of the company, wherever the same may be situated, and then belonging to it, and the amount of stock, if any, belonging to the people of the State and to incorporated literary and charitable institutions. Fifth—In the fifth column, the value of any special franchise owned by it, as fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Sec. 4. Sub-division 6 of Section 171 of the Tax law is hereby amended to read as follows: Sixth—Employ a clerk, prescribe his duties and fix his salary at a sum not exceeding $2,000, and also other needed assistants, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation, which shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount annually appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

Sec. 5. When the assessors, or a majority of them, shall have completed their roll, they shall severally appear before any officer of their county authorized by law to administer oaths and shall severally make and subscribe before such officer an oath in the following form: "We, the undersigned, do severally depose and swear that we have set down in the foregoing assessment roll all the real estate

situated in the tax district in which we are assessors, according to our best information, and that, with the exception of those cases in which the value of the said real estate has been changed by reason of proof produced before us, and with the exception of those cases in which the value of any special franchise has been fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, we have estimated the value of the said real estate at the sums which a majority of the assessors have decided to be the full value thereof; and, also, that the said assessment roll contains a true statement of the aggregate amount of taxable personal estate of each and every person named in such roll over and above the amount of debts due from such persons respectively, and excluding such stocks as are otherwise taxable, and such other property as is exempt by law from taxation, at the full value thereof, according to our best judgment and belief," which oath shall be written or printed on said roll, signed by the assessors and certified by the officer.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on October 1, 1899.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

CALIFORNIA.

Two bills to restrict the license of newspapers of the State became laws by action of the Legislature of 1899. Both were the result of savage cartoons and libellous articles in San Francisco newspapers. The first, the Anti-Cartoon bill, was as follows:

"It shall be unlawful to publish in any newspaper, handbill, poster, book or serial publication, or supplement thereto, the portrait of any living person, a resident of California, other than that of a person holding a public office in this State, without the written consent of such person first had and obtained; provided, that it shall be lawful to publish the portrait of a person convicted of a crime. It shall likewise be unlawful to publish in any newspaper, handbill, poster, book or serial publication, or supplement thereto, any caricature of any person residing in this State which caricature will in any manner reflect upon the honor, integrity, manhood, virtue, reputation or business or political motives of the person so caricatured, or which tends to expose the individual so caricatured to public hatred, ridicule or contempt.

"A violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The other bill is known as the "Newspaper Signature" bill. It provided that "every article, statement or editorial contained in any newspaper or other printed publication printed or published in this State, which by writing or printing tends to blacken the memory of one who is dead or to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation or publish the natural or alleged defects of one who is alive, and thereby expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, must be supplemented by the true name of the writer of such article," etc.

A penalty for violation of either of these laws is provided. The leading lawyers expressed their opinions that the Anti-Cartoon law was unconstitutional, but were not so sure about the other law.

On March 31, 1899, the Governor approved of a bill which legalizes prize fighting contests up to twenty rounds.

NEVADA.

The 1898 State election was contested, on Governorship, by Mr. McMillan, the Republican candidate, and the Supreme Court rendered a decision on September 20, 1899, declaring that Reinhold Sadler had won by 60 plurality. The official returns promulgated by the Secretary of State in November, 1898, gave McMillan (Rep.), 3,548; Russell (Dem.), 2,057; Sadler (Sil. Rep.), 3,570. The Supreme Court decision gave Sadler a plurality of 60, or 38 more than the figures of the Secretary of State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina limiting suffrage was passed by the lower house of the Legislature on February 17, 1899, by a vote of 81 to 27, and by the Senate on the following day by a vote of 41 to 6. It will be submitted to a vote of the people in August, 1901, at the same time State officers are to be voted for. Educational, property and poll tax qualifications are prescribed, the avowed object being to eliminate the ignorant negro vote, since there is a further provision in the interest of the white voter to the effect that any person can vote who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or any time prior thereto, or whose ancestors were so entitled to vote.

PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the incidents of the Legislature of Pennsylvania of 1899, relating to the Quay contest for the U. S. Senatorship, was a bill introduced early in the session materially to change the law which gave the District-Attorney unlimited powers in the selection of juries in trials for misdemeanors. The McCarrell bill (so-called because introduced by a member of that name) amended the law in a way that would give the defendant the same rights in the selection of a jury as the District-Attorney. As the bill was supposed to be designed in the interest of Quay at this time, his Republican opponents declared that they would fight it. They were strengthened in their presumption with regard to the bill when, on January 24, a proposition to exempt criminal cases from its provisions at that time before the courts in which true bills had been found

was voted down by the Quay majority. Subsequently there were rumors that bribery would be attempted to control action on the hill, and the Business Men's League of Philadelphia offered $25,000 reward for the discovery of any such attempt. The Senate voted on the bill on February 1, and it was passed by 25 ayes to 17 noes. Senator McCarrell, who framed the bill, claimed that the old law was unfair and unjust, a relic of barbarism that had been wiped out by every other State in the Union. The bill came up in the House on the second reading on February 9, when it was voted to postpone action until March 21, by a vote of 93 ayes to 92 noes. Seventeen Democrats voted with the minority.

On February 24 a resolution of the House prevailed for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges of attempted bribery, to the effect that two members had been offered money if they would vote for a reconsideration of the vote by which the McCarrell bill was postponed to March 21. The committee held its first meeting March 2, when Mr. Koontz, an anti-Quay member, declared that the action of the Quay majority on the committee was irregular, and that he should move in the House on the next day to reorganize the committee. To prevent Mr. Koontz from carrying his plan into effect the Quay members combined to delay proceedings, and the Speaker promptly, at 11 o'clock, adjourned the House before the resolution could be offered. The anti-Quay men then reassembled and elected Mr. Bliss as Speaker. Questions were raised as to the powers of the reorganized House and they were referred to a committee. Indignation prevailed against Speaker Farr throughout the day, and there were several meetings and such great confusion that further action was deferred. The investigating committee was increased to nine members on March 6, and the investigation occupied more than a month. The following questions were framed to be put to each member of the House:

First—Whether there was ever, directly or indirectly, offered any money or other consideration to the witness to vote for or against the McCarrell Jury bill or any particular candidate for the United States Senate.

Second—Whether the witness knows or ever heard of any other member being corruptly approached.

Third—Whether there was offered to the witness, or to any friend or relative of his, any position or preference in return for his vote by any member or outsider.

A large amount of testimony was taken, and on April 17 a majority and minority report were presented. The majority report was signed by five of the nine members, and recited at length from the testimony and declared the evidence disclosed clearly that undue means were taken by many persons corruptly to solicit members of the House to influence their official action upon the McCarrell bill, and also as to the election of a U. S. Senator. The concluding paragraph reported that nine persons, some of them Democrats and others Republicans, were guilty of unlawful conspiracy, and read as follows:

"In conclusion, your committee respectfully report that there is, in their opinion, sufficient evidence against Charles B. Spatz, John R. Byrne, Parker Titus, Frank B. Jones, Monroe H. Kulp, Thomas M. Moyles, Robert Evans, John J. Coyle and M. J. Costello for this House to direct that criminal proceedings be brought against them in the courts of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, and it is recommended that these proceedings be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted by the authority of this House."

The minority report of the other four members reached substantially the same conclusions as the majority report. It, however, relieved from censure some of the persons who were named for rebuke by the majority report, and it recommended "that the testimony of and against Messrs. Coyle, Costello, Spatz, Evans, Moyles, Kulp, Byrne, Titus and Jones be referred to the proper tribunal for determination."

The sessions of the Legislature were full of interest throughout by reason of the spirited contest for U. S. Senator. Although it left a multitude of bills with the Governor for his action, a large number of these being appropriations for private charities, the session was remarkable in that it passed very few bills of general interest. One bill that passed both houses early in the session and was approved by the Governor provided for a joint committee to confer with the legislatures of other States as to the advisability of submitting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby the President, Vice-President and United States Senators may be elected by direct popular vote, the committee to report back to the Legislature at its session in 1901.

Of the revenue raisers the Mercantile Tax bill, providing that all merchants of the State shall pay a flat tax—retail merchants, $2, wholesale merchants, $3, and an additional tax of one mill on the dollar on the gross volume of business by retail merchants during the year, and a tax of one-half mill on the dollar of the business of the wholesale merchants—passed both houses and became a law.

Another law permits existing Pennsylvania corporations to increase their capital stock to any amount. Another provides for the incorporation of companies to do all kinds of business.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature, composed of 26 members of the Senate and 70 members of the House, met on January 11, 1899. The Senate had 17 Republicans and 9 Democrats and the House 35 Democrats and 34 Republicans, and one seat in doubt since the November election. Five of the Democrats and two Republicans were served with notices of contest. The Democrats also claimed that the seats of Senators Pierson and Getzendanner were vacant because they had accepted commissions in the Army during the war with Spain, but which they had resigned before the Legislature convened. The Democrats failed to unseat Via (R.) in the House on January 14 by reason of two Democrats voting with the Republicans, but secured a postponement of the announcement until the

16th, when Logan (D.) was seated by the two Democrats voting with their party. In the meanwhile the Senate refused to regard the House as organized. The Senate also referred the cases of Kidd, Marcum and Ashby, all Democrats, occupying contested seats, to the Committee on Elections. The Governor recognized the organization of the House on January 19. On January 23 the Senate unseated Kidd (D.) and seated Morris (R.), the contestant. On the same day the House adopted a resolution questioning the titles to seats of Redmond, Scherr, Cutright and Legg, all Republicans. Finally, on January 25, both houses ratified an agreement of the evening before postponing all contested seats. On the same day the ballot for United States Senator was taken, resulting in the election of Nathan B. Scott (R.). (See under chapter of "United States Senators").

The suspended contests came up under special order on February 7, when, as a result of a conference between the Democrats and Republicans, Kidd (D.) was seated in the Senate and Dent (D.) was seated in the House by a strict party vote. This gives the Democrats an additional vote in 1901, when another United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Stephen B. Elkins (R.).

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statute of limitations.			
	Legal rate, Per cent.	Rate allowed by contract, Per cent.	Judgments, years.	Notes, years.	Open accounts, years.	Days of grace.
Alabama	8	8	20	6	6	3
Arizona	7	Any	5	5	3	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	0
California	6	Any	5	5	2	3
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6	0
Connecticut	6	[1]Any	7	6	6	0
Delaware	6	6	20	6	3	3
District of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	0
Florida	8	10	20	5	[2]2	0
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	0
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	0
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	3
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5	3
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	0
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	3
Maine	6	Any	6	[3]20	0	3
Maryland	6	6	3	3	3	0
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6	0
Michigan	5	7	6 & 10	6	6	[4]3
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6	3
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3	3
Missouri	6	8	20	10	5	3
Montana	7	12	[5]10	8	5	0
Nebraska	8	8	10	10	1	3
Nevada	7	Any	6	6	4	3
New-Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6	0
New-Jersey	6	6	20	6	6	0
New-Mexico	6	12	7	6	4	3
New-York	6	6	20	6	6	0
North Carolina	6	6	10	7	3	3
North Dakota	6	12	10	6	6	0
Ohio	6	8	5	15	6	0
Oklahoma	7	12	1	5	3	3
Oregon	8	10	10	6	6	3
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6	0
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6	0
South Carolina	7	8	20	6	6	3
South Dakota	7	12	10	6	6	3
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6	3
Texas	8	10	10	4	2	3
Utah	8	Any	7	4	2	0
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6	0
Virginia	6	6	[6]20	5	2	0
Washington	8	Any	6	6	3	0
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	3	3
Wisconsin	7	10	20	6	6	0
Wyoming	8	12	5	5	8	0

[1]Over 6 per cent cannot be collected by law. [2]Three years for merchants. [3]Not witnessed, six years. [4]Not on notes or drafts on demand. [5]Not courts of record, five years. [6]When return not made on execution, ten years.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

(Titles and terms in parentheses.)

Country.	Ruler.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelek II (Emperor)	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan (Amir)	July 22, 1880
Argentine Republic	Gen. Julio A. Roca (President, 6 years)	October 12, 1898
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph I (Emperor)	December 2, 1848
Bavaria	Otho I (King)	June 13, 1886
Belgium	Leopold II (King)	December 10, 1865
Bolivia	Jose Manuel Pando (President)	October, 1899
Brazil	Senhor Campos Salles (President)	November 15, 1898
Bulgaria	Ferdinand I (Prince)	July 7, 1887
Chili	Federico Errazuris (President)	September 18, 1896
China	Kuang Hsü (Emperor)	January 12, 1875
Colombia	Don Miguel A. Caro	———
Costa Rica	Rafael Iglesias (President)	May 8, 1894
Denmark	Christian IX (King)	November 15, 1863
Dominican Republic	Juan Isidro Jiminez	November 11, 1899
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro (President)	February 6, 1897
Egypt	Abbas II (Khedive)	January 7, 1892
France	Emile Loubet (President, 7 years)	February 18, 1899
Germany	William II (Emperor and King of Prussia)	June 15, 1888
Great Britain	Victoria (Queen)	June 20, 1837
Greece	George I (King of the Hellenes)	June 5, 1863
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	February 8, 1898
Hayti	Theresias Augustin Simon Sam (President)	March 24, 1896
Honduras	Policarpo Bonilla (President)	January 1, 1895
Italy	Humbert I (King)	January 9, 1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito (Emperor)	February 13, 1867
Korea	Li Hui (King)	January, 1864
Liberia	W. D. Coleman (President)	November 13, 1896
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz (President, 4 years)	December 1, 1884*
Montenegro	Nicholas I (Prince)	August 14, 1860
Morocco	Muley Abdul Aziz (Sultan)	June 7, 1894
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (Queen)	November 23, 1890
Nicaragua	*Jose Santos Zelaya (President, 4 years)	December 1, 1896
Norway	Oscar II (King)	September 18, 1872
Orange Free State	M. Th. Steyn (President)	March 4, 1896
Paraguay	Emilio Aceval (President)	November 25, 1898
Persia	Mozaffer-ed-Din (Emperor)	May 1, 1896
Peru	Eduardo Romana (President)	June, 1899
Portugal	Carlos I (King)	October 19, 1889
Prussia	(See Germany)	
Rumania	Charles I (King)	May 10, 1866
Russia	Nicholas II (Czar)	November 1, 1894
Salvador	Don Tomas Regalado (President)	———
Saxony	Albert (King)	October 29, 1873
Servia	Alexander I (King)	March 6, 1889
Siam	Choulalonkorn (King)	October 1, 1868
Spain	Alfonso XIII (King)	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Same as Norway	
Transvaal (South Africa)	S. J. Paul Krüger (President)	May 12, 1893
Tripoli	Ahmed Rassim Pacha (Governor-General)	November, 1881
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pacha (Bey)	October 28, 1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II (Sultan)	August 31, 1876
Uruguay	Senor Luis Cuestas (President)	August 25, 1897
Venezuela	Don Cipriano Castro (President)	December 1, 1899

*Re-elected fourth quadrennial term.

FOREIGN NATIONS—INDEBTEDNESS, POPULATION AND AREA.

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.	Debt, 1898.
Afghanistan	300,000	4,000,000	———
[1]Africa	11,549,038	*135,000,000	———
Arabia	1,000,000	12,000,000	———
Argentine Republic	1,125,086	[2]4,200,000	$445,000,000
Australia	3,031,159	3,445,000	900,000,000
[6]Austria	115,914	24,972,056	597,857,080
Belgium	11,373	6,341,958	513,315,000
Bolivia	567,360	*2,300,000	4,153,490
Brazil	3,218,082	*17,500,000	566,400,000

FOREIGN NATIONS—INDEBTEDNESS, POPULATION AND AREA (continued).

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.	Debt, 1898.
Bulgaria	38,390	3,310,713	$38,000,000
Chili	293,970	3,317,264	121,670,350
China and dependencies	4,218,401	*402,680,000	*200,000,000
Colombia, United States of	502,000	*5,000,000	718,360,585
Costa Rica	37,000	*262,661	11,125,145
Denmark	14,775	2,299,564	57,896,675
Dominican Republic	20,596	*500,000	1,562,500
Ecuador	120,000	*1,270,000	12,500,000
Egypt	†394,240	*9,750,000	481,358,650
France	204,146	38,518,975	6,101,251,060
Germany, by States—			
Anhalt	917	293,123	———
Alsace-Lorraine	5,601	1,640,986	6,028,750
Baden	5,891	1,725,470	82,257,315
Bavaria	29,634	5,797,414	354,596,025
Bremen	99	196,278	———
Brunswick	1,441	433,986	15,260,595
Hamburg	160	717,095	86,194,695
Hesse	2,966	1,039,020	40,850,000
Lippe	475	134,617	———
Lubeck	115	83,324	4,717,755
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,197	596,436	27,826,375
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,144	101,513	———
Oldenburg	2,508	373,739	10,638,275
Prussia	134,531	31,849,795	1,621,305,515
Reuss (elder)	123	67,454	———
Reuss (younger)	323	131,469	———
Saxe-Altenburg	517	180,012	———
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	765	216,624	———
Saxe-Meiningen	964	234,005	———
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	339,217	———
Saxony	5,856	3,783,014	188,623,247
Schaumburg-Lippe	133	41,224	———
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	367	88,590	———
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	337	78,248	———
Waldeck	438	57,766	509,250
Wurtemburg	7,619	2,080,898	138,500,505
Germany: Total	211,168	52,246,589	2,436,829,797
Great Britain and Ireland	121,115	38,104,975	3,077,093,430
Great Britain—Dependencies:			
Bahama Islands	5,794	51,517	595,000
Barbadoes	166	186,000	2,045,750
British Guiana	109,000	283,000	5,262,935
British Honduras	7,562	33,811	169,015
Bermuda	19	15,952	230,500
Cape Colony	292,000	2,011,305	129,328,840
Canada	3,315,647	*5,250,000	357,008,200
Ceylon	25,365	3,298,342	19,000,000
Fiji Islands	7,451	‡121,798	1,066,280
Grenada	252	53,209	638,350
Hong Kong	32	248,710	1,709,000
India	1,560,160	287,223,431	746,613,330
Jamaica	4,429	697,859	8,125,745
Leeward Islands	704	129,760	1,678,105
Malta	117	176,331	395,840
Mauritius	705	378,041	6,196,505
Natal	20,461	598,621	40,095,715
Newfoundland	40,200	208,000	15,000,000
New South Wales	310,700	1,277,870	305,372,490
New-Zealand	104,235	759,146	221,833,090
Queensland	668,224	472,179	173,002,070
St. Lucia	233	47,332	959,890
St. Vincent	140	41,054	———
Sierra Leone	15,000	180,000	———
South Australia	903,425	352,653	119,570,000
Straits Settlements	1,472½	549,000	———
Tasmania	26,375	160,270	42,174,185
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	268,404	4,630,090
Victoria	87,884	1,179,029	242,940,440
Western Australia	975,920	152,840	40,000,000
Greece	24,977	2,433,806	179,143,300
Guatemala	46,774	*1,510,000	16,733,925
Hayti	9,242	1,244,650	23,750,000
Honduras	42,658	398,877	32,429,785

FOREIGN NATIONS—INDEBTEDNESS, POPULATION AND AREA (continued).

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.	Debt 1898
[6]Hungary	124,448	17,463,791	$907,368,750
Italy	110,623	31,479,217	[5]2,550,920,000
Japan	162,655	43,228,863	207,347,060
Korea	82,000	10,550,000	———
Liberia	48,000	*1,500,000	———
Luxemburg	999	217,583	2,346,020
Mexico	751,177	10,447,994	83,500,000
Montenegro	3,486	*227,000	815,000
Morocco	314,000	*4½ to 8 mil.	———
Netherlands (Kingdom of Holland)	12,582	4,859,451	453,246,935
Nicaragua	51,660	*310,000	3,000,000
Norway	124,500	2,135,500	49,606,625
Orange Free State	48,326	207,503	225,000
Paraguay	145,400	*600,000	———
Persia	630,000	*9,000,000	———
Peru	455,000	*2,972,000	23,795,880
Portugal	34,606	5,082,247	763,863,725
Rumania	46,314	*5,500,500	240,000,000
Russia	8,450,081	129,211,113	3,991,990,000
Salvador	7,228	750,000	37,605,395
Samoa	1,076	36,240	———
Servia	18,757	2,314,153	72,075,000
Siam	220,000	*12,000,000	———
Spain	196,173	17,550,216	[9]1,848,228,500
Sweden	172,877	5,009,632	79,152,930
Switzerland	15,469	2,933,334	14,938,000
Transvaal, South Africa	119,200	*750 000	13,278,450
Tunis	44,920	*1,500,000	28,283,750
Turkey (Europe, Asia and Africa)	1,710,000	*39,500,000	[10]815,250,000
Uruguay	72,172	787,053	128,850,000
Venezuela	566,159	2,323,527	37,657,600

[1]Of this Great Britain possesses 2,500,000 square miles; France, 3,500,000 square miles; Germany, 900,000 square miles; Congo Free State, 900,000 square miles; Portugal, 800,000 square miles; Italy, 200,000 square miles; Spain, 250,000 square miles; Egypt and Tripoli, 800,000 square miles. [2]Including Patagonia. [3]3,401 only of Europeans. [6]Common debt of Austria-Hungary, in December, 1896, was $1,505,225,830. [7]Inclusive of $8,004,710 arrears of interest. [8]Exclusive of $118,045,000 accrued interest. [9]Exclusive of $98,139,730 accrued interest. [10]Inclusive of $157,750,000 indemnities owed. *Estimated. †Not including the provinces reconquered in the Soudan.

AFRICA.

NILE VALLEY BOUNDARIES.

The convention between Great Britain and France to mark their respective frontiers in the Valley of the Nile was signed in London on March 21, 1899. The terms are that the exact frontier from the northern line of Belgian Congo to latitude 15 degrees is to be determined by a mixed commission, it being agreed that Great Britain shall retain Bahr-el-Ghazal, with Darfur; France keeping Wadai (or Waday), west of Darfur; Bagirmi, south of Lake Chad; Kanom, north of Lake Chad, and, generally speaking, the territory east and north of Lake Chad lying north of the fifteenth parallel. The French sphere will extend south of the Tropic of Cancer to the western limit of the Libyan Desert.

The signatories agree to equality of commercial treatment from the Nile to Lake Chad, and between the fifth and fifteenth parallels of latitude.

The latter clause permits France to establish commercial houses on the Nile and its affluents.

The signatories undertake to refrain from exercising political or territorial rights outside the frontiers fixed by the convention.

ORANGE FREE STATE TREATY.

The treaty with the Orange Free State providing for extradition was ratified on April 20, 1899, at Washington. It does not require the surrender of fugitives from justice who are citizens of the country where their extradition is sought, but the provision is permissive, enabling a country to surrender its citizens in its discretion.

(For Transvaal War, see index.)

AUSTRIA.

The Parliamentary deadlock over the question of a renewal of the constitutional measure uniting Austria and Hungary—or over that portion of it which is renewable every ten years—continued throughout 1898 and until September 23, 1899, when the Austrian Cabinet tendered their resignations. A provisional renewal of the Dual Monarchy for a year was arranged at the close of 1897, and in December, 1898, a temporary expedient was again resorted to. The opposition to the union was due to the desire of the dissidents to sever economic relations between the two countries, and emphasize thus the independence of Hungary. There were exceedingly stormy sessions of the Hungarian Diet in the latter part of 1898, and several duels were the outcome of personal encounters and the interchange of insults. A compromise was effected with the opposition early in March by conceding to it the measures it demanded regarding the franchise and corrupt practices at elections.

Further disputes arose, and on June 10, 1899, a conference of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers concluded an agreement by which the existing "Ausgleich" was to be maintained, with certain modifications. The modifications provided for the duration of the customs and commercial union and the Austro-Hungarian Bank charter until 1907. The renewal of all these was to depend upon equally free action on the part of both countries. The Hungarian Reichstag confirmed the action, but the Austrian Reichsrath opposed it, and as there seemed an impossibility of terminating the deadlock the Austrian Cabinet resigned. A new Cabinet was formed on October 2, with Count Clary Aldringen as President of the Council.

BELGIUM.

The introduction of the Electoral Reform bill in the Chamber of Deputies in June, 1899, caused many riotous demonstrations that nearly resulted in rebellion. The bill provided for a proportional representation in districts electing more than three members, and the Liberals and Socialists declared that its effect would be to maintain the Catholic representation in the smaller constituencies and practically to exclude the Liberals and Socialists from the larger districts. The crisis was one of the most serious that had occurred in Belgian history. For several days Brussels, Liege, Alost and other cities wore a revolutionary aspect. The storm burst in the Chamber of Deputies on June 27, and the Socialist members were especially noisy in their shouts and the singing of the "Marseillaise." Riots occurred on the principal thoroughfares; the tramcars were overturned and used as barricades; street lamps were smashed, and mass meetings that were held to protest against the electoral bill were violent demonstrations. These scenes continued for several days, and there were frequent engagements between the rioters and the gendarmes, the latter using their bayonets and swords in charging into the crowds and firing ball cartridges. Many of the horses of the gendarmes were killed by the pricks of poisoned needles in the hands of the rioters.

On July 1 the Burgomasters of Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and Liege appeared before the King and informed him that they could no longer be responsible for the maintenance of order if the Ministry did not withdraw the Electoral bill. On July 2 the Socialists of the cities named, also of Alost, organized demonstrations against the passage of the bill. On the next day the factions of the Left and the Chamber adopted resolutions favoring the withdrawal of the bill, and urged dissolution instead of referendum. On July 4 the members of the Right agreed to a proposal of the Government to refer all the electoral bills before the Chamber to a committee of fifteen representing all of the factions. On July 31 the committee reported back that none of the bills were satisfactory, and on the following day the Cabinet placed their resignations in the King's hands.

BRAZIL.

In March, 1899, the United States gunboat Wilmington was sent by the Government to Brazil on a mission to cultivate friendly political and commercial relations and to ascend the Amazon River as far as she could go, and to explore the region above Manaos. When the commander of the Wilmington proposed going above Manaos, the supposed head of deep navigation, the Manaos officials expressed disapproval. The vessel proceeded, however, and went a thousand miles above without the necessary papers from the Government. The ship left Manaos on April 5, and four days later the mob attacked the American Consulate with stones and tore down the Consulate coat of arms. The mob also attacked the office of the Amazon Steamship Company, an English concern, because the agent had procured pilots for the Wilmington. The vessel returned to Manaos on April 22, having gone as far as Iquitos, 3,000 miles from the Atlantic and only 500 miles from the Pacific, and was prevented from going 200 miles further on the upper Amazon only because of insufficient coal.

BULGARIA.

The Cabinet that was formed in January, 1899, resigned on October 9, owing to the discontent inspired by M. Stoiloff's adherence to the schemes for Macedonian autonomy, they being considered antagonistic to the aspiration of the Bulgarians to obtain predominant influence in Macedonia. A new Cabinet was formed four days later.

CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British authorities were strongly opposed by the natives in the occupation of the territory of Kow-Loon adjoining Victoria Island (Hong Kong), a part of the territory ceded to Great Britain by the Peking officials in 1898. It was intended to take possession on April 17, 1899, but the native opposition was renewed and British troops and warships were sent there to drive the Chinese rebels back. About the middle of May the Chinese garrison was disarmed, the British flag was hoisted and British forces were put in charge. Sam-Chun, in the hinterland of Hong Kong, was occupied by the British troops on May 16.

On February 1 a contract was signed, granting a mining concession in Sze-Chuan to William P. Morgan, Member of Parliament, of Wales. It was stated that it secured for Mr. Morgan, in partnership with an American syndicate and the Chinese authorities, control of all the mines and oil fields in the Province. It received the Imperial consent on April 26. The French Government, through its Minister at Peking, made a demand on May 7 for mining concessions in the Province to the value of 1,200,000 taels, as indemnity for the recent imprisonment of a French missionary.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.—Great Britain and Russia, "animated by a sincere desire" (as the preamble of the agreement reads) "to avoid in China all cause of conflict on the question where interests meet, and taking into consideration economic and geographical gravitation to certain parts of that empire," agreed in the latter part of April to the following: (1) Great Britain engages not to seek

either for herself or in behalf of others railway concessions north of the Great Wall, and not to obstruct Russian applications for concessions in that region. (2) Russia makes a similar agreement toward Great Britain relative to the basin of the Yang-tse-Kiang. (3) The contracting parties having in nowise in view to infringe in any way on the sovereign rights of China or existing treaties, will not fail to communicate to the Chinese Government the present arrangement, which, by averting all cause of complications between them, is of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East and serve the primordial interests of China herself. An addendum to the above was made, which begins: "In order to complete the notes exchanged respecting partition of spheres for concessions for railways in China," and then proceeds to record an agreement regarding the Shanghai, Kuan and New Chwang Railway, protecting rights acquired under the loan contract and providing that the railway must remain a Chinese line, subject to the Central Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company.

RUSSIA.—The Russian Government on May 7 made a demand for a new railroad concession, connecting Peking with Russia's railroad system in Manchuria. The Germans and the Japanese were made particularly uneasy on the subject. A week later the Tsung-li-Yamen replied to the Russian Minister at Peking that it could not accede to the demand. The Russian Minister at Peking declined, on May 17, to accept the refusal of the Chinese Government to grant the railway concession.

The Russian Emperor, on August 15, issued an Imperial order that Russia had obtained her "historic aim, having obtained the use of two Chinese harbors—Talien Wan and Port Arthur—with a large territory, whereby an outlet for the Siberian Railway to the Yellow Sea is secured." The Emperor declared Talien Wan a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations, and that a new city would be built in the neighborhood of said port.

On August 27 news was sent from Shanghai that as an outcome of a dispute regarding the possession of some land at Hankow, purchased in 1863 by Jardine, Matheson & Co., an English firm, but afterward included in the concessions to Russia, the owner, under the advice and protection of the British Consul, sent workmen to fence in the tract. After the work began a dozen Cossacks from the Russian Consulate appeared and forcibly ejected the workmen. The captain of the British gunboat Woodlark, after consulting with the Consul, moved his vessel within firing distance of the Russian Consulate and landed a detail of men. Subsequently the Russians withdrew and the English detail was recalled. Two days later the British and Russian diplomatic officials arranged to submit the dispute to arbitration.

ITALY.—On March 6, to enforce Italy's demand for a share in the partition of China, some of her warships landed marines at San Mun Bay, Province of Chi-Kiang (midway between Formosa and Shanghai), thus virtually taking possession as a coaling station or naval base. Italy's demand was for a ninety-nine year lease of San Mun Bay and the concession of the islands off the coast of Chi-Kiang, with the right to construct a railroad from San Mun Bay to Po Yong Lake, and to preferential railroad and mining privileges within a sphere of influence covering the southern two-thirds of Chi-Kiang Province. The Italian Government also asked the United States for an expression of its attitude, to which a reply was made that it would pursue the same course as toward the Russian, British and German occupation of Chinese ports, i. e., disinterested neutrality.

JAPAN.—The latter part of July the Empress Dowager addressed the Emperor of Japan on a proposed alliance between the two countries. The Empress declared that the European Powers were pressing for a portion of the Empire; that England, France, Germany, and, last of all, Italy, had presented demands and the Empress was embarrassed by them. England was represented as overbearing, for she not only had disguised her longings for the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, but had evidently set on Italy to claim Fuh-Kien; that England had also attempted to frustrate her (the Empress's) relations with Russia, and openly protested against her advancing in North China. Such indignities had become insufferable, hence she appealed to the Emperor of Japan for succor in her distress. She made promises of subsidies, to appoint Japanese to commands in the fleets and armies, of freedom of trade to Japanese ships and merchants, and asked Japan to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, to get rid of "these dangerous enemies." On August 7 the Russian Minister at Peking addressed a note to the Tsung-li-Yamen warning that body that the conclusion of an alliance with Japan would give great offence to Russia and that the consequences to Russia would be most serious.

COLOMBIA.

In August, 1899, Candinamarca and Santander, two of the interior departments, were placed under martial law because of one of those periodic insurrections so common with the people in Central America. In October the revolution assumed alarming proportions, the insurgents seizing many of the river steamers and arming them for active service, and at the same time burning a number of the important railroad bridges. On October 24 the insurgents suffered two serious defeats, but six days later they defeated the Government forces in an important battle near Barranquilla. The revolution ended on November 12.

FINLAND.

When the present Continental system in Europe began to take definite shape the geographical position of Finland became a bone of contention between Sweden and Russia, but in 1808 Russia conquered. A year later the Finnish Parliament recognized the Czar as their ruler, and he confirmed all the rights of the Finlanders and pledged himself to allow them to

maintain their customs, usages and religious and national identity. These rights were confirmed by each of the successors of Alexander I on ascending the throne, and the Finns remained loyal subjects to Russia. But on February 15, 1899, the Czar issued a manifesto which practically annulled the constitutional and autonomous rights of the Grand Duchy of Finland. Under it the hitherto separate Finnish army was made to conform to the law of service in force throughout the empire; the Finns must use Russian money and Russian postage stamps; the Russian language must be the official language and the Russian Church the State Church; the Finnish press must be subject to Russian censorship; the Finnish schools and colleges must come down to the lower Russian level, and the Finns must look to St. Petersburg and not to Helsingfors for government. A deputation of Finns went to St. Petersburg in June to petition the Czar for amelioration of his policy, but were refused audience of His Majesty, as well as consideration of their request. The Czar, however, issued a rescript pledging preservation to Finland of the internal legislation conferred on it by his forefathers, and expressing hope for the loyal devotion of the people.

FRANCE.

M. Felix Faure, President of France, died on February 16, 1899, at the age of fifty-eight years. The National Assembly convened at Versailles on February 18 and elected M. Emile Loubet President, he receiving 483 votes against 270 for M. Meline.

At the time of President Faure's funeral the officials unearthed telegrams sent by the Duke of Orleans from Brussels, showing the existence of a conspiracy against the Government and proving that an insurrection had been planned. Later, during the trial of Déroulède, in May, there were discovered fresh plots to change the form of government. During the trial of Dreyfus, on August 12, Déroulède and other agitators of the Patriotic League and the anti-Semites were arrested as the result of a discovery of a plot to overthrow the Government in favor of the Orleanists. Additional arrests followed for several days, and on August 14 there was much excitement because of the siege of the police over MM. Guérin and Max Regis at the offices of the Anti-Semite League, and an anti-Jewish demonstration was threatened.

On August 20 a mob of Anarchists and Socialists, influenced by revolutionary harangues, broke into a number of churches in Paris and wrecked the interiors with sacrilegious fury. There was fierce fighting by the police and the Republican Guards before the rioting was suppressed.

DREYFUS CASE.

The "Dreyfus Case," which had brought to woe so many people and which at one time seemed seriously to imperil the French Republic, commanded much political attention at the opening of 1899, as it did at the close of 1898. The history of the case, in brief, is as follows: Albert Dreyfus, an Alsatian Jew and a captain in the 14th Artillery of the French Army, and detailed for service at the Information Bureau of the Ministry of War, was arrested October 15, 1894, on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign Power. Public opinion in France became much influenced, and under these circumstances Dreyfus was brought before a military court, found guilty and condemned to be degraded from his military rank and imprisoned for life in a penal settlement on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. The sentence was put into execution, but Dreyfus continued to deny his guilt, as did many others who had interested themselves in the case. The trial was begun on December 19, 1894, and on January 5, 1895, the sentence was pronounced. On February 9 the French Chamber voted to send Dreyfus to French Guiana. Colonel Picquart was appointed to succeed Dreyfus on June 1, 1895, and on July 1, 1896, he acquainted General Boisdeffre with evidence against Esterhazy and the discovery of Dreyfus's innocence. On November 16 following Picquart was succeeded by Colonel Henry, who two weeks before had forged evidence against Dreyfus. In October, 1897, Esterhazy was charged with having written the bordereau (documents found in bits among the waste paper at the German Embassy, pieced together, and attributed to Dreyfus. It offered secret information, but was unsigned and undated). On November 15 Mathieu Dreyfus denounced Esterhazy as its author. January 2, 1898, General Saussier ordered the court martial of Esterhazy, and nine days later he was acquitted. On the following day Picquart was arrested by the military authorities, and the latter part of February he was expelled from the French Army. On July 7, 1898, Cavaignac displayed Henry's forgery in the Chamber of Deputies. On July 13 Esterhazy was arrested and taken to the civil court prison, but later secured his release and fled from France. On August 30 Henry avowed his forgery, and on the next day committed suicide. On September 20 Picquart was arrested by the Governor of Paris on a charge of forgery and secretly confined in a military prison. On September 26 the Dreyfus verdict was referred to the Court of Cassation (highest French Court of Appeals) for revision, and on February 7, 1899, it finished its report and sent it to the Chamber of Deputies, which adopted a bill for rehearing. On June 3 the full Court of Cassation completed its investigation of the Deputies' bill and ordered a new trial to be held at Rennes upon the following: "Is Albert Dreyfus, brevet captain, 14th Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the General Staff, guilty of having, in 1894, entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign Power, or one of its agents, in order to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or to procure for it the means therefor, by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the documents called the bordereau?"

The decision of the Court of Cassation was well received by the majority of the people of France, but the royalist pretenders were busy behind the scenes, and they played their game on Sunday, June 4, the day after the Court of Cassation had

given its decision, when President Loubet, in accordance with the French official custom, was present at the races at the Auteuil course, and was assaulted by the young scions of the families attached to the royalist traditions. Many arrests were made, and Count Christiani and two others were tried and sentenced. It was determined on the part of all the supporters of the Republic to make on the following Sunday an immense demonstration of an entirely peaceable character in honor and support of the President, when he would drive to the Longchamps course to witness the most important racing event of the year, the Grand Prix. The officials of Paris also adopted rigorous measures to preserve order along the route. The plans of the supporters of the Republic were well carried out and good order and good temper prevailed. The Dupuy Cabinet had fallen into disfavor, it had lost friends on every side, and on the day following the races at Longchamps the Chamber of Deputies took up the question of the Ministry's policy and recorded a vote of 321 to 173 against it, whereupon the Dupuy Cabinet, which had been in office since October 31, 1898, resigned. M. Poincaré was called to form a new Cabinet, but he declined because of the objections of the Radicals to MM. Ribot and Barton. M. Delcasse was then asked to form a Cabinet, and he declined. Then M. Waldeck-Rousseau was asked to form one, and he failed. M. Bourgeois was then recalled from the Peace Congress at The Hague, and when asked to try his hand he advised that M. Waldeck-Rousseau be urged to try again. The suggestion was carried out and on June 22 the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet was completed and it organized on the following day.

The cruiser Sfax was sent to Devil's Island to bring Dreyfus to France, and he was landed at Quiberon on June 30, and arrived at Rennes prison on the following day.

The retrial of Dreyfus began at Rennes on August 7, and there were many dramatic scenes on the days that testimony was taken. On August 8, 9, 10 and 11 the Court met in secret session to examine the dossier (document known as the D'Avignon document), the terms of which were about as follows: "Doubt the proofs; service letters; situation dangerous for me with French officer; no information from an officer of the line; important as only coming from the Ministry; already somewhere else;" the document containing the words "Cette canaille de D"——, a document containing the report of a journey to Switzerland made in behalf of a foreign Power.

On August 14 Maître Labori, chief counsel for Dreyfus, was shot from ambush at Rennes while on his way from his home to the court. He was confined to his quarters under surgical treatment until August 22, when he reappeared at the court martial, and continued in attendance until the case was finished.

The taking of testimony was finished on September 7, and the counsel on both sides began their summing up. Major Carrière summed up for the Government, and he finished on the same day. M. Demange began the summing up for the prisoner on the following day and concluded on the 9th. M. Labori waived his privilege of arguing the case for Dreyfus. The final session of the court martial was held in secret, following the close of M. Demange's argument, and it voted by 5 to 2 that Dreyfus was guilty of holding treasonable relations with a foreign Power, and sentenced him to a detention of ten years. Members of the court recommended clemency, and then waited on President Loubet to appeal in behalf of the prisoner.

The Council of Ministers met on September 19, and decided to pardon Dreyfus "in principle," these words being an idiom sometimes used in semi-official announcements of forthcoming action. On the same day M. Scheurer-Kestner, the first champion of Dreyfus, died. At 3 o'clock on the following day Dreyfus left the prison at Rennes, accompanied by his brother, and proceeded to Nantes. Dreyfus issued this statement to the public on the day of his release: "The Government of the Republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From to-day I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definitive judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another."

The Senate met as a High Court of Justice on September 18 for the purpose of trying twenty-two politicians, including MM. Déroulède, Guérin, De Monicourt, Marcel-Habert, Thiebaud and Baron de Vaux, on the charge of conspiring against the Government. On September 20 Guérin, who had defended a six weeks' siege against the French authorities, surrendered to the Municipal Guards, and was taken to the prison, where he was examined on the same day by members of the High Court for the purpose of establishing his identity. On the same day there occurred anti-Jewish riots in Algiers, led by ex-Mayor Regis, who desired to emulate the notoriety of Jules Guérin. Several were killed and wounded.

GERMANY.

Spain concluded an agreement with Germany on February 12, 1899, by which she ceded to the latter the Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew islands. As Baron von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, put it, Germany "considered it our duty to take care of this group, so that in case of a change in ownership it should not be lost to Germany." The text of the agreement is as follows:

"First—Spain cedes to Germany the Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone islands, except the island of Guam, in consideration of a compensation of 25,000,000 pesetas.

"Second—Germany concedes to the Spanish trade and agricultural enterprises in these islands the same treatment and facilities as conceded to German trade, and concedes to the Spanish religious orders in the islands the same rights and liberties as the German orders.

"Third—Spain will establish naval, mercantile and coaling stations in the Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone islands, and will

be allowed to retain them in case of war.

"Fourth—This agreement is to be submitted for the constitutional sanction of the two countries, and is to be ratified as soon as this sanction is given."

An understanding was also arrived at with Spain regarding the mutual granting of conventional tariffs, such as correspond with the wishes and interests of German as well as Spanish trade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Considerable excitement was created in March, 1899, by the attempt of "The Daily Telegraph" and "The Daily Mail" of London to establish the American system of seven-day journalism. The former took the initiative and the latter followed the example early in April, but so much opposition was aroused and formal protests were made that in less than two months both newspapers suspended the Sunday issue, one of them declaring that it did so in deference to public opinion, the other making no explanation.

GREECE.

The Zaimis Cabinet resigned on April 3, 1899, owing to the declaration of a committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the election of M. Zaimis, president of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was invalid, because of bribery and intimidation. On April 13, M. Theotokis formed a Cabinet, taking the portfolio of the Interior and making M. Romanos Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GUAM.

Captain Richard P. Leary, United States Navy, was assigned to duty as Military Governor of the island of Guam, ceded to the United States by Spain under the terms of Article II of the Peace Treaty, and also as commander of the naval station established there. He sailed from New-York on the warship Yosemite on May 10, and went direct to the island.

HAYTI.

The political situation in Hayti became alarming in the early part of August, 1899, owing to a number of arrests being made following the discovery of an alleged well organized plot to overthrow the administration of President Sam in favor of M. Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance. The plot was discovered on the eve of the time arranged for its consummation, and arms were found concealed ready for distribution on the premises occupied by Fouchard and elsewhere about the city. Fouchard and the leaders charged with being associated with him, twenty-six in all, among them being some of the most prominent and popular people of Port-au-Prince, were arrested and thrown into prison. Among those arrested was M. Due Vivier, a newspaper man, who was dragged from the American Legation, where he had taken refuge. The United States Minister filed a protest against the action of the Haytian officials, and after some parleying Due Vivier was released, and he returned to the American Legation, where many of the innocent residents had taken refuge. The Haytian officials later sent an apology to the American Minister for their action.

KOREA.

The Cabinet or Council of State, which succeeded the Ministry that resigned in October, 1898, when the question of the formation of a Parliament for Korea was raised by a leading political organization at Seoul, was dismissed on March 22, 1899. Two of the members were banished because of changes made by the Cabinet in provincial offices.

NICARAGUA.

The entire eastern half of Nicaragua organized early in February and began a revolution against President Zelaya, selecting General Pablo Reyes as their leader. General Reyes had been until a short time before Governor-in-Chief of the eastern coast, but President Zelaya had become jealous of his growing popularity and deposed him on the plea of irregularities in the accounts of his department. General Aurelio Estrada was appointed to succeed him, and he was permitted to take charge at Bluefields without opposition; but the soldiers soon rebelled, and after several shots Estrada was wounded and was given protection at the home of the United States Consular Agent. Then Reyes was declared by the revolutionists as General-in-Chief in Nicaragua, and he and many prominent natives at Bluefields issued a proclamation declaring against Zelaya's tyrannies. On February 15 President Zelaya issued a decree declaring the republic to be in a state of siege. General Reyes surrendered to the commanders of the United States gunboat Marietta and the British cruiser Intrepid on February 28, and thus ended the rebellion. On April 18, after the Marietta had left, the American merchants were served with notice that the customs duties paid in the Reyes revolution must be paid again or their stores would be closed. The merchants replied that they would close their stores if such an attempt was made and place on each an American flag. Advantage was taken of the absence of the American and British consuls and threats were made that enough goods would be seized to cover the amount of duties demanded. On the following day a band of Nicaraguan soldiers took possession of Bluefields, firing into the crowds promiscuously. It was asserted that persons high in the Nicaraguan Government were intent upon a policy to crush the American interests in Nicaragua. From the time of the Clarence rebellion, several years ago, the Nicaraguan Government has appeared to be jealous of the growing importance of the American settlements, and the Reyes rebellion seems to have confirmed it in the determination to destroy American influence in that section. The Nicaraguans held the American merchants responsible for the Reyes rebellion, consequently they determined to impose upon the American merchants the entire expense to which the Government was put in suppressing the revolt, amounting to about $600,000. This could not be done without a breach of international law,

hence the attempt was made to collect a large part of it through a demand upon the merchants for a second payment on imports paid to the de facto government at Bluefields while Reyes was in possession of the place. The reports showed that the government of Reyes was actually de facto in the full sense of the term. The dues collected on imports were collected for Reyes by the same treasurer who had held the place for three years. The American interests in Bluefields alone are estimated to be fully $2,000,000 in gold. On May 6 United States Minister Merry made a temporary arrangement with the Nicaraguan Government by which the additional sums collected were to be turned over to the British Consul at Bluefields, the appointed custodian of the funds, pending diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua as to a permanent settlement of the question. On July 28 the United States Government instructed Minister Merry to demand from the Nicaraguan Government the return of $9,000 collected by General Torres from the American merchants at Bluefields.

NORWAY.

Sixty members of the Left in the Storthing (the Legislative Assembly of Norway) on March 16, 1899, declined an invitation to dine with the Swedish Crown Prince Gustav, then acting as Regent of Sweden and Norway during the absence of King Oscar II, because of ill health. This action was a resentment provoked by a recent utterance of the Crown Prince at Stockholm that he would not hesitate to lead the Swedes against the headstrong Norwegians in a resort to arms to settle the quarrel between the two countries. It was interpreted as a political protest against the continuance of the union with Sweden.

SAMOA.

Affairs in Samoa were alarming when the year 1899 opened, the trouble originating with the rival pretensions of Mataafa and Malietoa Tanu to the kingdom. On June 14, 1889, an agreement, since known as the Berlin Treaty, was entered into between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, by which the responsibility for preserving order and protecting property on the islands was divided between the three Powers mentioned. According to its provisions the natives were to elect their own King and decide in their own way all questions having no reference to the foreign residents. Each of the Powers, however, was to be represented by a consul; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the President of the Municipal Council of Apia were to be appointees of the three Powers acting in conjunction. In case of a disagreement the King of Sweden and Norway was to be the arbiter. In August, 1898, the ruling King, Malietoa, died, and the election of his successor was set for November 14. Some of the natives thrust Mataafa forward as a candidate, and the followers of Malietoa Tanu, a former candidate who withdrew his claims in favor of Malietoa at a previous election, made him the opposing candidate. Mataafa received the majority of votes, but his eligibility was disputed for the reason that he had been exiled in 1893 as a disturber of the peace, and he was allowed to return in 1898 only on the express understanding that he should lay aside all royal ambitions. Malietoa's counsel made the claim that Mataafa had not been elected according to Samoan custom and law, and the question was referred to Chief Justice Chambers, an Alabaman, who gave several hearings, and on December 31 decided that Malietoa Tanu was rightfully and legally King of Samoa and should be recognized as such.

This disposition of the case was not agreeable to Mataafa's followers, who, it was asserted, were encouraged by the German Consul and his resident countrymen to rebel. Then, on January 1, 1899, the followers of Mataafa ambushed and defeated the followers of Malietoa and Tamasese and burned the town of Upolu. The defeated chiefs and Chief Justice Chambers and his family sought refuge on the British warship Porpoise. The American, English and German consuls later recognized a provisional government set up by Mataafa, with Dr. Raffel, President of the Municipal Council, as head, pending the receipt of instructions from the Powers. Raffel and the German consul closed the Supreme Court on January 6, and claimed all powers were vested in them, against the protest of the American and British consuls, who appealed to the captain of the Porpoise, resulting in landing an armed force from her and the reseating of Chief Justice Chambers.

On January 24, Lloyd Osborne, United States Consul at Apia, sent a protest to the German Consul against the "unjustifiable slanders and insults which the Germans have heaped upon Chief Justice Chambers" and declaring "the lack of a proper regard for the dignity of the American flag demands that I should decline further interviews with you or with the President of the Municipality (Dr. Raffel), except in writing, until an apology, with a retraction, is given." The British Consul at Apia also sent a note in which he indorsed the views of the American Consul. Some time afterward Captain Sturdy, of the Porpoise, protested to Dr. Raffel and the German Consul against the natives boycotting his ship and Chief Justice Chambers, who was a guest on the Porpoise, else he would take decisive steps at once. Immediately following this the German Consul received orders from Berlin to recognize the authority of Chief Justice Chambers.

On January 31 the United States cruiser Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz on board, sailed from California for Samoa. The orders to Admiral Kautz were to carry out the conditions of the Berlin Treaty, in accordance with the views of a majority of the consular reports. He reached Apia on March 6, and at a meeting of the consuls and senior officers on his ship following his arrival Admiral Kautz explained his position: That under the treaty there could be no Provisional Government, and the agreement under which it had been recognized, under peculiar and trying circumstances for the protection of life and property, was just as provisional as the government itself. He had to stand by the

Supreme Court, and he hoped that a plan of action would be decided upon for restoring peace to the islands without the intervention of an armed force. The British and American consuls and naval officers agreed with him.

On March 11, Admiral Kautz issued this proclamation:

"To His Highness Mataafa, and the thirteen chiefs associated with him in particular, and to all the people of Samoa, both foreign and native, in general:

"First—Whereas, at a meeting held this day on board the United States flagship Philadelphia, at anchor at Apia, at which were present the consular representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty of 1889 and the three senior naval officers of the same Powers, it was agreed that the so-called Provisional Government under High Chief Mataafa and thirteen other chiefs can have no legal status under the Berlin Treaty, and can, therefore, not be recognized by the consular and naval representatives, it is hereby ordered that the High Chief and the thirteen other chiefs go quietly to their homes and obey the laws of Samoa and respect the Berlin Treaty.

"Second—It is further ordered that all the chiefs and their people who have been ejected from their homes and who have been sent to different points in the Samoan Islands return quietly to their aforesaid homes without molestation.

"Third—The guarantee of protection as far as lies in the power of the naval force now in this harbor is given to all who quietly obey this order; on the other hand, it will be used against all who disregard it or the rights of quiet and peaceably disposed people.

"Fourth—The Treaty of Berlin recognizes the Chief Justice of Samoa as the highest officer under the existing Government, and as long as he holds his office his authority must be respected and the decree of the Court must be carried out.

"Fifth—Trusting that all residents of Samoa will have the good sense to observe the requirements of this proclamation, which is issued in the interest of peace, with an earnest regard for the rights of all, both foreign and native, and so there may be no occasion to use power to enforce it."

After the proclamation was read to Mataafa he made no response, but he and his chiefs quietly left Apia and went to the western portion of the municipality. Two days later the German Consul, Herr Rose, issued a counter proclamation in the Samoan language and caused it to be distributed among the Mataafans. It read:

"Notice to All Samoans.

"By the proclamation of the Admiral of the United States dated March 11 it was made known that the three consuls of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty, as well as the three commanders of men-of-war, had been unanimous to no more recognize the Provisional Government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen chiefs.

"I therefore make known to you that this proclamation is quite false. I, the German Consul General, continue to recognize the Provisional Government of Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my Government."

The immediate result of the proclamation of the German Consul was that the rebels turned back and prepared for war, declaring that they would not obey the American Admiral's orders, and would prevent any food supplies being brought into Samoa for the Malietoan natives. The next day Apia was surrounded by Mataafa's warriors and forces were landed from the Philadelphia and the Porpoise to protect the loyal natives. On March 21, Mataafa having failed to appear, Admiral Kautz's flag lieutenant was sent to deliver an ultimatum. Hostilities began on that afternoon when half a dozen Malietoa men were taken by the Mataafans. Admiral Kautz sent a final ultimatum to Mataafa on the following morning, and no answer being returned signal guns were fired, and the foreign population were taken on board their respective warships. A combined armed force was landed from the English and American warships, and as soon as stationed on shore the Philadelphia opened fire by throwing a shell in the outskirts of Apia. The Royalist followed with 6-inch shells, and the Porpoise went down the coast a couple of miles and shelled the village of Valusu, where there was a large force of rebels. All of the outskirts of Apia were shelled, about seventy charges being fired before it ceased. About dusk the rebels made an attack on the British at the Tivoli Hotel, but were driven back. The rebel village of Vaiaaia was burned in order to prevent an attack upon the consulate by the rebels. The German warship Falke attempted to leave port on a secret mission, but was stopped by Admiral Kautz.

In the mean while the Germans signed a protest against the retention of Chief Justice Chambers and a further maintenance of the Berlin Treaty, which they characterized as no longer bearable. This was received by the German Government on March 22.

On March 23 Malietoa Tanu was crowned King at Mulinuu, the ceremony being attended by the United States and British representatives. The German officials were conspicuous by their absence.

Early in March the Mataafans threatened to burn the Malietoa villages on the Island of Savaii unless the taxes levied on them were paid. The British Consul then went with the Porpoise to Savaii and threatened to shell Mataafa's villages if peace was disturbed there. The British and American consuls next issued a proclamation threatening strong action if the Provisional Government intervened with the Royalists. The German Consul refused to join in such action, and issued a proclamation upholding the Provisional Government, and expressed the hope that it "would be able to encounter the danger caused anew to the peace of the country and the safety of the inhabitants by English and American proclamations."

The Mataafans continued their depredations, destroying much property and barricading roads. The rebels made an attack upon the friendlies on March 29, after which the latter paraded through the streets of Apia carrying the head of a rebel.

This resulted in an appeal by the British naval captain to the King, who issued a proclamation forbidding the practice. The German Consul also protested to Admiral Kautz, in which he asked if two great nations approved of such inhuman and barbarous practices. Admiral Kautz replied that such practices would not be tolerated, adding that had the German Consul upheld the Berlin treaty there would have been no bloodshed; that the custom complained of was an old Samoan one, but "first made known to the world ten years ago when the heads of honest German soldiers were cut off by the barbarous chief Mataafa, whom the representative of the great Christian nation Germany is now supporting."

On April 1 a party of 214 British and American sailors and 150 friendlies were surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vailete, near Hufnagel, when the Mataafa warriors opened fire and killed and beheaded Lieutenant P. V. Lansdale and Ensign J. B. Monaghan, of the Philadelphia; Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the English warship Tauranga, and two British and two American sailors. The manager of the plantation was arrested and taken on board of the Tauranga, and was subsequently transferred to the German warship and later released.

The friendly natives, under command of Lieutenant R. A. Gaunt, of the British cruiser Porpoise, were attacked on April 12 by the rebels, who had a German flag flying from their forts. Another fight took place at Mangia, fifteen miles east of Apia, on April 15, when about two thousand rebels attacked a Gaunt landing party of about a hundred men and drove them back to their boats. Two days afterward another encounter took place and the enemy was routed. The rebels retreated to a second fort, which was found to be too strong for capture, and the friendlies returned.

Von Bulow, an ex-lieutenant of the German Army, who organized the forces of Mataafa, started for Savaii with thirteen boats and four hundred rebels, when the commander of the British cruiser Tauranga demanded of the German Consul that he be returned, and on the next day the German cruiser Falke returned to Apia with him. Later he left Samoa for the Tonga Islands.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Subsequently Dr. Wilhelm Solf was appointed by the German Government to succeed Dr. Raffel as President of the municipality of Apia. He came to the United States and held numerous conferences before sailing for Samoa, which resulted in the appointment of a joint high commission to adjust affairs in Samoa. An agreement was reached that the commission should take over the provisional government of the islands and to consider what provisions it should regard as necessary for the future government of the country or the modification of the Berlin act and to report back to their respective governments the conclusions reached by the commission. The commission was appointed in April, as follows: Charles N. E. Eliot, Great Britain, on April 7; Bartlett Tripp, for the United States, April 10, and Baron Speck von Sternberg, for Germany, on April 13. The Commission sailed from San Francisco on April 26.

On April 23 Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart addressed a letter to Mataafa giving notice of the appointment of the Joint High Commission, and suggesting that to avoid useless conflict Mataafa and his people keep beyond a certain line. Mataafa replied agreeing to the suggestion only on condition that he had assurance that the Consuls of the three Powers concurred. To this Kautz and Stuart replied sharply, regretting that Mataafa had not seen fit to abide by the suggestion, adding that unless he and all his people were outside the prescribed line by a certain time they would open fire on him on the morning of April 26. Mataafa at once agreed to abide by the command.

The Commission arrived on May 14, and immediately took control of affairs, electing Mr. Tripp as chairman and Mr. Morgan as secretary. The Commissioners held interviews on May 19, first with King Malietoa and then with Mataafa. A condition was made with Mataafa to send a boat from the vessel of each of the three Powers and guaranteeing a safe return before sundown. At the time agreed upon the three boats went after Mataafa and his chiefs, and found them in boats of their own, with the Samoan flag flying, and singing songs. In spite of the objections offered by the British and American officers to the display of the Samoan flag and going in their own boats, the German officers took the three Samoan boats in tow, with the British and American cutters astern. At the conference Mataafa and his chiefs agreed to recognize any government fixed upon by the Commission, but hoped that a King would be permitted. They also agreed to give up their arms, surrendering eighteen hundred rifles. They also asked that they be permitted to be represented by counsel before the Commission, which was refused. Malietoa also said that he was willing to do anything for the good of Samoa, and at the suggestion of the Commission he tendered his resignation as King, which the Commission accepted, first adopting a resolution that "the declaration of the Chief Justice declaring Malietoa to be King is considered by the High Commission as valid and binding." Malietoa also turned in about two thousand rifles. Proclamation was also made for the establishment of a provisional government. Dr. Solf was authorized to act as President of the municipality of Apia. The provisional government was composed of the Consuls of the three Powers. The cruiser Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz on board, sailed from Apia on May 21, and Consul Rose and the British Consul, Maxse, sailed on June 17.

On June 28 the Mataafa chiefs met the Malietoan chiefs on board the United States transport Badger, in the presence of the International Commissioners, shook hands and made peace.

In September the thirteen chiefs who were associated with the rebel government, and later pledged their allegiance to the Samoan Government, issued a proclamation to the three Consuls that a poll tax of $1 a head would be collected from all the able bodied natives and colored men outside of the town of Apia on November 1. Immediately following President Solf

issued a proclamation that a poll tax would be levied at the end of the year. Many of the people were surprised at Dr. Solf's action, and some of the Consuls took exception.

Early in October the natives proclaimed Tamasese King, despite the recent agreement with the Powers to abolish the office.

PARTITION AGREEMENT.

An agreement was signed between Germany and Great Britain, subject to the approval of the United States, on November 8, by virtue of which the Samoa act was repealed, and the islands of Upolu, Savaii and the small adjacent islands were given to Germany, and the island of Tutuila and its subsidiary islands fell to the United States. Great Britain renounced claim to the Samoan Islands, and Germany, in turn, renounced claim to the Tonga islands and to Savage Island, and ceded Choiseul and San Isabel, the two easterly islands of the Solomon group, with their insular surroundings, to Great Britain. Germany made concessions to England at Zanzibar and other places in the agreement.

SAN DOMINGO.

About the middle of July a financial crisis arose in the republic and an insurrection was threatened. President Heureaux, with six of his personal staff, went to the northwest of the island to prepare for future events. On July 26, as the President was about to leave Moca for Santiago de los Caballeros, he was shot by Ramon Caceres and was instantly killed. The assassination was believed to be the result of a carefully planned and understood plot of the adherents of Don Juan Isidero Jiminez to depose Heureaux, but Señor Jiminez later denied that he had any connection with Ramon Caceres. Upon the urgency of many of his friends Vice-President Wencesiao Figuereo accepted the Presidency on August 1, and formed a Cabinet, with Señor E. Henriquez as Minister of Foreign Affairs. About the same time an armed insurrection broke out at La Vega.

The popularity of the revolution spread with much significance, and prominent men in civil and military circles took the field with the understanding that Jiminez was the prime mover and would soon arrive from Cuba with munitions of war. Several of the leading generals of the Heureaux Government took up arms in favor of Jiminez and, with their commands, occupied several of the towns that had been abandoned by the Government troops.

On August 9 the Haytian Government seized at Fort Liborti arms and ammunition destined for the Dominican insurgents. Several Dominicans in Hayti were arrested for violating the neutrality laws, and President Sam issued an edict that insurgents would not be permitted to use Haytian territory as a base for operations.

On August 15 the Government forces commanded by General Escoboza defeated the insurgents near Puerto Plata, and the rout was almost a massacre. There were reports of other engagements of a serious nature from day to day, but they were looked upon as effusions of cable agents, such as have been so common at times of revolutions in the West Indies and Central America. The reports of organized expeditions by the revolutionists put the United States authorities on the alert to prevent the neutrality laws from being violated.

Jiminez, who aspired to the Presidency, left Havana on August 17 for Santiago de Cuba, intending to take a private yacht for San Domingo, with the purpose, as asserted by him, of uniting all the island (including Hayti) under one government. Instructions were sent by the military authorities at Havana to Cienfuegos to intercept Jiminez, and he was arrested just as he was about to leave there on one of the steamers. The legality of the arrest was protested by the people of Cienfuegos. Jiminez was released upon the order of Governor General Brooke on August 19, and he at once left for Manzanillo. On the same day reinforcements of Government troops sent to Monte Christi were defeated and driven back. The Province of San Pedro Macoris also proclaimed a revolution in favor of Jiminez.

August 24—A division of five hundred revolutionists, under command of Generals Caceres, Vasquez and Brache, occupied San Francisco de Macoris, and the towns of Sanchez Blanco and Moca declared in favor of the revolutionists.

August 25.—The commander of San Jose de las Matas declared in favor of the revolutionists.

August 26.—Puerto Plata was surrendered to the revolutionists.

August 27.—The city of Santiago de los Caballeros was surrendered to the revolutionists.

August 29.—The United States Consul cabled to the State Department that all towns in the Puerto Plata district, except Monte Christi, were in possession of the revolutionists, they being surrendered after only a little fighting.

August 31.—President Figuereo resigned, and the Government was placed in charge of the Ministry until a provisional government could be formed.

September 1.—The revolutionists formed a provisional government, with Horacio Vasquez as President.

September 8.—Jiminez arrived at Moca (the place where President Heureaux was killed by Ramon Caceres, who was made Minister of War in the Provisional Government), and was given an enthusiastic ovation. Four days later Jiminez reached San Domingo City. He issued a manifesto proposing a liberal government, based upon strict honesty and equity; called for reform of the tariff duties; advocated a strict gold basis, and favored the withdrawal of the national coin and paper money then in circulation; recommended the favoring of immigration and full guarantees to citizens and foreigners, and the improvement of roads, ports and public works. The foreign consuls met on September 18, and signed a joint protest against the decree to destroy the value of the paper currency. In the evening there was a popular demonstration against the "interference of foreigners."

On October 16 the Government issued a decree declaring President Heureaux re-

sponsible for the mismanagement of public funds, growing out of his mixing public with private affairs and introducing unlawful currency, and ordered the Public Prosecutor to proceed against the heirs of the estate.

About the same time was discovered a plot to assassinate General Jiminez and General Vasquez, the Provisional President. Many persons charged with complicity in the plot were arrested. Jiminez was proclaimed the President on November 11.

SIAM.

The government of Siam ceded to France in April the Province of Luang-Prabang, in the northeastern part of the kingdom. France, in return, was to evacuate the town of Chantaboon, about 175 miles southeast of Bangkok, near the Gulf of Siam, and to withdraw from the so-called neutral zone.

SPAIN.

In the Spanish Senate, on February 28, 1899, a counter measure to the bill for the cession of the Philippines was rejected by a vote of 120 to 118. On the following day the Sagasta Cabinet resigned office on the question of ceding the Philippines. On March 4 the new Cabinet, with Senor Silvela as Premier, took office.

TONGA ISLANDS.

In December, 1898, the German Vice-Consul at Samoa went to Tonga and made a demand on the government for £20,000 for debts contracted by Tongans with German traders. Many of these debts were of thirty years' standing, and were repudiated by the Tongan Government. When Vice-Consul Grune could obtain no money he departed with a threat that a German man-of-war would arrive within a few months and seize Vavau, the best harbor in the group. King George at once communicated with Sydney, and the British warship Tauranga was rushed for Tonga. She arrived in the early part of December. Her captain had a conference, after which it was announced that the sovereignty of the group had been transferred to England, and that the Tongan Government would remain a dependency of the British Crown. The Tauranga turned over to King George £25,000, the amount of Germany's claims, and the next day the British flag was raised with much ceremony. England guarantees peace and order in the islands, and secures fixity of tenure of land and additional rights to foreigners settling in the group.

The Tonga Islands form a part of a small kingdom in the Pacific ruled by King George II, with a legislative assembly composed one-half of hereditary nobles and half of representatives elected for three years by the people. The United States, Great Britain and Germany have treaties of friendship and trade. The population of the islands (in 1893) was about 17,500, including 250 foreigners, mostly British subjects. The islands consist of three groups, called respectively Tonga, Haapai and Vavau. The area of the kingdom is about 374 square miles, and the revenue is chiefly from customs, a poll tax and leases, and amounts to about $100,000 annually.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Tribunal of Arbitration appointed under the terms of the Anglo-Venezuelan Treaty of 1897, to determine the boundary lines between Venezuela and British Guiana had various postponements before the formal proceedings were begun in Paris, on June 15, 1899. The sessions were held in the Salon des Ambassadeurs in the French Foreign Office, the hall made famous as the meeting places of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration in 1893, and the Spanish-American Peace Commission in 1898. The personnel of the Tribunal was as follows: President, Professor F. Martens, professor of International law in the University of St. Petersburg, Russia. American arbitrators—Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice United States Supreme Court, and David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court. British arbitrators—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeals of England. Counsel representing Venezuela, ex-President Benjamin Harrison and ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, of the United States; M. Mallet-Prevost, secretary of President Cleveland's Boundary Commission of 1896, and the Marques de Rojas. Counsel representing Great Britain, Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General of Great Britain; Sir Robert Reid and others.

Sir Richard Webster opened the case on behalf of Great Britain in a speech occupying several sessions, finishing on July 13. He was followed by Mr. Asquith, of England, who began on July 21 and finished on August 10. Mr. Soley, of the United States, began to speak on August 12 and closed on August 29. He was followed by Sir Robert Reid on the same day, and he concluded on September 4. General Tracy began his argument on September 7 and finished on September 15. Then Sir Richard Webster began the concluding argument on the same day and continued until September 19, when the sessions closed. On October 3 the Tribunal made its award, which was as follows:

"The undersigned, by these presents, give and publish our decision determining and judging, touching and concerning the questions that have been submitted to us by said arbitration; and, in conformity with said arbitration, we decide, declare and pronounce definitely that the line of frontier of the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela is as follows:

"Starting on the coast at Point Playa, the frontier shall follow a straight line to the confluence of the Barima and the Maruima, thence following the thalweg of the latter to the source of the Corentin (otherwise called the Cutari) River; thence it shall proceed to the confluence of the Haiowa and the Amakuru; thence, following the thalweg of the Amakuru to its source in the plain of Imataka; thence, in a southwesterly direction, along the highest ridge of the Imataka Mountains to the highest point of the Imataka chain, opposite the source of the Barima and the principal chain of the Imataka Mountains;

thence, in a southeast direction, to the source of the Acarabisi, following the thalweg of the Acarabisi to the Cuyuni, the northern bank of which it shall follow in a westerly direction to the confluence of the Cuyuni and the Vanamu; thence along the thalweg of the Vanamu to its westernmost source; thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Roraima; thence to the source of the Cotinga. From this point the frontier shall follow the thalweg of the Cotinga to its confluence with the Takutu; thence along the thalweg of the Takutu to its source; thence in a straight line to the most western point of the Akarai Mountains, the highest ridge of which it shall follow to the source of the Corentin, whence it will follow the course of the river.

"It is stipulated that the frontier hereby delimitated reserves and in no way prejudices questions actually existing or that may hereafter arise between Great Britain and the Republic of Brazil, or between the Republic of Brazil and Venezuela. In fixing the above delimitation the arbitrators consider and decide that, in time of peace, the rivers Amakuru and Barima shall be open to navigation by the merchant shipping of all nations, due reserve being made with regard to equitable regulations and the payment of light dues and other like imposts, on condition that the dues levied by Venezuela and British Guiana on ships traversing the parts of those rivers owned by them respectively shall be imposed in accordance with the same tariff on Venezuelan and British vessels. These tariffs are not to exceed those of all other countries. The award proceeds also upon the condition that neither Venezuela nor British Guiana shall impose any customs duty on goods carried in vessels, ships or boats passing through these rivers, such customs being levied only on goods landed upon Venezuelan territory or on the territory of Great Britain respectively."

The English claim was based on the alleged fact that, both in 1781 and in 1796, when Great Britain seized the Dutch colonies, the British authorities marked the western boundary of their possessions as beginning at a point west of Point Barima, up the Orinoco River, and then following the watershed between the Orinoco and Essequibo valleys, in accordance with the claims of the Dutch. In 1814 England obtained from Holland, by treaty, formal title to the conquered territory, and maintained that its limitations were those of the boundaries already laid down. In 1840 Sir Robert Schomburgk was commissioned by the British Government to survey a boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. He recommended, according to Lord Salisbury, a compromise by which Great Britain should surrender her claims to an extended inland frontier, in return for the formal recognition of her right to Point Barima. Venezuela protested against this line, whereupon Great Britain declared it to be "merely tentative," and ordered the stakes to be pulled up. "But," said Lord Sallsbury, "this concession was made on the distinct understanding that Great Britain did not thereby in any way abandon her claim to that position."

Then Lord Aberdeen proposed a line running from the mouth of the Moroco River west and southwest to the junction of the Yurnanl and Cuyuni rivers, and thence up the Cuyuni to Mount Roraima. In reply, Venezuela proposed to draw a straight line from the mouth of the Moroco River to the headwaters of the Essequibo, practically coincldlng with the 59th meridian. Then Great Britain returned to the Schomburgk line. Still later Lord Granville proposed a line from the mouth of the Barima River to the junction of the Acarabici and the Cuyuni, whence it would coincide with the Aberdeen line. In her final claim Great Britain withdrew the "concessions" formerly made.

VENEZUELA REVOLUTION.

A revolution was started against President Ignacio Andrade, on February 20, 1899, by Ramon Guerra, President of the new State of Guarico, whom President Andrade had appointed. Mme. Crespo fomented the revolt and furnished the funds to pay Guerra's troops. The Government troops captured Calabojo, the capital of Guarico, on March 7. General Hernandez and other leaders of the insurgents were arrested, and peace was reestablished on May 5.

Early in August, 1899, another insurrection was started, under the leadership of General Cipriano Castro, with an army of ten thousand men. On August 14 sixty-six prominent politicians were arrested for aiding in the insurrection, and more than five hundred more arrests occurred within a few days following. The revolution was a result of a dispute over the division of Venezuela into States, the republic having consisted of nine self-governing divisions, or States, until a short time before. President Andrade, for the purpose of adding strength to his own political supporters, undertook to reorganize the republic into about twenty divisions. When General Castro, who was an opposing candidate for the Governorship of one of the States, saw that he was likely to be defeated by General Morales, a friend of President Andrade, he organized a revolution. The following is a summary of the several engagements:

First encounter, August 23.—Rebel forces, under Castro, and Government troops, near San Cristobal and near Colombian line, in which rebels captured General Sarria and about 2,000 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition.

Second encounter.—Near San Cristobal, 1,000 Government troops against 2,000 rebels under Castro, resulting, after a battle of nine days, in rebel force withdrawing.

Third encounter.—Rebels engage with 1,500 Government troops under General Morales, the latter escaping with only 72 men and an ammunition train.

Fourth encounter.—Government troops (about 2,500) intercept 2,000 rebels at Lumbador Mountain, the fight resulting in a draw.

Fifth encounter.—At Cordero; Castro and a force of 3,000 were attacked by 5,000 Government troops under General Fernandez; after a terrible battle both sides withdrew. Government loss, 1,500 killed and wounded.

Sixth encounter.—Rebels made assault at Tower, dispersing 800 Government

troops under Guitterez and capturing arms, ammunition and supplies.

Seventh encounter.—Rebels attack 3,800 Government troops at Arenales, defeat them and capture many rifles and much ammunition.

September 15.—Valencia fell into the hands of insurgents and President Andrade retreated to Caracas.

On October 4 an armistice for five days was agreed to, pending a conference between the leader of the insurgents and the Government. The conference began on the next day, on board of the United States cruiser Detroit, and after five days the negotiations were suspended because of failure to agree. Immediately following, another armistice was agreed upon and peace negotiations were resumed. The final session was held on October 19, when General Castro proposed that a popular convention be assembled in twenty days for the election of a new President and the adoption of a new constitution. On the following day President Andrade, who was reported to have consented to the ultimatum of General Castro, transferred his authority to Vice-President Rodriguez and made his escape to La Guayra. On the following day, after disbanding and paying off his troops and returning their munitions of war to the authorities, President Andrade fled from La Guayra for Maracaibo, being accompanied by four gunboats.

General Castro rode into Caracas, the National capital, on October 23, and he and his troops received a marked ovation. Andrade's Cabinet resigned before Castro arrived, and on the following day Castro formed a new Cabinet, of which Vice-President Rodriguez was made Minister of Public Works, and General Hernandez, who led a revolution months before to overthrow the Andrade Government, was made Minister of Commerce. Within the next few days the followers of General Hernandez organized a revolution against the Castro Government. Hernandez was defeated in battle within the next few days and he lost heavily. On October 26 the foreign Ministers met and decided not to recognize the Castro Government without instructions from their respective governments. President Andrade was later heard from at San Juan, Porto Rico, from which place he declared that he would continue as President. The Castro Government was officially recognized by the United States on November 20.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

On August 24, 1898, the Czar of Russia proposed to the several nations to take part in an international conference as a movement toward "the maintenance of peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations." These are the points that were submitted in the circular of Count Muravieff:

"1. An understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and, at the same time, not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto, a preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in future in the forces and budgets above mentioned.

"2. To prohibit the use in the armies and fleets of any new kind of firearms whatever, of any new explosives or any powders more powerful than those now in use either for rifles or cannon.

"3. To restrict the use in military warfare of the formidable explosives already existing, and to prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives of any kind from balloons or by any similar means.

"4. To prohibit the use in naval warfare of submarine torpedo boats or plungers, or other similar engines of destruction; to give an undertaking not to construct vessels with rams in the future.

"5. To apply to naval warfare the stipulations of the Geneva Convention of 1864, on the basis of the articles added to the Convention of 1868.

"6. To neutralize ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or after an engagement.

"7. To revise the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated in 1874 by the Conference of Brussels, which has remained unratified to the present day.

"8. To accept in principle the employment of the good offices of mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto, with the object of preventing armed conflicts between nations; an understanding with respect to the mode of applying these good offices, and the establishment of a uniform practice in using them."

DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates:

Austria-Hungary—Count von Welsersheimb, First Secretary of the Austrian Foreign Office; his Excellency M. Okoliesanyé Okalicona, Minister to Holland; Court and Ministerial Councillor Mérey.

Belgium—M. Beernaert, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Chevalier Descamp-David, Senator, and Count de Grelle-Rogiar, Minister to Holland.

China—Yang Yu, Minister to Russia.

Denmark—His Excellency Fr. E. de Bille, Minister to England, Colonel Van Schnack.

France—M. Bourgeois, M. Bihourd, Minister to Holland; Baron Estournelles de Constant, Vice Admiral Pephan, Brigadier-General Monnier, Louis Renault.

Germany—Count Münster, Ambassador at Paris; Baron Von Stengel, of the Munich University; Professor Dr. Zorn, of the University of Königsberg; Captain Siegel, Naval Attaché, Paris, and Colonel Gross von Schwarzhoff.

Great Britain—Sir Julian Pauncefote, Ambassador at Washington; Sir Henry Howard, Minister to Holland; Vice Admiral Sir John Fisher, and Major-General Sir John Ardagh.

Holland—Sir A. P. C. van Karnebeck, Major-General den Beer Poortugael, Privy Councillor; Professor Asser, Privy Councillor, and M. E. N. Rahusen, member of the Upper House.

Italy—Count Nigra, Minister to Austria; Count Zernini, Minister to Holland; General Zuccari, Captain Bianca, of the Navy.

Japan—Baron Hayashi, Minister to Russia; Colonel Oyehara, Captain Sakomoto, of the Navy; J. Motono, Ambassador at Brussels.

Norway and Sweden—Baron Bildt, Minister to Italy.

Persia—General Mirza Riza-Khan, Minister to Russia.

Portugal—Count de Macedo, Minister to Spain; Angostino d'Ornellas, Minister to Russia; Count de Selir, Minister to Holland.

Rumania—M. Al Beldiman, Ambassador to Germany; M. T. Papinin, Minister to Holland; Colonel C. Coanda.

Russia—Baron de Staal, Colonel Jilinsky, Colonel Count Barantzew, Captain Scheine, of the Navy; Lieutenant Outchinnekow, of the Navy; Professor de Martens.

Servia—M. Myatovitch, Minister to England.

Siam—Phya Suriya, Ambassador; Dr. Ch. Corragioni d'Orelli, M. E. Rolin, Consul General in Belgium.

Spain—Duke de Tetuan, M. de Villa Urrutia, Ambassador to Belgium; M. de Bageur, Minister to Holland.

Switzerland—Dr. S. Roth, Minister to Germany; Colonel A. Kuzli and M. E. Odier.

Turkey—Turkhan Pacha, Privy Councillor; Nourey Bey, Secretary General of the Foreign Office; Abdulla Pacha, Lieutenant General, and Rear Admiral Mehemed Pacha.

United States—Seth Low, Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany; Stanford Newel, Minister to Holland; Captain A. T. Mahan, of the Navy; Captain William Crozier, of the Army, and Frederick W. Holls, as secretary.

PROCEEDINGS.

The measures to preserve the secrecy of the deliberations at the "House in the Woods" (the palace at The Hague) were most stringent. Both entrances to the gardens were closed with barred gates, guarded by picked sentries, and every applicant for admission was required to produce an orange colored card like those issued to the delegates, and to give the secret password. The Congress was opened on May 18, when Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, was elected to preside over the body. On the following day it was agreed to appoint three committees to deal with the respective groups of questions proposed for discussion, and these were appointed on May 23. The American members appointed were as follows: Disarmament—Messrs. White, Mahan and Crozier. Laws of War—Messrs. White, Newel, Mahan and Crozier. Arbitration—Messrs. White, Low and Holls. It was also decided that the proceedings should be conducted in secrecy, to which several of the delegates objected. On June 12 it was resolved to furnish the newspapers with statements of the proceedings of the committees as well as of the plenary sittings.

The discussions of the various questions were sincere and practical throughout, and they were also conducted with marked freedom. On May 25 serious differences of opinion were manifested between the representatives of the United States and those of some of the other Powers on the subject of discussing the seizure of private property at sea, but on July 5 the Congress agreed to consider the proposals of the American delegates. On May 31 the American and British delegates submitted drafts of proposals on arbitration, but each differed materially in some lines. On June 12 the American delegates issued a manifesto to the effect that although the English proposals had been used as the basis of the arbitration discussion it did not mean the abandonment of the American plan.

On June 13 the Red Cross sub-committee reported in favor of applying the Geneva Convention of 1864 to naval warfare. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that this was just, and all the essential principles of the original scheme were agreed to.

The Congress held its final session on July 29. The agreements reached were tentative, not final, remaining open until 1900 for ratifying signatures. The other Powers not represented at The Hague may sign, providing that no Power then present objects. The agreements referred to were three in number, and involve: (1) Regulations prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases, projectiles from balloons and expanding bullets; (2) Regulations concerning the laws and customs of war on land; (3) Provisions for the pacific settlement of international disputes by mediation and arbitration. In addition to the three conventions the final and summarized act of the Conference contained the following expression of opinion: (1) That limitations of military charges, which at present oppress the world, are greatly to be desired; (2) That the questions of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a conference to be held at an early date; (3) That questions relative to the types of rifles and naval artillery should be the subject of study by the different governments with a view of arriving at solutions by a future conference; (4) That an early conference be called to revise the Geneva Conventions; (5) That questions relating to the inviolability of private property in war be reserved for another conference.

It was announced that sixteen States had signed the arbitration convention, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases, fifteen the use of expansive bullets, and fifteen the other two conventions. The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. The United States only signed the arbitration convention, and that under reserve. Rumania also made reservation.

The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dumdum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia or Switzerland, while the United States only signed the declaration regarding the throwing of explosives from balloons.

ALASKA BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY.

The Joint High Commission appointed in 1898 by the United States, Great Britain and Canada Governments to consider and effect an amicable settlement of

several important questions at issue between the United States and Canada, and which began its sessions at Quebec on August 21, 1898, and adjourned on October 10 to meet in Washington on November 10, continued its work until February 20, 1899, when the sessions were suspended. With the exception of the deaths of Congressman Nelson Dingley, one of the American delegates, in whose place was appointed Congressman Sereno E. Payne, and of Lord Herschell, who was succeeded by Lord Russell, the Commission was the same as published in the Almanac of 1899.

When the Commission adjourned it was stated that it would meet again on August 2, to act upon a report to be presented to the respective Governments. Later it was disclosed that the Commission had suspended its sessions because it had reached an apparently insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the Alaska Boundary question. The protocol of the proceedings of the Commission of February 18 was made public in the Canadian Parliament on June 7, and it showed why the Commission failed. The British delegates had proposed the immediate appointment of an arbitral tribunal to determine the boundary between Alaska and Canada from the southernmost point, at Prince of Wales Island, to Mount St. Elias, in accordance with the Anglo-Russian treaty of February 28, 1825, the tribunal to consist of three jurists, one nominated by the Privy Council, one by President McKinley and the third to be selected by the two nominees. The Americans accepted the proposition as a basis of adjustment, but proposed, in addition to the Anglo-Russian treaty, that the boundary should be defined in accordance with the Russo-American treaty of cession, or as the same shall be established by the tribunal, under rules to be laid down afterward; the tribunal to consist of six impartial jurists of repute, three to be nominated by the Privy Council and three by the President of the United States. The Americans also submitted this as an amendment to Rule C:

"In considering the 'coast' referred to in said treaties it is understood that the coast of the continent is intended, and that all towns and settlements on tidewater settled under authority of the United States and under jurisdiction of the United States to the date of this treaty, shall remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States."

The British delegates regretted that they were unable to accept the modification to their proposition, because the suggested American tribunal did not provide a tribunal which would necessarily and, in the possible event of difference of opinion, finally dispose of the question, and because the amendment to Rule C was a marked and important departure from the rules of the Venezuelan reference, which left all such questions to be determined by the tribunal, and because the words added by the United States claim that an effect should be given to their occupation of land in British territory, which justice, reason and the equities of the case did not require. The British delegates also objected that the language used with reference to the coast was open to misconstruction, and they were of the opinion that it was useless to press the negotiations further until it was referred to their Government for an exchange of views in respect to the constitution of the tribunal. To a question as to whether the British delegates had considered the question of selecting an umpire from the American Continent, they replied in the affirmative, adding that they thought it most objectionable, in view of the policy long maintained and recently reasserted by the Government of the United States toward other nations on the said continent. The selection of an umpire by any such nation would not offer a guarantee of impartiality, which was the first qualification requisite.

The Americans then proposed to proceed to settle the remaining subjects, as they thought it would be unwise to defer adjustments so nearly concluded. Several subjects were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. The British Commissioners replied that all questions should be deferred until the boundary was disposed of, either by agreement or by reference to arbitration, because the manner in which they were prepared to adjust some other important matters must depend upon whether it would be possible to arrive at a settlement of all questions which might at any time occasion acute controversy and even conflict.

The boundary line between Alaska and Canada was determined in 1825, upon lines laid down by full powered agents acting under a formal document reciting that the King of Great Britain and the Emperor of Russia, "being desirous of drawing still closer the ties of good understanding and friendship which unite them, by means of an agreement which may settle (among other things) the limits of their respective possessions on the Northwest coast of America, have named plenipotentiaries," etc. The boundary which they described, and which was shortly after shown on the maps, was signed, sealed, etc., and was mutually accepted on behalf of the respective Governments. For forty-two years after 1825 Russia held her American possessions, and in this period no question of boundary was raised. In 1867 the United States bought from Russia her American possessions and became her successor in title, and this "ice farm in the Polar regions" was christened Alaska. The words in the treaty of 1825 thus determined the Alaska boundary: "Article III. The line of demarcation between the Possessions of the High Contracting Parties, upon the Coast of the Continent, and the Islands of America to the Northwest, shall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and the 133d degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel

to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean."

After the adjournment of the Commission the two governments took up the boundary question with a view to settling it and thus removing it from the path of the many other important issues involved. There were numerous delays, owing to the need of exchanging views between London, Washington and Ottawa, and the authorities here became convinced that an adjustment was hopeless. But the feeling in London was more hopeful, and when Sir Julian Pauncefote reached London on his way to The Hague he held conferences with Lord Salisbury, which resulted in a definite proposal for settling the boundary issue and removing it as an obstacle to the work of the Commission. The chief point of this proposal was that a separate tribunal of arbitration should pass on the boundary question. It was communicated to Ambassador Choate, and by him to the State Department. When the plan was received the President was at Hot Springs, and it was felt desirable to await his return before giving a final answer. Just as the acceptance was about to be given the United States officials were surprised to have presented what they regarded as an extraordinary condition, which Canada imposed in connection with the submission of the question to arbitration. This condition was that in any event Canada should have Pyramid Harbor and a strip of territory on the Lynn Canal, without reference to the general conclusions reached by the tribunal of arbitration. This port and the strip of territory on the coast would have carried also the back country leading to the interior. It was concluded not to accept this condition.

In "The Canadian Monthly" for May an article on the work of the Commission by John Charlton, one of its members, excited much criticism in the Canadian press. Mr. Charlton severely criticised the log export embargo law of Ontario, and asserted that it was a breach of faith toward American holders of Canadian timber limits whose purchases were made before the passage of the law, and that it was a serious obstacle in the way of successful negotiations before the Commission and detrimental to the true interests of Canada, as well as a blot upon the honor of that country. Mr. Charlton's press critics declared that it was bad taste to discuss in the public press the matters under consideration by the Commission, and that he was out of place as a member of the Commission representing Canada and out of place as a citizen of Canada.

In May a conference was held at the British Foreign Office, London, between Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Choate, and the latter's report gave encouragement that the negotiations would be resumed with some prospect of reaching an agreement between the two branches of the Commission. The idea seemed to be that it would reconvene on a complete abandonment of the old basis. One change proposed was to submit the Alaska boundary question to arbitration independent of other issues, thus leaving the Commission free to resume its work on the many other pending questions.

Early in September John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and Reginald Tower, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, arranged for a modus vivendi respecting the boundary controversy. It was cabled to the Foreign Office at London for approval.

On October 12 the Canadian Minister of Marine gave Canada's consent to a temporary agreement upon the Alaska boundary line, and eight days later the British Government announced to Secretary Hay its formal acceptance of the proposition. With this act the long expected modus vivendi relative to the vexed boundary question went into effect. The text of the agreement was as follows:

"It is hereby agreed between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain that the boundary line between Canada and the Territory of Alaska in the region about the head of Lynn Canal shall be provisionally fixed, without prejudice to the claims of either party in the permanent adjustment of the international boundary, as follows:

"In the region of the Dalton Trail a line beginning at the peak west of Porcupine Creek, marked on the Map No. 10 of the United States Commission, December 31, 1895, and on Sheet No. 18 of the British Commission, December 31, 1895, with the number 6,500; thence running to the Klehini (or Klaheela) River in the direction of the peak north of the river marked No. 5,020 on the aforesaid United States map and No. 5,025 on the aforesaid British map; thence following the high or right bank of the said Klehini River to the junction thereof with the Chilkat River, a mile and a half, more or less, north of Klukwan; provided, that persons proceeding to or from Porcupine Creek shall be freely permitted to follow the trail between the said creek and the said junction of the rivers into and across the territory on the Canadian side of the temporary line wherever the trail crosses to such side, and, subject to such reasonable regulations for the protection of the revenue as the Canadian Government may prescribe, to carry with them over such part or parts of the trail between the said points as may lie on the Canadian side of the temporary line such goods and articles as they desire without being required to pay any customs duties on such goods and articles, and from said junction to the summit of the peak east of the Chilkat River, marked on the aforesaid Map No. 10 of the United States Commission with the number 5,410 and on the Map No. 17 of the aforesaid British Commission with the number 5,490.

"On the Dyea and Skaguay trails, the summits of the Chilkoot and White passes.

"It is understood, as formerly set forth in communications of the Department of State of the United States, that the citizens or subjects of either Power found by this arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy.

"The Government of the United States will at once appoint an officer or officers

in conjunction with the officer or officers to be named by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to mark the temporary line agreed upon by the erection of posts, stakes or other appropriate temporary marks."

Subsequently, on October 21, Canada delivered to Ambassador Choate, at London, a final proposition for a permanent settlement of the boundary question. It was as follows:

"That the boundary line be arbitrated upon terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly those provisions making fifty years' occupancy by either side conclusive evidence of title; occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allows under international law.

"That as a condition precedent to and absolutely preliminary to arbitration Skaguay and Dyea would be conceded to the United States without further claim if Canada received Pyramid Harbor."

In other words, Canada proposed to give up much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport, but stipulated that she must get the latter before agreeing to arbitration of the boundary issue.

CUBA.

On January 1, 1899, the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba was yielded to the United States at Havana, and the Stars and Stripes replaced the red and yellow standard of Spain. The ceremony was one of impressive simplicity at the Palace of the Governor General for so many years. The Spanish and American troops were paraded facing each other; the American regimental band first played "The March of Cadiz," the Spanish National air, in which the Spanish buglers joined, and followed with "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Promptly at noon the members of the Spanish and American Evacuation Commissions took their places, and Governor General Castellanos addressed General Wade, president of the American Commission, and made the official transfer of authority to the United States. Then, at the request of General Wade, General Brooke accepted the sovereignty which was yielded by Spain to the United States. This done, General Castellanos and his staff and the remainder of the Spanish troops embarked on the transports that were to take them to Spain. The last of the Spanish soldiers on the Island of Cuba embarked on February 6.

The island was divided into seven military departments, but on April 17 they were reorganized into five departments, those of Pinar del Rio and Matanzas being eliminated, the former consolidated with the Department of Havana, and the latter with that of Santa Clara.

The Island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and ranges from 135 to 160 miles wide. Measuring from the extremities of the capes, the coastline is about 2,200 miles, but including all indentations it is about 6,500 miles. There are 32 harbors on the northern coast, of which Havana, Mariel, Cabanas, Bahia, Honda, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas and Gibara are the most important. The southern coast has 12 important harbors, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos being the best. Most of the important harbors will admit vessels drawing 26 feet of water. The exact area of the island is not known; it is estimated all the way from 35,000 to 72,000 square miles. The average annual temperatures at Havana in the last decade have been: Mean, 76.8 degrees; highest, 100.6; lowest, 49.6. The temperature at Matanzas is slightly higher than at Havana, and it is about four degrees higher at Santiago de Cuba. The rainy season begins in May and ends with October. The total population is about 1,500,000.

CUBAN ARMY PAYMENTS.

One of the conditions in Cuba which involved exasperating complications early in 1899 was the disposition of the Cuban Army and the distribution of the $3,000,000 voted by Congress. The Cuban Military Assembly assumed an aggressive policy against the liberality of the United States, and demanded a much larger sum, and this in spite of the advice of General Maximo Gomez. Many of the rank and file were anxious to leave military life and go back to work, especially with the hope of receiving financial aid to start life anew. The planters and property owners, as well as the military administration of Cuba, opposed the attitude of the Military Assembly, and were tired of an army that had to subsist half upon charity and half upon contributions levied by threats. The Cuban Assembly had never received official recognition from the United States authorities, and only unofficial consideration was given to the existence of such a body. The Commission that was delegated to go to Washington, headed by General Calixto Garcia, was received informally, and while it arranged for the payment of the $3,000,000 the Administration gave neither to it nor to the Assembly the handling of the funds. The amount was not an out and out gift, but a gift in the sense that it was advanced without a specific arrangement for its repayment, simply that it was to be repaid out of the further revenues of the island. After it had been arranged by the Commission, Robert P. Porter visited General Gomez in Cuba, and asked him to decide to accept the $3,000,000 and to aid in its distribution and in the disarming of the Cuban army. This Gomez agreed to, and he went to Havana and completed the preliminary arrangements about the adjustment of the affairs of the Cuban army with General Brooke. The Assembly then called upon Gomez to visit its president for an unofficial exchange of ideas. This he complied with, but was arraigned as an accused, the crime being that he had accepted of the offer of $3,000,000 which the Assembly itself, through its representatives, had induced President McKinley to promise. He declared that he had acted in the best of faith, and was then asked to array himself on the side of the Assembly in order to give strength to its demands. He declared that he could not hope to obtain more than the $3,000,000, and disapproved asking charity, adding that, as the soldiers were too great a burden upon the people, longer delay would be cruel. One reason for the opposition by the Assembly

was the hope to raise a private loan of $20,000,000 through a syndicate.

Finally, on March 11, the Military Assembly impeached Gomez and removed him from his command as General-in-Chief of the Cuban army, the vote being 26 to 4. The charge was "failure in his military duties and disobedience to the Assembly." On the same day the $3,000,000 left New-York on the transport Meade, with the arrangement that it was to be paid out by General Brooke and not through an agency. The general rules for the distribution were to exclude all men who had enlisted subsequent to July 17, 1898, and to exclude former soldiers who held Government places or belonged to the rural guards on April 5; first paying each private and non-commissioned officer $100. Then, if a balance should remain, $100 to be paid to each officer. If any balance should remain it was to be disposed of as the President should direct. Delay in the distribution was caused by the slow revision of the muster rolls.

On April 4 the Cuban Military Assembly voted to disband the army, there being only one dissenting vote. The Assembly prolonged its existence with the hope of raising an additional loan from the United States, but it was ultimately found that there was nothing to do but accept the inevitable and dissolve. Its disappearance removed the last obstacle in the way of disbandment of the Cuban army and the return of the former soldiers to agricultural pursuits. On April 7 the Cuban generals decided to reinstate General Gomez as Commander-in-Chief, and to appoint an executive board to assist in the distribution of the $3,000,000 to be paid to the Cuban soldiers. On April 13 the Cuban generals waited upon Gomez and said they desired him to represent the army in any negotiations with the United States military authorities in Cuba. On the same day the original rolls of the Cuban army were delivered to General Brooke, which showed a total of 48,000 officers and men.

The Society of Veterans of Independence, the revived Cuban Military Assembly, was organized, and it held its first meeting on May 14, under the presidency of General Andrade, who acted as President of the Assembly. The proceedings were devoted to drawing up an agreement to be submitted on a later day. On the following evening the association met at Cerro and had a long debate on the question of Cuban troops surrendering their arms. Some were in favor of depositing the arms with the brigade chiefs of the Cuban municipalities, and others opposed a surrender of arms, claiming that it might be necessary to "use them against American pretensions." It was then proposed to send this telegram to Santiago: "General discontent. We refuse to surrender our arms. Opinion unanimous." General Andrade objected to the dispatch, and the following was agreed upon. "Reunited. Decided to agree to muster out on the basis of the decree of the former Assembly. Announced that Brooke will modify his decree. Await to see if satisfactory. Concert with you in final proceedings." The vote on this was 59 in favor and 36 opposed.

On May 15 General Gomez informed General Brooke that he must withdraw from the plan for distributing the $3,000,000, to the extent that he would not name other commissioners to replace those originally named by him and who had refused to serve. He expressed regret at being obliged to take such a course, but he felt that a cabal composed of many of the subordinate commanders existed to oppose and, if possible, to defeat the plans for apportioning the money. He explained that former members of the Military Assembly and other malcontents had, apparently, organized a majority of the officers against him.

General Gomez issued a manifesto on May 18, in which he reviewed his negotiations with General Brooke for the payments to the Cuban army. He had protested against the sum offered by the United States as being insufficient to accomplish the good intended, but General Brooke announced his inability to add to it. Speculators then attempted to intervene and offered suggestions which Gomez refused, and which the Cuban Assembly could not carry out because the United States would not recognize its authority. He had many conferences with General Brooke on the plan of payment, and the latter insisted upon a surrender of arms before payment of the money. Gomez felt that it was compatible with obtaining peace to have an army with arms reserved to defend Cuba against her enemies, and, in the mean time, to be regarded as relics of a glorious struggle; and whether disposed of to the municipalities or the armorers it would be all the same under the intervening Government. The Cuban Commissioners declined to fix dates and places where the Cuban soldiers could deliver up the arms and receive the payment from the paymasters. Gomez advised the soldiers to return to their homes with the amounts offered by the United States, and to practise patience and to let no pretext interfere with the attainment of an independent government "promised by a noble nation pledged to obtain for us our rights."

On the same day General Brooke submitted to the President a proposition to have the arms of the disbanded Cuban soldiers stored in the armories of the different municipalities, admitting that they were practically worthless for military purposes. This proposition was not a surrender, for Article IV of the agreement between General Gomez and Robert P. Porter read: "The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban Assembly or to its representative." Two days later General Brooke's plan was approved and an order was issued to begin at once the payment of the $3,000,000. On May 22 General Brooke and General Gomez had a conference over the payment order, at the end of which Gomez declared himself entirely satisfied and felt convinced that it met all the objections which had been raised not only by himself but also by others outside his councils. The text of the article in the matter of disposing of the arms read:

"The arms and equipments of the Cuban soldiers will be turned over to the civil governors or to the alcaldes of the municipalities, either at the place of residence of the soldiers or at the place of payment,

to the United States officers in charge. Said civil governors and alcaldes are hereby charged with the proper storage and care of the same until they can be collected for storage in Cuban arsenals at Havana and Santiago, as already arranged."

All the ex-members of the Military Assembly, aided by the opposition newspapers, united in advising the Cuban soldiers not to give up their arms. The first to respond to the advice of the opponents was Colonel Acca's force of 300 men, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, on May 22. On the next day General Sanchez, in Santiago Province, sent this dispatch to Gomez: "The division will not accept money." On the 23d 200 Cubans under General Rodriguez, near Marianao, dispersed and went quietly to their homes with their arms, resolved neither to accept the money nor to wait longer in a condition of suspense. A meeting of the Veterans of Independence on May 25 approved of the action of the soldiers and pledged to recommend that the others in the western provinces take the same course. A resolution was also adopted declaring against either giving up arms or accepting money from the United States. It was recognized that the muster rolls had been padded, and General Ludlow declared that many of the rolls created a very strong impression "that they had been made up for the occasion of this payment." It was asserted by the dissidents that 39,930 men were enrolled.

The payments began on May 27 at Havana, but only seven received any money, this small number being due to the cabal of the former Military Assembly. On the next day there were 111 applicants, but only thirty of these were on the rolls and only these were paid. The United States military authorities were agreed that the rolls were untrustworthy: that a large proportion of the names were fictitious, and a large number entitled to share in the gratuity were omitted, the object being to exhibit to the Cuban public that a majority of the Cuban troops refused to take American money. On the third day about 300 applied, but as it occupied so much time for each to prove his claim only 112 received money before the day closed. Colonel Delgado, in command at Guanajay, disbanded his men and ordered them to take their arms and proceed to their homes; but about thirty started to Havana to get their money, whereupon General Delgado called upon the others to shoot any man who persisted in taking the road to Havana. On May 30 the payment of the Cuban soldiers at Santiago was begun, and investigation showed that the rolls had been padded and that several officers gave certificates to men who had had no guns, and that some were enrolled who had been dead a year or more. Forty-five were paid during the day. On June 1 about 176 soldiers at Melena were paid and 50 applicants were rejected. The pay car arrived at Guines on June 3, and there was a large crowd in waiting, of which 174 were paid and 37 were rejected. On June 6 224 soldiers were paid at Consolacion. On June 7 193 soldiers were paid at Jarmo and 44 were rejected. It was discovered that four Cubans were selling fraudulent certificates of service in the Cuban Army, charging $4 for each certificate. The opposition on the part of the insurgents to receiving gratuity from the United States practically ended on June 8.

June 15—Five hundred soldiers arrived at Havana from the country and requested to be allowed to get their quota of the money.

June 17—General Brooke addressed an official letter to Gomez asking him to take the necessary steps to ascertain if a number of men, the payment to whom was withheld because their names did not appear on the rolls, were entitled to pay. General Brooke added that it was the wish not to deprive any man who served in the Cuban Army of his just dues. Gomez at once took up the task. At Remedios over 5,000 soldiers were awaiting payment when the car arrived. Payments at Cardenas began.

June 21—Colonel Cespedes declared that the rolls originally turned over to General Brooke failed to show anything like the true strength of the Cuban Army, and this was due to the fact that they contained only the names of those living in 1898, and that very few records were kept while the war was in progress, because the officers were unable to obtain ink and pens; and it was not considered essential to maintain the rolls because the troops were not paid. Seven applicants were arrested upon the charge of being impostors.

June 22—General Collazo, a former member of the staff of General Calixto Garcia, denounced the Cubans for accepting payments and called them cowards.

On August 24 Governor General Brooke decided not to make any more payments to Cuban troops on the basis of additional rolls, as there had been brought to light such an amount of thievery and attempted swindling that supplementary payments were not to be approved of.

On September 2 General Brooke reported that the payments to the Cuban Army had been completed, and that of the $3,000,000 set apart for that purpose there was on hand a balance of $400,000.

CENSUS.

On August 17 President McKinley issued this proclamation "to the people of Cuba":

"The disorganized condition of your island resulting from the war and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside from the temporary military control of the United States have made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-government.

"As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken, and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors.

"It is important for the proper arrangement of your new Government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately given, and I request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties."

The work of taking the census was begun on October 16.

PORTO RICO.

When the Spanish troops evacuated the capital, San Juan, and the American occupation of the island really began, on October 18, 1898, the affairs of the island were administered by an Insular Cabinet, or Council, composed of native Porto Ricans, of which Luiz Muñoz Rivera was the President. General Brooke permitted these men to continue in office after his appointment as Governor General, and, although they tendered their resignations, they were likewise retained by General Guy V. Henry when he succeeded General Brooke. All of the members of the Cabinet were Liberals—i. e., they had been adherents of Prime Minister Sagasta of Spain—and the members of the Council had been chosen by a popular election, the first ever held in the island. Their opponents were Radicals, or adherents of the Canovas party, while a third faction, self-styled Independents, was composed of the disgruntled individuals of one or the other regular parties. General Henry endeavored to amalgamate them by appointing an equal number of Radicals and Liberals to the Common Councils of the different municipalities; but when he attempted to apply the same rule to the Insular Cabinet the Liberal members protested. The President of the Cabinet insisted on governing it, instead of permitting the members to go to the Governor General. On February 4, 1899, the Insular Cabinet tendered their resignations, and two days later General Henry issued an order dissolving it upon the ground that it was not compatible with American methods and progress. In its place were constituted four departments—State, Justice, Finance and Interior—the duties of which were defined, and it was directed that each should be subject to the orders of the Governor General. On the next day the chiefs of these departments were appointed, as follows: General John Eaton, Chief of the Bureau of Education, and Major Francis L. Hills, Chief of the Bureau of Public Works.

Early in January the Mayor and City Council of San Juan remonstrated at what they called "unwarranted military dictation." Permission had been given to a Porto Rican to place small business signs on the lampposts, but many of the Americans complained, and General Frederick D. Grant sent a peremptory summons to the Council to cancel the contract and remove the signs. The Councillors concluded that they enjoyed little real authority, and tendered their resignations to General Henry. The latter agreed with their views, and assured them that there would be no further cause for complaint on the score of military coercion, and issued an order directing the Secretary of State to "inform the alcaldes of towns that there is no authority for any officer or soldier to enter Council meetings or to interefere with or dictate their proceedings."

On February 1 the new tariff law prepared by the United States Government was put into effect; also an order fixing the rates between United States and Porto Rican money.

On February 7 there was a public demonstration as a "celebration in honor of the incorporation of Porto Rico among the United States."

About the middle of February the question of killing cattle for municipal consumption was referred to General Henry, and after an investigation he issued an order regarding the matter, and the Mayor and members of the Council of San Juan declared they would resign rather than comply with the decree. General Henry declared that he was tired of their quarrelling and childish actions, and told them that if they did not stop trifling and obey orders he would have them imprisoned. A meeting of the Council was held on February 19, which resulted in the resignations of the Mayor and Councillors.

Owing to the result of old wounds and the impairment of his strength through assiduous service, General Henry was obliged to ask to be relieved from duty at Porto Rico on April 29, and Brigadier General George B. Davis succeeded him as Governor General. On April 17 Brigadier General F. D. Grant was relieved of duty in Porto Rico and came North. Subsequently he was given duty in the Philippines.

Two commissioners who were sent to the United States presented to the President on May 8 a second memorial reiterating the requests of their first petition. They asked: (1) The cessation of military government and the establishment of civil rule in the island. (2) The establishment of absolute free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. (3) The reduction of the American troops and the enlistment of Porto Ricans. (4) The right of American citizenship in the island. On the subject of military control the point was made that "the subject of reforming the Porto Rican system does not properly belong to the Army officers who now control Porto Ricans, or the War Department, but to the Porto Rican people themselves." As to the question of free trade the commissioners asserted that the people were better off under Spanish rule than under the military control of the United States, and that "Porto Rico has done nothing to deserve to be forbidden admission to the American markets or to be starved to death through high duties promulgated by the War Department." They added that "neither Cuba nor Porto Rico will ever be able to make a step in the road of progress and happiness as long as a custom house stands upon their soil."

The following, known as the "Insular Commission," were appointed early in the year to investigate and report upon an adjustment of all matters of administration in Porto Rico: General Robert P. Kennedy, C. W. Watkins and H. G. Curtis. They went to Porto Rico a little later, arriving there on March 6. They filed their report to the Secretary of War on August 30. It recommended a form of civil government for the island to take the place of the existing military rule, and submitted a code of rules for adoption, suggesting that the rules could be put in operation by Executive decree, arguing that the enactment of general laws by Congress would change the status of the island toward the country and make it a part of the constitutional territory of the United States. In place of the Spanish system of courts an American system was provided. A complete civil county, township and city

government was outlined, and all the officers of the civil administration were to be natives, the higher officers to be appointed by the President, the others by the Governor General and the County Commissioners. A public school system, conducted in English by American teachers, and night schools for illiterate adults was provided for, with the right to teach Spanish when demanded. Full general corporation and railroad laws, with the right of eminent domain, were provided, thus opening the island to competition and ending the system of franchises to favored corporations. Taxes bearing heavily on the poor and all double taxes on non-residents were abrogated. A marriage law, like those of the United States, was provided, with a plan for legalizing consent marriages and legitimatizing children, as half of those in the island were born out of wedlock. Highway and poor laws, foreclosure of mortgages and the redemption of property were provided on the American plan.

No provision was made for any elections, as the Commission felt satisfied that the people of the island were not ready to exercise the elective franchise; not over 10 per cent of the inhabitants could read and write and own property, and to give control to 10 per cent over the other 90 per cent would not be establishing a government by the consent of the governed. After the proposed laws should be in force for a few years and the schools be afforded an opportunity for the people to learn, the people would be better fitted to enter upon the work of Territorial or State government, and this the Commission declared applied to municipal governments as well as to the whole island. The Commission also suggested a general revision of the tariff rates on articles imported by the island from the United States, reductions made on articles of prime necessity, and total release on some articles. The Commission also laid stress on the need of currency reform in the island to be regulated by Congressional action.

One of the important movements early in the year was the formation of "The Republican Party of Porto Rico" on March 23. Its founders were those known as Radicals under the Spanish domination. The platform declared sincere loyalty to the American flag and adherence to American ideas, and hailed with pride the annexation of the island to the United States. It also encouraged the hope that the day was not far off when the island "shall have a place among the States of the Union," but recognized it to be the duty of the people to await the action of Congress. It also proposed that until the people of the island have demonstrated their fitness for self-government, with all its burdens and responsibilities, all civil offices be filled by men capable, honest and of unquestionable loyalty to the Government of the United States. It favored the establishment of free public, non-sectarian schools, sufficient to afford to every child the opportunity of a good common school education, and the teaching of English in those schools; also, that commerce between the United States and the island should be as free as between the States and Territories of the Union, and that the present "extremely oppressive taxation, the high tariff on agricultural implements and the excessive customs duties on the products of the soil should be so regulated as to afford relief to the agriculturist." The final paragraph read: "We congratulate ourselves and our country on being under the protection of the American flag, the recognized emblem of liberty; and will lend every effort to advance civilization, to teach loyalty, to love American institutions, and honor Washington, Lincoln and McKinley, whose names are household words in the land."

The island is about 108 miles long and 43 miles wide at the broadest part. It is nearly the shape of a parallelogram. The area is about 3,600 square miles, and the population nearly a million. The temperature ranges about 97 degrees in the shade during the hottest hours, although as high as 117 degrees has been recorded. The nights are fairly comfortable, as the temperature falls below 70 degrees. The rainy season is from August to December.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The International Exposition to be held in Paris this year will open on April 15 and close on November 5. It will be held on the Champs Elysées and neighboring grounds, and with buildings, etc., will cover a space of about 360 acres, of which 40 per cent was set apart for France and the remainder for all other nations. The allotment to the United States was about 250,000 square feet.

The high officials of the Exposition are the following: Commissioner General, M. Alfred Picard; Director General, M. Delaunay-Belleville; Assistant Director General, M. Stephane Derville; Director of Architecture, M. Bouvard; Director of Roads, Parks, Gardens, Water, Drainage and Light, M. Huet; Director of Finance, M. Grison; Secretary General, M. Henri Chardon; Delegate to the Section of Fine Arts, M. Rougon; Delegate to the Section of Agriculture, M. Tisseraud; Delegate to the Section of Colonies and Protectorate Countries, M. Dislere. The admission to the Exposition will be one franc.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

The personnel of the United States Commission is: Commissioner General, Ferdinand W. Peck; Assistant Commissioner General, E. D. Woodward; Secretary, Frederick Brackett. Directors of Departments—F. J. V. Skiff, Exhibit Department and Mines and Metallurgy; Francis E. Drake, Machinery and Electricity; Willard A. Smith, Transportation and Civil Engineering; Charles R. Dodge, Agriculture; John B. Cauldwell, Fine Arts; Howard J. Rogers, Education and Social Economy; A. S. Capehart, Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries; Dr. Tarleton H. Beam, Forestry and Fisheries; M. H. Hulbert, Varied Industries; Louis M. Howland, Customs. Special Directors—Paul Blackmar, Affairs; John H. McGibbons, Exploitations. Assistant Directors—Charles H. Simons, Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries; Lieutenant Commander A. G. Baker, U. S. N., Transportation and Civil Engineering; Dr. W. S. Ward, Mines and Metallurgy; James O. Anthony, Machinery and Elec-

tricity; Henry G. Kittredge, Textiles; Henry B. Snell, Fine Arts; J. H. Allen, Affairs. Manager of Press Bureau—Colonel A. H. Mattox.

The strike in Paris interfered slightly with the construction work, but Commissioner Picard officially declared, late in 1899, that the buildings and grounds would be ready for the exhibits in time to insure the opening of the Exposition on the day first appointed. The money invested up to December 1, 1899, was about $6,600,000.

The United States will have the largest and most imposing exhibit of the several nations, except that of France. It will be collected and attractively displayed with a view of extending trade. The central, or main building of the United States, known as the National Pavilion, is located on the Quay d'Orsey, on the bank of the River Seine, and is an imposing structure, comparing favorably with the Government buildings of other nations. It will be used as a general meeting place of Americans. The plan is square, with a large rotunda. Three sides of the rotunda have rooms 13 by 16 feet opening out of it. That on the left of the main entrance will be used as a lounging room for gentlemen; that on the right for women and that in the middle as a parlor for both women and men. The second story will be given to the States, where people who so desire can rest and register their names. The third story will be reserved for the private offices of the commissioner general and staff. The fourth floor will be given to the States and used in a similar manner to the second. The building is 85 by 90 feet and 160 feet high from the lower level. There will be two electric American elevators. The main entrance is under a large portico which spans the esplanade, and under this every visitor who walks to the other National buildings will be obliged to pass. In the centre arch of this portico, facing the River Seine, will be French's statue of Washington, while a bust of President McKinley will occupy a niche over the door. In the front of the building on the river bank will be a boat landing which will be highly ornamented as a classic barge. All the boats of the American line which connect with the American trolley system at Vincennes will make a landing at this pier.

The United States Publishers' building, an annex to the Department of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries, is for the exclusive exhibition of American printing house machinery and its allied interests. It will also be maintained as a headquarters for the publishers of the United States.

On the site of the Palais de l'Industrie, the principal building of the Exposition of 1855, are the two art buildings known as the Great and the Little Palaces of Fine Arts. Across the Seine, on the Esplanade des Invalides, is the General Manufacturers' building, the largest of the Exposition and in architectural design most elaborate. Near it is the Education Building, in which the United States will have an extensive exhibit, showing the best and most advanced work being done in every grade of public school work and in college and university departments in the United States. On the south bank of the Seine are the Army and Navy Building and the pavilions of all foreign nations. On the north bank are the Horticultural and Agricultural buildings.

The building for the exhibit of electrical industries is across the Seine from the Trocadero. In it thousands of motors will be in operation, and at night, when ablaze with electric lights, it will present a scene of great beauty. An electrical fountain, with a series of cascades, in the central courtyard, will be a briliant illumination of vari-colored lights. Electric light of various shades, color and devices, will be installed on the exterior, and on the topmost pinnacle of the building will he a mass of flashing electricity forming a statuesque group. To the west of the Electrical Building are the buildings devoted to chemical industries, transportation and civil engineering, liberal arts and instruments, letters, arts and forestry. On the east side are the buildings for machinery, mines and mining, textiles and navigation.

Several foot bridges have been built across the Seine for the convenience of visitors. Paris has also expended a large amount in the rearrangement of the public gardens and squares and for the brushing up and cleaning of numerous monuments and arches, and the Bois de Boulogne, one of the finest promenades in the world, is to be improved.

NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION.

The National Export Exposition was opened at Philadelphia September 14, 1899, and closed December 2. It comprised a comprehensive display of American manufactured products, and its purpose was to demonstrate the ability of the American manufacturer to supply the world with every article which may be needed in any foreign market. The Exposition was given under the authority of Congress, which appropriated $300,000, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the Franklin Institute, and was an outgrowth of the work of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in the interests of foreign commerce. It was also supported by State and municipal appropriations.

About $1,000,000 was spent in the erection of the buildings and the preparation of the grounds. Three large buildings of striking and original architectural design with a total span of nearly 200,000 square feet and covering nine acres of ground, contained the exhibits, numbering nearly 1,000 in all and representing more than half a billion dollars of invested capital. The main building was 1,000 feet long and 400 feet wide. It included three pavilions, two stories in height; the main exhibition hall and a spacious auditorium, with a seating capacity of 5,000. Second in importance was the implement, vehicle and furniture building in the Flemish style of architecture, 450 feet long and 160 feet wide. The transportation building was 450 feet long and 75 feet wide.

One of the most important departments of the exposition, especially to American manufacturers, was the collection of samples of manufactured goods made in the commercial countries of Europe and successfully sold in all foreign markets. American manufacturers were shown by this collection just what competition they

must meet in extending their foreign trade, and it also enabled them to study the peculiarities in the demands of every foreign market.

A wide avenue, 800 feet long and called the esplanade, extended from the main entrance gates to the principal entrance of the main building, and formed the amusement section of the exposition. On each side there were structures of fantastic architecture, containing the features which form the lighter side of all expositions. During the eleven weeks of the exposition 1,250,000 people passed through the gates. The exposition was not held for profit, but it was a financial success and the management was enabled to repay a large portion of a fund of $106,000 subscribed by the citizens of Philadelphia. As a result of the exposition American manufacturers who exhibited extended their foreign field and made important business connections all over the world. Foreign buyers and merchants who visited the exposition placed orders at the exposition direct, or as the result of their visit, with manufacturers in all parts of the country, for American manufactured products aggregating several million dollars.

The officers of the Exposition were: P. A. B. Widener, president; W. W. Foulkrod, first vice-president; John Birkinbine, second vice-president and engineer-in-chief; Sydney L. Wright, third vice-president and treasurer; W. P. Wilson, director general; Edmund A. Felder, assistant director general; B. W. Hanna, secretary. F. W. Harold, chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion; W. E. Cash, chief of the Department of Admissions and Concessions.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The International Commercial Congress was held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum at the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia during the last three weeks of October, 1899, and it was a gathering of delegates appointed by various nations as their official representatives, and members appointed to represent commercial and trade bodies throughout the world, for the discussion of commercial conditions affecting trade relations between the United States and the countries represented in the Congress. Fifty-one governments were directly represented by nearly seventy delegates. Including these there were three hundred and fifty foreign delegates in the Congress, representing the sovereignty and the commercial interests of their countries. In addition, there were delegates registered from two hundred Chambers of Commerce of the United States.

The Congress was opened by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, who presented Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, who, on behalf of the President, welcomed the delegates to the hospitality of the United States. The proceedings of the Congress were entirely informal, and were presided over from day to day by men eminent in political, financial and commercial affairs, including Thomas B. Reed, Cornelius N. Bliss, Seth Low and Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania. During the session of the Congress nearly two hundred papers were read and addresses made covering most of the questions of the commercial world from local points of view as well as in a broad and general way.

Among the actions taken by the Congress were the following: That there should be an assimilation of trade-mark laws throughout the world for the protection of commerce; that the parcels post system should be established in all countries; that trade statistics should be assimilated and international bureaus formed for the collection and dissemination of the agricultural reports as to their cereals, etc.; that reciprocal commercial relations throughout the world will be vastly promoted by the creation in each country of an international bureau of commercial information, organized and operated on the lines instituted by the Philadelphia Museum; that there should be international courts of arbitration created in all countries to which all differences among nations should be submitted, and that an inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus which unites North and South America should be at once constructed.

Many of the delegates to the Congress, before leaving the United States, placed orders for American manufactured goods aggregating several millions of dollars. The cordial understanding brought about by the Congress resulted in closer trade connections between the United States and all the nations represented.

OHIO CENTENNIAL AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY EXPOSITION.

The exposition to be held in Toledo, Ohio, in 1902 or 1903 is to commemorate by an appropriate naval display the important victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, and to have an exhibition of the resources of the United States, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the progress and civilization of the American countries, and for a display of the arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea. The corporation is known as the Ohio Centennial Company, and it has proposed to open the exposition on May 1, 1902 or 1903, closing on November 1, 1902 or 1903. An act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, appropriated $300,000, of which $200,000 is set apart for the construction of suitable buildings for the Government exhibit, and the remainder for paying the expenses of the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, installation, care and return of the Government exhibit, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants in charge of it and for other expenses incidental to it. The Government is not to be liable for any bond, debt, or liability of any kind of the company. All articles imported from foreign countries for the exposition are to be admitted free of duty, but if disposed of for use in the United States then the duty must be paid. It is provided that all medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions, commemorative of the exposition and of the awards to be

made to exhibitors thereat be prepared at one of the United States mints.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

This exposition is to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., from May 1, 1901, to November 1, 1901, and assurances have been received from Canada, Mexico, the Central and South American republics and other foreign countries, in addition to most of the States of the United States, that they will make unique, interesting and instructive exhibits peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the nineteenth century.

An act of Congress was approved March 3, 1899, appropriating $500,000 in aid of the exposition. It was provided that all articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of charge; but if any such articles shall be sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States the duty thereon must be paid. It also provided for a Board of Management to arrange for an exhibit of such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace, its resources as a war Power and its relations to other American republics, tending to demonstrate the nature of the institutions of the United States and their adaptation to the wants of the people. Of the appropriation $200,000 is set aside for the construction of buildings for the Government exhibits, and at the close of the exposition the buildings will be sold, giving preference to Buffalo or to the Pan-American Exposition Company. The remainder of the appropriation ($300,000) is set apart for the expenses of the exhibit and of those in charge of it. The act provides, also, that the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of the Pan-American Exposition Company. The act permits the medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions commemorative of the Pan-American Exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat to be prepared at some mint of the United States, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof.

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE LEADING CHURCHES.

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States, for 1898, was compiled by H. K. Carroll, D. D., who had charge of the census of religious bodies in 1890. He states that they are the best obtainable, as some denominations make no effort to collect statistics, and when their chief men are asked for something later than the census of 1890 they can only reply that they have nothing but estimates to give. The figures are obtained by deducting from the totals for the several denominations the returns for missions, etc., in other countries; and this is done to make the statistics conform to the United States Census of 1890, which is the only complete basis of comparison:

Denominations.	1898 statistics.			Gains since 1890.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,477	2,172	83,784	113	415	23,293
Baptists (13 bodies)	33,745	49,966	4,456,819	8,099	6,937	738,850
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	179	111	4,739	24	——	1,312
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	——	314	6,661	——	——	——
Catholics (7 bodies)	11,194	11,643	8,493,726	1,998	1,367	2,235,855
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491	——	——	97
Chinese Temples	——	47	——	——	——	——
Christadelphians	——	63	1,277	——	——	——
Christians (2 bodies)	1,554	1,679	128,914	119	255	25,192
Christian Catholics (Dowie)	20	40	14,000	20	40	14,000
Christian Missionary Association	10	13	754	——	——	——
Christian Scientists	3,800	415	70,000	3,774	194	61,276
Christian Union	183	294	18,214	——	——	——
Church of God	460	580	38,000	*62	101	15,489
Church Triumphant	——	12	384	——	——	——
Church of New-Jerusalem	137	165	7,376	18	11	281
Communistic Societies (7 bodies)	——	31	4,010	——	*1	*39
Congregationalists	5,550	5,675	640,000	492	807	127,229
Disciples of Christ	5,922	10,088	1,085,615	2,149	2,842	444,564
Dunkards (4 bodies)	2,805	1,021	104,194	717	32	30,399
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,309	2,289	154,664	74	*21	21,351
Friends (4 bodies)	1,436	1,093	118,626	159	37	11,418
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340	——	——	——
German Evangelical Protestant	45	55	36,500	1	3	344
German Evangelical Synod	872	1,130	199,234	192	260	11,802
Jews (2 bodies)	301	570	143,000	101	37	12,504
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	2,900	1,035	340,639	857	179	174,514
Lutherans (20 bodies)	6,553	11,233	1,517,318	1,962	2,638	286,246

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Denominations.	1898 statistics.			Gains since 1890.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Waldenstromians	140	150	20,000	140	150	20,000
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,036	631	56,144	131	81	14,603
Methodists (17 bodies)	36,180	52,927	5,808,832	6,180	6,789	1,219,548
Moravians	117	115	14,730	3	21	2,949
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	11,574	14,905	1,519,340	1,126	1,429	241,008
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	4,808	6,385	688,467	584	1,283	147,958
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,803	2,431	368,069	297	250	58,611
Salvationists (2 bodies)	3,243	945	42,000	3,243	616	33,258
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	306	——	——	——
Social Brethren	17	20	913	——	——	——
Society for Ethical Culture	——	5	1,300	——	1	236
Spiritualists	——	334	45,030	——	——	——
Theosophical Society	——	122	3,000	——	82	2,305
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,568	5,069	281,139	*230	483	55,858
Unitarians	543	449	70,000	28	28	2,251
Universalists	683	764	48,294	*25	*192	*900
Independent congregations	54	156	14,126	——	——	——
Total in the U. S., 1898	143,320	187,109	26,651,969	32,284	27,154	6,033,662
Total in the U. S., 1897	139,024	186,442	26,159,225			

*Decrease.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 by George Williams, a junior clerk in a large dry-goods house. The first association in America was established at Montreal in 1851; the first in the United States at Boston a few months later. The American work is conducted under the following general departments: Office, Field, City and Town, Railroad, Student, Army and Navy, Colored and Indian, and sub-departments of Religious and Bible Study, Educational, Physical, Social and Junior work. The aggregate membership of the 1,429 American associations is (Sept. 1, 1899) 228,568, and the net value of their property is $19,341,272; 656 have libraries, aggregating 474,685 volumes. The following are the officers of the committees:

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. Chairman, Lucien C. Warner; treasurer, F. B. Schenck; general secretary, Richard C. Morse.

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Rue General Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. Chairman, Edouard Barde; treasurer, Henry Fatio; general secretaries, Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Japan, India, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

NEW-YORK STATE COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. Chairman, Edmund P. Platt; treasurer, Harris H. Hayden; State secretaries, Fred. S. Goodman, George A. Hall. The total membership in New-York State is 38,626, of whom 8,547 are railroad men, 2,283 college men, 771 French and German young men, and 3,949 in the boys' department.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSOCIATION.—Headquarters, No. 3 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. President, Cleveland H. Dodge; treasurer, Samuel Sloan, jr.; general secretary, Henry M. Orne.

ASSOCIATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	No.
AMERICA.	
United States and Canada	1,429
Bermuda	1
Argentine Republic	1
Brazil	3
British Guiana	2
Chili	1
Uruguay	1
West Indies	5
EUROPE.	
England Ireland and Wales	371
Scotland	262
France	88
Germany	*1,405
Netherlands	282
Denmark	169
Switzerland	457
Norway	36
Sweden	60
Italy	58
Spain and Portugal	12
Belgium	35
Austria-Hungary	91
Russia	23
Finland	30
Bulgaria	2
Turkey in Europe	1
ASIA.	
Ceylon	21
India	102
China	31
Japan	47
Turkey in Asia	5
Persia	2
Syria	8
AFRICA.	
Egypt	3
Madagascar	3
North, West and Central Africa	6
South Africa	7
OCEANICA.	
Australia	*8
New-Zealand	2
Hawaii	5
Total	5,678

*Includes some groups of church associations which are not upon the interdenominational basis.

ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	No.	States.	No.	States.	No.
Manitoba	9	Indiana	32	North Carolina	33
New-Brunswick	9	Indian Territory	3	North Dakota	10
Nova Scotia	20	Iowa	48	Ohio	69
Ontario	40	Kansas	31	Oklahoma	2
Prince Edward Island	2	Kentucky	31	Oregon	13
Quebec	5	Louisiana	6	Pennsylvania	155
Hawaii	5	Maine	18	Rhode Island	7
Alaska	1	Maryland	24	South Carolina	30
Alabama	20	Massachusetts	77	South Dakota	32
Arkansas	6	Michigan	31	Tennessee	33
California	24	Minnesota	20	Texas	32
Colorado	10	Mississippi	8	Utah	1
Connecticut	26	Missouri	33	Vermont	11
Delaware	2	Montana	2	Virginia	52
District of Columbia	1	Nebraska	22	Washington	8
Florida	2	Nevada	1	West Virginia	11
Georgia	17	New-Hampshire	16	Wisconsin	30
Idaho	2	New-Jersey	39		
Illinois	114	New-York	142	Total	1,429

METHODIST EPISCOPAL OFFICERS.

BISHOPS.

Ordained	Names.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Entered Ministry. Y'r.	Residence.
1872	Thomas Bowman	July 15, 1817	Baltimore	1839	East Orange, N. J.
1872	Randolph S. Foster	Feb. 22, 1820	Ohio	1837	Roxbury, Mass.
1872	Stephen M. Merrill	Sept. 16, 1825	Ohio	1846	Chicago, Ill.
1872	Edward G. Andrews	Aug. 7, 1825	Oneida	1848	New-York.
1880	Henry W. Warren	Jan. 4, 1831	New-England.	1855	Denver, Col.
1880	Cyrus D. Foss	Jan. 17, 1834	New-York	1857	Philadelphia, Penn.
1880	John F. Hurst	Aug. 17, 1834	Newark	1858	Washington, D. C.
1884	William X. Ninde	June 21, 1832	Black River	1856	Detroit, Mich.
1884	John M. Walden	Feb. 11, 1831	Cincinnati	1858	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1884	Willard F. Mallalieu	Dec. 11, 1828	New-England.	1858	Auburndale, Mass.
1884	Charles H. Fowler	Aug. 11, 1837	Rock River	1861	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888	John H. Vincent	Feb. 23, 1832	New-Jersey	1853	Topeka, Kan.
1888	James N. FitzGerald	July 27, 1837	Newark	1862	St. Louis, Mo.
1888	Isaac W. Joyce	Oct. 11, 1836	N. W. Ind.	1859	Minneapolis, Minn.
1888	John P. Newman	Sept. 1, 1826	Oneida	1849	San Francisco, Cal.
1888	Daniel A. Goodsell	Nov. 5, 1840	N. Y. East	1859	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1884	*William Taylor	May 2, 1821	Baltimore	1843	Alameda, Cal.
1888	*James M. Thoburn	Mar. 7, 1836	Pittsburg	1858	Bombay, India.
1896	Charles C. McCabe	Oct. 11, 1836	Ohio	1860	Fort Worth, Texas.
1896	Earl Cranston	June 27, 1840	Ohio	1867	Portland, Ore.
1896	*Joseph C. Hartzell	June 1, 1842	Cent. Ill.	1868	Vivi, Congo, Africa.

*Missionary Bishops.

AGENTS OF BOOK CONCERN.—Homer Eaton and George P. Mains, 150 Fifth-ave., New-York; Lewis Curts and H. C. Jennings, 220 W. Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

EDITORS.—"Methodist Review," W. V. Kelley, editor; A. B. Sanford, assistant editor; "The Christian Advocate," J. M. Buckley, editor; S. J. Herben, assistant editor; Sunday school publications, J. L. Hurlbut; "Northern Christian Advocate," J. E. C. Sawyer, Syracuse; "Pittsburg Christian Advocate," C. W. Smith, Pittsburg; "Western Christian Advocate," D. H. Moore; "Der Christliche Apologete," A. J. Nast; "Haus und Herd," F. L. Nagler, all at Cincinnati; "Northwestern Christian Advocate," A. Edwards, Chicago; "Central Christian Advocate," J. B. Young, St. Louis; "California Christian Advocate," W. S. Matthew, San Francisco; "Southwestern Christian Advocate," I. B. Scott, New-Orleans; "Epworth Herald," J. F. Berry, Chicago; "The Gospel in All Lands," Eugene R. Smith, New-York City; "Sandebudet," William Henschen, Chicago.

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Rt. Rev. Donatus Sbaretti, Auditor of Delegation, Washington, D. C.
Rev. F. Z. Rooker, D. D., Secretary of Delegation, Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore	J. Gibbons, Card.	1868
Boston	John Brady, aux.	1891
Chicago	Patrick A. Feehan	1865
Cincinnati	William H. Elder	1857
Dubuque	John Hennessy	1866
Milwaukee	Fred. X. Katzer	1886
New-Orleans	P. L. Chapelle	1891
New-York	M. A. Corrigan	1873
Portland	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia	Patrick J. Ryan	1872
St. Louis	John J. Kain	1875
St. Paul	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco	P. W. Riordan	1883
Santa Fe	Peter Bourgade	1885

BISHOPS.

Albany, N. Y.	T. M. A. Burke	1894
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan	1888
Baltimore	Alfred A. Curtis	1886
Belleville, Ill.	J. Janssen	1888
Boise City	A. J. Glorieux	1885
Boston	John Brady aux.	1891
Brooklyn	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Buffalo	James E. Quigley	1897
Burlington, Vt.	L. De Goesbriand	1853
	J. S. Michaud, coad.	1892
Charleston, S. C.	H. P. Northrop	1882
Cheyenne	Thomas M. Lenihan	1897
Chicago	A. J. McGavick, aux.	1899
Cleveland	L. F. Horstmann	1892
Columbus, Ohio	Vacant.	
Concordia	Jno. F. Cunningham	1898
Covington, Ky.	C. P. Maes	1885
Dallas, Texas	E. J. Dunne	1893
Davenport, Iowa	H. Cosgrove	1884
Denver	Nicholas Matz	1887
Detroit	John S. Foley	1888
Duluth	James McGolrick	1889
Erie	J. E. Fitzmaurice	1898
	Tobias Mullen (resigned)	
Fort Wayne	Jos. Rademacher	1883
Galveston	N. A. Gallagher	1882
Grand Rapids	H. J. Richter	1883
Green Bay, Wis.	S. G. Messmer	1892
Harrisburg	John W. Shanahan	1899
Hartford, Conn.	M. Tierney	1894
Helena, Mont.	J. B. Brondel	1879
Indianapolis	F. S. Chatard	1878
Jamestown, N. D.	James Shanley	1889
Kansas City, Mo.	John J. Hogan	1868
	J. J. Glennon, coad.	1896
La Crosse, Wis.	Jacob Schwebach	1892
Leavenworth	L. M. Kink	1871
Lincoln, Neb.	Thos. Bonacum	1887
Little Rock	Edward Fitzgerald	1867
Los Angeles	Geo. Montgomery	1894
Louisville	W. G. McCloskey	1868
Manchester, N. H.	D. M. Bradley	1884
Marquette, Mich.	Frederick Eis	1899
Mobile	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez	Thomas Heslin	1889
Natchitoches	Anthony Durier	1885
Nesqually, Wash.	Edward O'Dea	1896
Newark	W. M. Wigger	1881
New-York	J. M. Farley, aux.	1895
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	H. Gabriels	1892
Omaha	Richard Scannell	1887
Peoria	J. L. Spalding	1877
Pittsburg	Richard Phelan	1885
Philadelphia	E. F. Prendergast, aux	1897
Portland, Me.	J. A. Healy	1875
Providence, R. I.	M. J. Harkins	1887
Richmond	A. Van de Vyver	1889
Rochester	B. J. McQuaid	1868
Sacramento	Thomas Grace	1896
St. Augustine	John Moore	1877
St. Cloud, Minn.	James Trobec	1897
St. Joseph, Mo.	M. F. Burke	1887
Salt Lake City	Lawrence Scanlan	1887
San Antonio, Tex.	J. A. Forest	1895
Savannah	Vacant.	
Scranton	M. J. Hoban	1896
Sioux Falls	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Springfield, Mass.	T. D. Beaven	1892
Syracuse	P. A. Ludden	1887
Trenton	J. A. McFaul	1894
Tuscon	Vacant.	
Vancouver Island	Vacant.	
Wheeling, W. Va.	P. J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan.	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Wilmington, Del.	J. J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn.	John B. Cotter	1889

Archbishop of Damascus—John J. Keane, Rome, Italy. Bishop of Antonia—Ignatius Mrak, Sutton Bay P. O., Mich.

Vicariate Apostolic—T. Meerschaert, Pottawotomie Nation, Ind. Ter. and Oklahoma; Peter Verdaquer, Brownsville, Tex.; Leo Haid, North Carolina, 1888; G. F. Ropert, 1892, Hawaiian Islands.

Arch Abbots—Leander Schnerr, St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Penn.; Andrew Hintenach, Canon City, Col.

Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, Benedictine, Conception, Mo.; Alexis Edelbrock, N. Y. City; Edmund M. Obrecht, Gethsemane, Ky.; Peter Engel, Collegeville, Minn.; Rt. Rev. Athanasius Schmitt, St. Meinrad's Ind.; Hilary Pfraengle, Newark, N. J.; Innocent Wolf, Atchison, Kan.; Leo Haid, Belmont, N. C.; B. Menges, Cullman, Ala.; Ignatius Conrad, Spielerville, Ark.; N. Jaeger, Chicago, Ill.

Prefecture Apostolic of Alaska—J. B. René, S. J.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church has 57 dioceses and 18 missionary jurisdictions in the United States, and 3 foreign jurisdictions under the care of bishops using the same liturgy and yielding obedience to the constitution and the canons enacted in General Convention.

BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	See.	Cons.
Alabama	Richard Hooker Wilmer	1862
	H. Melville Jackson, coadjutor	1891
Alaska	Peter Trimble Rowe	1895
Arizona and New-Mexico	John Mills Kendrick (missionary)	1889

See.	Cons.
Arkansas—William M. Brown	1898
California, Sacramento—Wm. H. Moreland	1898
Los Angeles—Joseph H. Johnson	1896
Colorado—John Franklin Spalding	1873
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster	1897
Delaware—Leighton Coleman	1888
District of Columbia—Henry Y. Satterlee	1896
East Carolina—A. A. Watson	1884
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed	1886
Florida, South—W. C. Gray (miss.)	1892
Georgia—C. K. Nelson	1892
Idaho, Boise—James B. Funsten	1898
Illinois, Chicago—Wm. E. McLaren	1875
Illinois, Quincy—Alexander Burgess	1878
Illinois, Springfield—George F. Seymour	1878
Charles R. Hale, coadjutor	1892
Indiana—John Hazen White	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison	1898
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh	1895
Kentucky—Thomas U. Dudley	1875
Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums	1891
Maine—Vacant by death.	
Maryland—William Paret	1885
Maryland, Easton—William F. Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence	1893
Michigan—Thomas Frederick Davies	1889
Michigan, North'n—G. Mott Williams	1896
Michigan, West'n—G. DeN. Gillespie	1875
Minnesota—Henry B. Whipple	1859
Mahlon N. Gilbert, coadjutor	1886
Minnesota, Duluth—John D. Morrison	1896
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson	1883
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle	1867
Missouri, West—E. R. Atwill	1890
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer (miss.)	1880
Nebraska—George Worthington	1885
Nebraska, The Platte—A. R. Graves	1890
Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado—Abiel Leonard (miss.)	1888
New-Hampshire—William W. Niles	1870
New-Jersey—John Scarborough	1875
New-Jersey, Newark—T. A. Starkey	1880
New-York—Henry Codman Potter	1883
New-York, Central—F. D. Huntington	1869
New-York, West'n—Wm. D. Walker	1883
New-York, Albany—Wm. C. Doane	1869
New-York, Long Island—Abram N. Littlejohn	1869
North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire, jr.	1893
North Carolina, Asheville—Junius M. Horner	1898
North Dakota—Samuel C. Edsall	1898
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard	1889
Ohio, Southern—Thomas A. Jaggar	1875
Boyd Vincent, coadjutor	1889
Oklahoma—F. K. Brooke	1893
Oregon—Benjamin Wistar Morris	1868
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker	1869
Penn'a, Pittsburg—C. Whitehead	1882
Penn'a, Central—Ethelbert Talbot	1897
Rhode Island—Thomas March Clark	1854
Wm. A. McVickar, coadjutor	1897
South Carolina—Ellison Capers	1893
South Dakota—William H. Hare	1873
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor	1893
Texas—George H. Kinsolving	1892
Texas, North'n—A. C. Garrett (miss.)	1874
Texas, West'n—J. S. Johnson (miss.)	1888
Vermont—A. C. A. Hall	1894
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, coadjutor	1897
Virginia, Southern—A. M. Randolph	1883
West Virginia—George W. Peterkin	1878
Wisconsin, Milwaukee—I. L. Nicholson	1891
Wis., Fond du Lac—C. C. Grafton	1889
Washington, Olympia—W. M. Barker	1893
Washington, Spokane—Lemuel H. Wells (miss).	1892
Wyoming—Reconstituted with Idaho.	
Africa, Cape Palmas—S. D. Ferguson (miss.)	1885
Brazil—Lucien Lee Kinsolving	1898
Shanghai, China—F. R. Graves	1893
Tokio, Japan—John McKim	1893
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of Yeddo, resigned	1866
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, resigned	1877
S. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop of Shanghai, China, resigned	1877

OFFICERS AND AGENCIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was adopted in 1788, and the first General Assembly met in 1789. The General Assembly embraces the 32 synods and 232 presbyteries of the Church, which has a total membership of 983,907. The next meeting will be on the third Thursday of May, 1900, at St. Louis, Mo. Its officers are: Moderator, Rev. Robert F. Sample D. D., of New-York City; stated clerk and treasurer, William H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn, Trustees—President, George Junkin, LL. D., Philadelphia; treasurer, Frank K. Hipple, 1,340 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; recording secretary, Jacob Wilson, Office, 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

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"ASSEMBLY HERALD"—Office of publication, Presbyterian Building, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York.

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Paul, Minn.; clerk, Rev. F. Kaiser, Milwaukee, Wis. Southwestern Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. H. Merkel, Burlington, Iowa; clerk, Rev. J. H. Pastoret, Higginsville, Mo. Texas Conference—Moderator, Rev. F. Heisig, Denton, Tex.; clerk, Rev. A. Stern, Mooreville, Tex. Pacific Conference—Moderator, Rev. J. Kraff, Portland, Ore.; clerk, Rev. E. R. Suvern, Bethany, Ore.

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AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Office and library, 1,420 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. President, Lemuel Moss, D. D.; secretary, Rev. B. MacMackin; treasurer, Henry E. Lincoln.

BAPTIST CONGRESS.—President, Professor R. H. Emerson, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., New-York.

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THE GERMAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—New-York City. President, Rev. J. Meier, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, Rev. G. Fetzer, New-York City; corresponding secretary, Rev. G. A. Schulte, West Hoboken, N. J.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Headquarters, Congregational House, Boston. New-York office, Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st. Secretaries, Judson Smith, D. D.; Charles H. Daniels, D. D.; James L. Barton, D. D.; treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin; editorial secretary, E. E. Strong, D. D.; district secretaries, Charles C. Creegan, D. D., Bible House, New-York, and A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., Chicago. It supports 554 missionaries. In more than 1,100 populous centres a force of 3,679 laborers, foreign and native, is preaching the gospel in twenty-six different languages and conducting a great evangelistic and educational enterprise.

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CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—Congregational House, Boston. President, William H. Wilcox, D. D.; treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; honorary secretary, the Rev. J. A. Hamilton, D. D.; secretary, Rev. Charles O. Day.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND.—No. 135 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn. Commlttee—Chairman, Henry A. Stimson, D. D., New-York City; secretary, the Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; treasurer, the Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—Congregational House, Boston. Corresponding secretary, the Rev. Joshua Coit; treasurer, Augustus S. Lovett.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The headquarters of the United Society of Christian Endeavor is at Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Officers: Francis E. Clark, D. D., president; John Willis Baer, general secretary; William Shaw, treasurer. Organized at Portland, Me., February 2, 1881. Motto: "For Christ and our Church." On July 1, 1899, there were 55,813 societies in the United States, with 3,500,000 members. Pennsylvania led with 5,449 societies; then New-York, with 4,641; Ohio, 3,584; Illinois, 3,227; Indiana, 2,089; Iowa, 1,968; Michigan, 1,650; Massachusetts, 1,525; Kansas, 1,516; Missouri, 1,370; New-Jersey, 1,341. The denominations represented in the United States (the letters "Y. P." indicating Young People's societies, and "J." junior societies) are as follows: Presbyterians, 5,645 Y. P., 3,172 J.; Congregationalists, 4,107 Y. P., 2,524 J.; Disciples and Christians, 3,265 Y. P., 1,562 J.; Baptists, 2,574 Y. P., 1,140 J.; Methodist Protestant, 1,109 Y. P., 369 J.; Methodist Episcopal, 926 Y. P., 410 J.; Lutheran, 890 Y. P., 378 J.; Cumberland Presbyterian, 931 Y. P., 449 J. Other societies are: Mothers', 72; Intermediate, 953; Seniors, 28; Parents, 2; floating societies, 123.

LUTHERAN CHURCH COUNCIL.

Officers: The Rev. M. C. Ranseen, Chicago, president; the Rev. W. H. Staake, Philadelphia, treasurer; the Rev. W. M. Frick, Milwaukee, English secretary; Gustave Branelle, Denver, Swedish secretary; Gottlief Berkeimer, Chicago, German secretary. Corresponding secretaries—The Rev. S. A. Repass, Allentown, Penn., English; the Rev. Alexander Richter, Hoboken, N. J., German; the Rev. Carl A. Blomgren, Philadelphia, Swedish.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Young People's Christian Union of the United Brethren in Christ was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within

the church, uniting them for the purpose of denominational direction. There are 2,085 subordinate societies, of which 280 are "Junior." The total membership is 83,890. A mission church has been built in Los Angeles, Cal., to which over $7,000 has been paid. The Union is building a church in Chicago. Officers—President, Professor J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D., Dayton, Ohio; corresponding secretary, Rev. H. F. Shupe, Dayton, Ohio; recording secretary, Miss Lizzie Sheets, Vermillion, Ill.; treasurer, E. Jay Rogers, Dayton, Ohio; junior superintendent, Rev. W. A. Dickson, Dillsburg, Penn. The fifth biennial convention will be held in Lebanon, Penn., June, 1900.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	Members.	Grand Masters.	Grand Secretary and address.
Alabama	12,005	B. Dudley Williams...	Henry C. Armstrong, Montgomery.
Arizona	618	Joseph B. Creamer....	Geo. J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas	13,305	Robert M. Smith.....	Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia...	1,339	David Wilson.....	Wm. J. Quinlan, Victoria.
California	19,542	Frank M. Argellotti...	George Johnson, San Francisco.
Canada	23,996	E. T. Malone.....	John J. Mason, Hamilton.
Colorado	7,605	Horace T. De Long....	Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver.
Connecticut	17,232	George G. McNall.....	John H. Barlow, Hartford.
Delaware	2,176	J. Harmer Rile.....	Benj. F. Bartram, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia..	5,298	John H. Small, jr....	Wm. R. Singleton, Washington.
Florida	4,187	Silas B. Wright.....	Wilber P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia	18,611	W. A. Davis.....	W. A. Wolihin, Macon.
Idaho	1,240	George H. Storer.....	Theophilus W. Randall, Boise.
Illinois	54,080	Edward Cook.....	Jos. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
Indiana	29,954	Simeon S. Johnson....	Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory....	3,450	Henry C. Nash.....	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
Iowa	27,907	Cromwell Bowen.....	Theo. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids
Kansas	20,103	Henry C. Loomis.....	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky	18,402	James E. Wilhelm.....	H. B. Grant, Louisville.
Louisiana	5,476	A. C. Allen.....	Richard Lambert, New-Orleans.
Maine	22,191	Joseph A. Locke.....	Stephen Berry, Portland.
Manitoba	2,669	George B. Murphy.....	Wm. G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Maryland	7,784	Thomas J. Shryock....	Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	39,334	Charles C. Hutchinson.	Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
Michigan	40,387	Frank T. Lodge.....	Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
Minnesota	15,906	Alonzo T. Stebbins....	Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul.
Mississippi	9,010	William Starling.....	John L. Power, Jackson.
Missouri	31,360	E. F. Allen.....	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Montana	2,850	Charles W. Pomeroy...	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
Nebraska	11,775	Frank H. Young.....	Francis E. White, Omaha.
Nevada	837	Matthew Kyle.....	C. N. Noteware, Carson.
New-Brunswick ...	1,757	Thomas Walker.....	J. T. Hartt, St. John.
New-Hampshire ...	9,224	John McLane.....	Geo. P. Cleaves, Concord.
New-Jersey	16,970	Josiah W. Ewan.....	Thos. H. R. Redway, Trenton.
New-Mexico	881	Robert C. Stewart.....	Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New-York	98,180	Wright D. Pownall....	Edward M. L. Ehlers, New-York.
North Carolina.....	10,500	Walter E. Moore.....	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	2,871	George H. Keyes.....	F. J. Thompson, Fargo.
Nova Scotia.....	3,453	Thomas B. Flint.....	William Ross, Halifax.
Ohio	42,848	E. C. Gulliford.....	Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	1,456	Enoch M. Bamford....	James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
Oregon	5,090	John B. Cleland.....	James F. Robinson, Eugene.
Pennsylvania	52,060	George E. Wagner.....	William A. Sinn, Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Isl..	525	Leonard Morris.....	Neil MacKelvie, Summerside.
Quebec	3,590	B. Tooke.....	John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	5,164	Cyrus M. Van Slyck...	Edwin Baker, Providence.
South Carolina.....	5,840	Bartlett J. Witherspoon	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
South Dakota.....	4,460	Louis G. Levoy.....	Geo. A. Pettigrew, Flandreau.
Tennessee	17,248	Joseph H. Bullock.....	John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Texas	30,852	Sam R. Hamilton.....	John Watson, Houston.
Utah	807	James D. Murdock.....	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	9,886	Daniel N. Nicholson...	Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.
Virginia	13,072	Richard T. W. Duke, jr	Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond.
Washington	4,663	William M. Seeman...	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia.....	6,251	Joseph Hall.....	Geo. W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
Wisconsin	17,226	James G. Monahan....	John W. Laflin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming	1,046	J. M. Rumsey, jr.....	Wm. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.
Total	836,349		

NEW-YORK GRAND LODGE.—Officers: Grand Master, Wright D. Pownall, New-York City; Deputy Grand Master, Charles W. Mead, Albany; Grand Treasurer, George W. White, New-York City; Grand Secretary, E. M. L. Ehlers, New-York City; Senior Grand Warden, Charles W. Cushman, Buffalo; Junior Grand Warden, Frank H. Robinson, Hornellsville.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Officers of General Grand Chapter of the United States.—High Priest, Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo, Ohio; Deputy High Priest, James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga.; King, Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.; Scribe, Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.; Treasurer, William Wente, Manistee, Mich.; Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; Captain of the Host, W. C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.; Principal Sojourner, Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn.; Royal Arch Captain, Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky. The next triennial meeting will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1900.

NEW-YORK GRAND CHAPTER.—High Priest, John W. Palmer, Brooklyn; Deputy High Priest, Joseph A. Crane, Rochester; King, J. Harris Balston, New-York City; Scribe, Alfred A. Guthrie, Albany; Treasurer, Herman H. Russ, Albany; Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo; Chaplain, the Rev. James B. Murray, Moravia; Captain of the Host, Clarence R. Hatton, New-York City; Principal Sojourner, George A. Newell, Medina; Royal Arch Captain, Derrick Brown, Poughkeepsie. Annual Convocation, February 6, 1900, at Albany.

MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at its convention on June 15 elected the following: Imperial Potentate, John H. Atwood, Leavenworth, Kan.; Deputy Imperial Potentate, Lou B. Winsor, Reed City, Mich.; Treasurer, William S. Brown, Pittsburg, Penn.; Recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston, Mass.

For the year ending May 1, 1899, 5,134 new members were initiated, making the total 50,069. The Temples having a membership above two thousand are: Aleppo, Boston, 2,893; Mecca, New-York City, 3,036; Lu Lu, Philadelphia, 2,552; Medina, Chicago, 2,437. The prerequisites for membership are that the applicant must be a Knight Templar in good standing or a 32d degree Mason of the Scottish Rite.

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33D DEGREE.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S.—Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Henry L. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. P. Lieut. Gr. Com., Samuel C. Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; Gr. Minister of State, Nicholas R. Ruckle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Newton D. Arnold, Providence, R. 1., Gr. Treasurer-General, H. E.; Clinton F. Paige, Binghamton, N. Y., Gr. Secretary-Genl. H. E.; Charles C. Hutchinson, Lowell, Mass., Gr. K. of the Archives; Thomas E. Balding, Milwaukee, Wis., Gr. Master-Genl. of Ceremonies; Robert E. Pattison, Philadelphia, Penn., Gr. Marshal-General; William R. Higby, Bridgeport, Conn., Gr. Standard Bearer; George O. Tyler, Burlington, Vt., Gr. Capt. of the Guard. On October 1, 1899, there were seventy-nine Lodges of Perfection, fourteenth degree; sixty-two Councils of Princess of Jerusalem, sixteenth degree; fifty-one Chapters of Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, and thirty-three Consistories, thirty-second degree, in the Northern Jurisdiction, with an aggregate membership of about twenty-five thousand in each of the four sub-divisions. The Permanent Fund and amount in treasurer's hands exceeds $200,000.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction—Gr. Com. Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco, Cal.; Sec'y-Gen., Frederick Webber, No. 433 Third-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OFFICERS—Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd, San Francisco; Dep. Gr. Mr., Henry B. Stoddard, Bryan, Texas; Gr. Generalissimo, George M. Moulton, Chicago; Gr. Capt. Gen., Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.; Gr. Sen. Warden, William B. Melish; Gr. Jun. War., Joseph A. Locke; Gr. Recorder, W. H. May, St. Louis; Gr. Treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.; Gr. Prelate, Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, Washington, Iowa. The next triennial conclave will be held at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1901.

The annual reports of 1898 place the Grand Commandery of New-York number one on the list of membership. Its present officers are: Grand Commander, Charles E. Ide; Dep. Gr. Com., C. H. Armatage; Gr. Generalissimo, Erastus C. Delavan; Capt. Gen., Wm. J. Maxwell; Gr. Prelate, Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing; Gr. Recorder, John F. Shafer, Albany; Gr. Sen. Warden, Charles D. Bingham; Gr. Jun. Warden, John Little; Gr. Standard Bearer, Erastus C. Knight; Gr. Sword Bearer, Albert P. Knapp; Gr. Treasurer, George Newell; Gr. Warden, H. R. Kretschmar. The next annual conclave will be held on the first Tuesday in September, 1900, at Rochester.

ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Officers: Grand Sire, Alfred S. Pinkerton, Worcester, Mass.; Deputy Grand Sire, A. G. Cable, Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Secretary, J. Frank Grant, 25 North Liberty-st., Baltimore, Md.; Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia. Next annual session, Richmond, Va., September, 1900. On December 31, 1898, there were 55 grand lodges and 52 grand encampments; 11,419 subordinate lodges, and 2,616 subordinate encampments and 5,053 Rebekah lodges. The total membership of the order was 1,020,968. The total revenue was $8,766,393, and the total relief given was $3,422,986. The total amount invested is $27,185,241.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First Post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. First National encampment held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866; headquarters for 1899-1900, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Penn. There are 46 State and Territorial Departments. The objects of this great body of soldier and sailor veterans of the Civil War are: To preserve and strengthen kind and fraternal feelings between each other, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead; to aid and assist former comrades in arms, their widows and orphans, when in need; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men. The officers of the National body are: Commander-in-chief, Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Irwin Robbins, Indianapolis, Ind.; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Michael Minton, Louisville, Ky.; surgeon-general, Dr. William H. Baker, Lynn, Mass.; chaplain-in-chief, Jacob L. Grimm, Baltimore, Md.; adjutant-general, Thomas J. Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; quartermaster-general, Edward J. Atkinson, N. Y. City, N. Y.; inspector-general, Nathan P. Pond, Rochester, N. Y.; judge advocate-general, Eli Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.; senior aid and chief-of-staff, J. C. Winans, Troy, Ohio.

The following was the membership in the various departments on June 30, 1899:

Alabama	190
Arizona	221
Arkansas	590
California and Nevada	4,903
Colorado and Wyoming	2,082
Connecticut	5,034
Delaware	682
Florida	351
Georgia	523
Idaho	359
Illinois	23,310
Indiana	17,257
Indian Territory	241
Iowa	14,953
Kansas	13,621
Kentucky	3,346
Louisiana and Mississippi	827
Maine	7,242
Maryland	2,623
Massachusetts	19,734
Michigan	15,136
Minnesota	6,695
Missouri	11,768
Montana	456
Nebraska	6,445
New-Hampshire	3,736
New-Jersey	5,957
New-Mexico	144
New-York	33,487
North Dakota	538
Ohio	25,798
Oklahoma	504
Oregon	1,698
Pennsylvania	30,166
Potomac Division	2,683
Rhode Island	1,960
South Dakota	1,374
Tennessee	1,728
Texas	667
Utah	238
Vermont	3,892
Virginia and North Carolina	1,065
Washington and Alaska	2,259
West Virginia	1,264
Wisconsin	10,234
Total membership	287,981

Membership June, 1898, 305,603. Losses by death during the year 1898-'99, 7,383, or 2.41 per cent. Total number of posts, 7,213.

The principal officers of the Department of New-York, G. A. R., are: Commander, Joseph W. Kay, 79 Washington-st., Brooklyn,; senior vice-commander, John S. Maxwell, Amsterdam; junior vice-commander, Jere S. Gross, Oswego; medical director, Dr. Frank Madden, Plattsburg; chaplain, Rev. J. V. Ferguson, Little Falls; assistant adjutant-general, Nathan Munger, Port Byron; judge advocate, Lewis E. Griffith.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.—President, Mrs. Harriet J. Badge; treasurer, Mrs. Isabella T. Bagley, Zanesville, Ohio.

UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.—Commander, James Atwell, Pittsburg, Penn.; chaplain, John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Iowa; historian, Louis R. Fortescue, Philadelphia, Penn.; quartermaster and adjutant-general, Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.—President, Mrs. Dr. Julia P. Shade, Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, Mrs. Annie V. Sage, Cleveland, Ohio; chaplain, Mrs. A. E. Sherman, Keokuk, Iowa.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Organized April 15, 1865; non-sectarian and non-political. The members are of three classes: (1) Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps (regulars and volunteers) actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15, 1865. (2) The eldest sons of living original companions of the first class who are twenty-one years old. (3) Gentlemen who in civil life, during the Rebellion, were specially distinguished for conspicuous loyalty to the National Government.

Membership on July 31, 1899, 9,062; composed of first class, 8,157; second class, 867; third class, 38. Largest commanderies, New-York, 1,296 members, New-York City; Pennsylvania, 1,175, Philadelphia. The other eighteen State commanderies in order of their organization and place of headquarters are: Maine, 163, Portland; Massachusetts, 929, Boston; California, 714, San Francisco; Wisconsin, 222, Milwaukee; Illinois, 653, Chicago; District of Columbia, 747; Ohio, 856, Cincinnati; Michigan, 310, Detroit; Minnesota, 313, St. Paul; Oregon, 70, Portland; Missouri, 305, St. Louis; Nebraska, 117.

Omaha; Kansas, 216, Leavenworth; Iowa, 255, Des Moines; Colorado, 237, Denver; Indiana, 308, Indianapolis; Washington, 71, Tacoma; Vermont, 105, Burlington. The present National officers are: Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant General John M. Schofield; senior vice-commander, Lieutenant Charles P. Clark; junior vice-commander, Brigadier General H. C. Merriam; recorder, Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar, Major William P. Huxford; treasurer, Paymaster George De F. Barton; chancellor, General W. L. James; chaplain, Henry S. Burrage. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK COMMANDERY. — Commander, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N.; recorder, A. Noel Blakeman. Headquarters, 140 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized July 4, 1890. It consists of the General Commandery and the State commanderies. The membership is divided into two classes, the first including commissioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion, who were in actual service in the Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service under the authority of any of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution or of the United States during the war with France, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, the Civil War, the war with Spain, or in face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned, were discharged with honor, or who are still in the service, or those who served as aforesaid, but in a grade below that of a commissioned officer, midshipman, naval cadet, or corps or staff officer, with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officer in line of promotion, and who subsequently became a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service: Provided, however, That this clause shall not be so construed as to include officers who at any time have borne arms against the Government of the United States. All male descendants of those who are eligible as above specified, or in default thereof, then one such collateral representative as may be deemed worthy. The second class includes enlisted men who have received the naval medal of honor for bravery in face of the enemy.

The general officers, serving from 1898 to 1901, are: General commander, Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N.; vice general commanders, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. N., and Colonel John Biddle Porter; general recorder, Lieutenant Commander Leonard Chenery, U. S. N.; general treasurer, Jarvis B. Edson, late U. S. N.; general registrar, J. V. P. Turner, late U. S. N.; general historian, Captain R. S. Collum, U. S. M. C.; general chaplain, Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith.

The officers of the New-York Commandery are: Commander, Admiral George Dewey; vice-commander, Leonard Chenery, U. S. N.; recorder, Lieutenant Commander Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N.; treasurer, Jarvis B. Edson.

THE SETTLERS AND DEFENDERS OF AMERICA.

A new hereditary patriotic order, incorporated in 1899. Corporators: Walter S. Carter, Robert D. Benedict, Ralph E. Prime, William DeH. Washington, William B. Davenport, S. Victor Constant, Robert Endicott, Henry Melville, Edward F. Dwight, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Everett V. Abbot, Rodney S. Dennis and Grenville B. Winthrop. Objects: "To stimulate genealogical, biographical and historical research, to publish patriotic manuscripts and records, to collect Colonial and Revolutionary relics, to preserve traditions, to mark patriotic graves, to locate and protect historic sites, to erect tablets and monuments, to aid in founding and erecting libraries, museums and memorial buildings, and in all other fitting ways, through broad fellowship and co-operation, to perpetuate the memory of the settlers and defenders of the Nation and to exemplify and teach in all later generations their spirit of wise patriotism, to the end that we may loyally advance the purpose for which they struggled." To be eligible a person must be eighteen years of age and to have lineally descended (1) from a settler in one of the thirteen original colonies during the first thirty-three years of its settlement, (2) from one who is also lineally descended from an ancestor who, between May 13, 1607, and April 19, 1775, inclusive, rendered civil or military service in the general government of such colony, and (3) who is likewise lineally descended from an ancestor who, between April 19, 1775, and September 13, 1783, inclusive, rendered actual service to the cause of American independence, either as a military or naval officer, soldier, seaman, privateer, militia or minute man, associator, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of a Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress, or Colonial or State Legislature, or as a recognized patriot who performed or actually counselled or abetted acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain; but no claim of eligibility through descent from a settler or from an ancestor who rendered Colonial service to be valid unless the descendants of such ancestor in the line of descent of the applicant were patriots in the War of the Revolution. Women are eligible to admission, and junior chapters of the order are to be established.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

Organized, New-York City, May 13, 1896. —Objects: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and those patriots who fought in the Revolution; to teach reverent regard for their names, their deeds and their heroism; to inculcate patriotism among the members; to discover, collect and preserve records, manuscripts, monuments and history relating to the genealogy and history of

the first colonists and their ancestors and descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and Republic.

Eligibility: Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, a citizen of the United States and who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the original colonies, from May 13, 1607, to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors adhered as patriots to the cause of the Revolutionary War.

Officers — Governor - General, General Stewart L. Woodford, New-York City; deputy governor-general, Captain S. E. Meigs, U. S. A.; treasurer-general, Samuel V. Constant, New-York City; secretary-general, Charles M. Glazier, Stamford, Conn.; attorney-general, William R. Weeks, New-York City; chaplain-general, the Rev. Daniel F. Warren, New-York City.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A society of the lineal male descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the Revolution, formed to encourage the celebration of Revolutionary anniversaries, the preservation of records and relics and perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the men who established popular government in America. This society does not admit men of collateral descent. Originally instituted in California in October, 1875, and organized July 4, 1876. The several State societies organized a National society April 30, 1889. Officers of National Society —President general, Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.; vice-presidents general, Judge James H. Anderson, John Whitehead, Thomas W. Palmer, Jonathan Trumbull and Inspector General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.; secretary general, Captain Samuel Gross, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer general, C. W. Haskins, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York City; registrar general, A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.; historian general, Edward M. Galaudet, LL. D., Washington, D. C.; chaplain general, Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Detroit, Mich.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A society formed to perpetuate the memory and principles of the men of the American Revolution. The members are descendants of the active men of the Revolution. General officers: President, John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.; secretary, James M. Montgomery, No. 146 Broadway, New-York City; treasurer, Richard McC. Cadwalader, Philadelphia; chaplain, Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; historian, Henry W. Dudley, Chicago, Ill.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

Instituted December 27, 1894. Incorporated January 15, 1895. Eligibility: Veteran commissioned officers of the Revolution, war with Tripoli, war with Mexico, War of 1812, and war with Spain. Hereditary companions are defined as direct male descendants in the male line of veteran companions and all commissioned officers in any one of the above named wars.

The officers of the National Commandery are: Commander-General, General Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A.; vice-commanders-general, General W. W. H. Davis, Augustus F. Delafield, Horace Davis, Rodney Macdonough, General Charles F. Roe, Captain Samuel E. Gross, Colonel T. V. Kessler, Captain James Jay Erwin, Colonel Milton Moore, Colonel W. Seward Webb, Colonel H. Ashton Ramsay and Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; secretary-general, James H. Morgan, St. Paul Building, N. Y. City; treasurer-general, Edward S. Sayres, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar-general, Henry N. Wayne; historian-general, Captain Samuel E. Gross; chaplain-general, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L.

There are 13 subordinate or State commanderies. The secretary of the New-York commandery is Charles P. Robinson, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Principal officers. — Governor-general, Frederick J. de Peyster; secretary-general, Walter L. Suydam, New-York City, N. Y.; treasurer-general, Edward Shippen, Philadelphia, Penn. A deputy governor-general is appointed from each State society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, may be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or, who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as director-general, vice-director-general or member of the council or legislative body, in the Colony of New-Netherland; Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, lord proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council or legislative body, in the Colonies of New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware; lord proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor or member of the Council or legislative body, in Maryland and the Carolinas; Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's assistant or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New-England, or body of assistants or legislative body in any of the New-England Colonies.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized May 23, 1890, and incorporated April 23, 1891. It was the first society of women for purely patriotic purposes ever founded in this country. Its objects are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions and mementos of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence,

that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history.

Officers: President, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner; vice-presidents, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward and Mrs. James W. Gerard; treasurer, Mrs. Oscar Egerton Schmidt; secretary, Mrs. Timothy M. Cheesman. Headquarters, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York City, N. Y.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Incorporated June 1, 1899. Objects: To cherish the memories and associations of the war waged against Spain; to unite and promote the ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by those who participated in the said war and to acquire and preserve the records of their individual services; to advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain the National honor and union.

The membership is limited to those who served on the active list or performed active duty, as a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as a naval or military cadet. The principal officers are: Commander, Theodore Roosevelt (Governor), Albany, N. Y.; senior vice-commander, Captain Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N.; junior vice-commander, General Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. Volunteers; secretary, Lieutenant Walter J. Sears, U. S. N., No. 17 Adams-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Lieutenant F. W. Toppan, U. S. N., No. 233 Fifth-ave., New-York City; registrar, Theodore C. Zerega, New-York City; chaplain, the Rev. Charles H. Parks, U. S. N.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Organized August 12, 1898. Objects—The commemoration of the deeds of the heroic dead of the war between the United States and Spain and the wars resulting therefrom; the recognition of the brave deeds of the heroes of these wars who have been spared; the inculcation of true patriotism in American youth. President, Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.; vice-presidents, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N.; Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Mrs. John A. Logan; secretary, Hildegarde H. Langsdorff, M. D., Carlisle, Penn.; treasurer, Commonwealth Bank, Baltimore, Md.

SOCIETY OF ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Incorporated May, 1899. Officers: President, Major General William R. Shafter, U. S. A.; vice-president, Hon. Joseph Wheeler; secretary, Major Alfred C. Sharp, U. S. A. Council—Major General S. B. M. Young, U. S. V.; Major General H. S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; Major General A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V.; Major General William Ludlow, U. S. V.; Major General S. S. Sumner, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Adelbert Ames, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Chambers McKibbin, U. S. V.; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Miley, Inspector General, U. S. V.

NAVAL VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized 1887. Commander, George L. Seavey, Chicago, Ill.; fleet captain and chief of staff, I. D. Baker, Boston; commander, James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; lieutenant commander, John O. Shaw, Bath, Me.; surgeon, J. L. Cilley, Cincinnati; paymaster, E. F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; engineer, E. A. Bezeley, Providence, R. I.; chaplain, A. S. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.; judge advocate, C. F. Gooding, Chicago; secretary, Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; historian, William Simms, Philadelphia.

The association is organized much upon the lines of the Grand Army of the Republic.

LADIES' NAVAL VETERANS ASSOCIATION.—Captain commander, Miss Annie R. Sears, Baltimore, Md.; chief of staff, Miss Julia R. Bower, Philadelphia, Penn.; paymaster, Mrs. Ellen E. Travers, Providence, R. I.; chaplain, Mrs. Cora B. Stone, Baltimore, Md.; surgeon, Mrs. Margaret Dixon, Detroit, Mich.; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Laird, Providence, R. I.

SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF INDIAN WARS.

Organized April 23, 1896. Objects: To perpetuate the faithful services, heroism and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, in the campaigns against the Indians on the frontiers, in the interests of civilization and for the settlement and defence of the territories; also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership.

There are three classes of members. The first class includes commissioned officers of the Army, on the active or retired list, or those who have become honorably separated from the service, of good moral character and reputation, and who have or may hereafter serve in the Army in an Indian war in a strictly military capacity; also any officer of a State National Guard or Militia, meeting the above requirements, and who regularly served under a commission from the Governor of a State or Territory. The second class includes lineal male descendants of members of the first class, or of officers who served subsequent to January, 1784, who would have been thus eligible, but who died without such membership. The third class includes non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received the medal of honor or certificate of merit from the United States,

or who have been proffered or recommended for a commission, or who have been specially mentioned in orders by the War Department or their commanding officer for services in an Indian war.

The principal officers are: Commander, General Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A.; recorder and treasurer, Major G. S. Bingham, Philadelphia, Penn.; historian, Captain Charles King, U. S. A.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The General Society of the War of 1812 was organized September 14, 1814. It is composed of State Societies, the members of each of which shall be borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, who participated in or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the Army, Navy, Revenue, Marine or Privateer Service of the United States, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. The officers are: President general, John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary general, Captain Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A., No. 421 South Forty-fourth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer general, Charles Williams, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar general, Albert K. Hadel, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

Organized New-York November, 1895. General society formed February, 1896; States, etc., represented: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania; membership, 2,000. All persons over eighteen years of age, descended from a passenger on the Mayflower in December, 1620, or from a signer of the "Compact," are eligible to membership. Officers: John Taylor Terry, governor; Jeremiah Richards, secretary, 85 Grand-st., N. Y. City; Edward L. Norton, treasurer; Rev. Brady E. Backus, elder.

AMERICAN FLAG HOUSE AND BETSY ROSS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1898. Headquarters, No. 239 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Officers: Edward Brooks, president; Adam H. Fetterholf, vice-president; John Quincy Adams, secretary, No. 101 West 89th-st., New-York City; George C. Batcheller, treasurer. The objects of the association are to purchase and preserve the historic building in which the first flag of the United States was made by Betsy Ross, and subsequently adopted by Congress June 14, 1777, and to erect a National memorial in honor of the maker.

AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

The American Flag Association became a factor in National societies on June 2, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure National legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general celebration of June 14 as "Flag Day" because on that day in 1777 Congress enacted "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The officers of the association are: President, Colonel Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; secretaries, General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and Edward H. Hall, New-York City, N. Y.; treasurer, Major J. Langdon Ward, New-York City.

SOCIETY FOR PRESERVATION OF SCENIC AND HISTORIC PLACES AND OBJECTS.

Incorporated in 1895 by New-York Legislature, with the object of acquiring, as public trustees, places and objects worthy of preservation, either on account of their natural beauty or their identification with the annals of the State. President, Andrew H. Green, N. Y. City; vice-president, Charles S. Francis, Troy; treasurer, George F. Kunz, N. Y. City; secretary, Edward H. Hall, N. Y. City.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The United Confederate Veteran Association is an organization of veterans who served under the Confederate flag in the Civil War, 1861-'65. The principal officers are: General commanding, General John B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; adjutant general and chief-of-staff, Major General George Moorman, New-Orleans, La. The general society is composed of four departments and eighteen divisions. The divisions are as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pacific (California, Colorado, Massachusetts and Ohio), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. Within the jurisdiction of these several divisions there are 1,209 camps, Texas having the largest number, 234, and Colorado, Indiana, Massachusetts and Ohio, each 1.

SOCIETY OF SONS OF WAR VETERANS.

Organized, 1893. Composed of male lineal descendants of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the Civil War. Officers—Commander-in-Chief, William Langschultz, New-York City, N. Y.; adjutant general, William F. Kennedy, 110 East 47th-st., N. Y. City, N. Y.; quartermaster general, John J. Harvey, N. Y. City, N. Y.; inspector general, J. J. Heveron, New-Haven, Conn.; chaplain-in-chief, A. O. Turney, Phœnix, Ariz.; surgeon general, D. Collins, Norfolk, Va.

ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

The American Asiatic Association was organized in New-York City on June 16, 1898 by electing the following officers, etc.: James R. Morse, New-York City, president; George W. Middleton, vice-president; G. H. Scidmore, New-York City, treasurer; L. H. Abel, No. 42 Wall-st., New-York City, secretary.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

An incorporated auxiliary society to the United Confederate Veterans, and com-

posed of descendants and other relatives of Confederate soldiers. The work is social, literary and benevolent. The certificate of membehship is affixed with the great seal of the Confederate States and tho colors red, white, red. The badge or pin is the thirteen-starred, or first, flag of the Confederacy in a laurel wreath. The National convention is held on the second Wednesday in November. Officers: President, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currle, Dallas, Tex.; recording secretary, Mrs. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James M. Duncan, jr., Yazoo City, Miss.; treasurer, Mrs. T. Jefferson Thomas, Georgia.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

This society has for its chief objects the discussion of subjects relating to naval and marine engineering and architecture and their great developments, and the publication in its quarterly magazine of professional information relating to the important scientific departments of the naval Powers of the world for the benefit of the naval experts of the United States. It was organized in January, 1889, and its membership includes nearly all of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, many of the ex-engineer officers, the well-known shipbuilders and engine-builders of the United States and others. The officers are: President, Commander Harrie Webster; secretary-treasurer, Lieutenant Commander A. B. Willits. Council—Commander Harrie Webster, Lieutenant Commander A. B. Willits, Lieutenant C. A. E. King, Lieutenant W. W. White, Lieutenant Emil Theiss.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS.

Organized May 10, 1893. Objects—"The promotion of practical and scientific knowledge in the art of shipbuilding and marine engineering and the allied professions; and in furtherance of this object to hold meetings for social intercourse among its members, and the reading and discussion of professional papers, and to inculcate by means of publication the knowledge thus obtained."

Officers—President, Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Rear Admirals F. M. Bunce, William T. Sampson and George W. Melville, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, U. S. N.; Charles H. Cramp, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn and Edwin A. Stevens. Secretary and treasurer, Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., 12 West 31st-st., New-York City. There is also a council of twenty-two (naval officers and architects and builders in civil life) and an Executive Committee.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Headquarters, New-York City, N. Y., No. 12 West Thirty-first-st. Officers—Charles H. Morgan, president; Professor F. R. Hutton, New-York City, secretary; William H. Wilcy, New-York City, treasurer. Membership is largely composed of present and ex-officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy and of well known engineers in civil life.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1890. Officers: President, Charles A. Brinley; treasurer, Frederick B. Miles; secretary, John Nolen, central office, Philadelphia, Penn. The objects of the society are: To organize groups of people into centres and to bring together these centres and competent lecturers, chosen from the list of instructors whose qualifications to teach have been passed upon by the society; to co-operate as far as possible with institutions of learning and other bodies with the purpose of bringing to the many the best thought of the few; to keep the university extension idea before the country by the society's representatives and publications. It offers:

First—Education by means of systematic courses of lectures and classes in the subjects usually taught at high schools and universities.

Second—Illustrated lectures and classes in literature, art and science, with the purpose of teaching the appreciation of the beautiful, and rendering life more interesting and enjoyable.

Third—Lectures and classes in history, civics and economics, designed to aid the citizen in studying the problems of free government and modern life, and to encourage a sense of responsibility, habits of sound thinking and right conduct.

Since the organization there have been delivered under its auspices 5,084 lectures, usually in courses of six le tures each; the average attendance at each lecture has been 186 and the aggregate attendance 953,676. The average annual attendance at courses is 17,500, and of this number 10 per cent pursue the systematic reading and study recommended by the lecturers. During 1898-'99 seven courses of lecturcs were given in Philadelphia to audiences made up mainly of artisans; the total attendance was 4,144. From Philadelphia the movement has extended to many States. In Rhode Island Brown University has organized many centres; in New-York the State University Regents have arranged for extension lectures in many important towns and cities; Rutgers College, of New-Jersey, has offered scientific courses especially for the farmers of the State; the universities of Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas and California have done much for their respective States; Chicago University has provided a special university extension division, with three departments: (1) lecture study; (2) class work; (3) correspond-

ence. Conferences held from time to time in Philadelphia have been an important feature of the movement. The society publishes valuable syllabi, giving a careful outline of the lectures, together with lists of recommended books and questions for essays in connection with the lecture courses. Circulars and information in reference to the movement can be obtained by addressing John Nolen, secretary, Fifteenth and Sansom sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—Founded 1832 at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. There are twenty-three chapters and a total membership of 8,163. President, James C. Carter; secretary, Charles E. Sprague. Executive Council, No. 35 West Thirty-third-st., New-York City. Chairman, Collin Armstrong; secretary, Henry J. Hemmens.

PHI BETA KAPPA, UNITED CHAPTERS.—The organization is composed of fifty college chapters. The National Council meets triennially, the next meeting to be in 1901. Officers: President, J. A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; vice-president, Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D., Middletown, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, E. B. Parsons, D. D., Williamstown, Mass. Senators: Professor S. E. Baldwin, LL. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Professor H. L. Chapman, D. D., Brunswick, Me.; Joseph H. Choate, LL. D., New-York City, N. Y. (London, Eng.); J. A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; D. C. Gilman, LL. D., Baltimore, Md.; E. E. Hale, D. D., Roxbury, Mass.; T. E. Hancock, LL. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Professor Samuel Hart, D. D., Middletown, Conn.; Colonel T. W. Higginson, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Colonel William Lamb, LL. D., Norfolk, Va.; Seth Low, LL. D., New-York City, N. Y.; Hamilton W. Mabie, L. H. D., New-York City, N. Y.; Professor F. A. March, LL. D., Easton, Penn.; Professor E. P. Nash, LL. D., Geneva, N. Y.; E. B. Parsons, D. D., Williamstown, Mass.; H. E. Scudder, L. H. D., Cambridge, Mass.; C. F. Thwing, LL. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D., Middletown, Conn.; Professor Adolph Werner, Ph. D., New-York City, N. Y.

PHI DELTA PHI.—Founded December 13, 1869, at Law Department, University of Michigan. Membership—29 active chapters, 1 inactive; undergraduate membership, 360; alumni, 4,454. Two chapters own houses and eight rent rooms. Officers—George Mills Rogers, president, Chicago, Ill.; Edward E. Denison, vice-president, Washington, D. C.; George A. Katzenberger, secretary-treasurer, Greenville, Ohio. Fraternity flag, wine color and blue. Next convention, St. Louis, Mo., December, 1900.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—Founded at Yale University in 1844. It now has 37 chapters, and is under the control of an advisory board, called the "Council," of which Frank S. Williams, No. 60 Broadway, N. Y. City, is president, and David Bennett Simpson, No. 9 West Thirty-first-st., N. Y. City, is secretary and treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Officers—President, Johnston L. de Peyster; vice-presidents, Walter Rutherfurd and James Duane Livingston; secretary, J. Wilton Brooks, LL. D.; treasurer, Dr. Augustin H. Goelet; recorder, Samuel Marsh, LL. D. Headquarters, No. 109 University Place.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

An association of the municipalities of the United States, the object of which is to bring together once a year those actively engaged in the administration of affairs of the municipalities of America for the purpose of discussing the problems connected with municipal government, and the establishment of a bureau of information where the data upon municipal questions may be collected and from this furnished to different members. Officers: President, Henry V. Johnson, Mayor of Denver, Col.; treasurer, M. Taylor, Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn.; secretary, B. F. Gilkison, New-York City, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Objects.—"The objects of the League are to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions, and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds." Officers: William H. Parsons, president; Dorman B Eaton, vice-president; James M. King, general secretary; William F. Morgan, treasurer. Offices, No. 1 Madison-ave., New-York City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY.

Officers: President, Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, LL. D., Hartford, Conn.; vice-presidents, Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., LL. D., Boston; President Seth Low, LL. D., New-York; Professor George Harris, D. D., LL. D., Andover, Mass.; corresponding secretary, Rev. Samuel W Dike, LL. D., Auburndale, Mass.; recording secretary, Rev. C. H. Spalding, D. D., Boston; treasurer, William G. Benedict, No. 610 Atlantic-ave., Boston.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

Organized Nov. 24, 1899, as a result of dissension in the National Society of Spanish-American War. Principal officers elected: Commander-in-Chief, Admiral George Dewey; senior and junior vice-commanders, Theodore Roosevelt and Irving Hale; sponsor, Helen M. Gould; adjutant-general, William C. L. Liller.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN.

Headquarters, No. 1,420 New-York-ave., Washington, D. C. Officers—President, Mrs. Marian L. O'Donoghue; vice-president, Mrs. Virginia K. Frye; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Theodora Cunningham; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde; auditor, Mrs. Anna S. Hamilton; delegates-at-large, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Mrs. Abbie G. Baker, Mrs. Mary T. Jamison.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION.

A philanthropic movement instituted in 1883 by Charles N. Crittenton, a New-York druggist, as a memorial to his daughter, who died in her childhood. There is a branch in nearly every city of the United States, its object being to assist women and girls, whether fallen, destitute, or weak, to right and honorable lives. The organization is non-sectarian and is recognized by the National Government by an annual appropriation.

There are fifty-two Homes in the United States and one in Japan. Over $1,000,000 is spent in annual current expenses, and 3,000 girls are yearly helped to worthy lives. Headquarters, No. 218 Third-st., N. W., Washington, D. C. Officers of National society—C. N. Crittenton, president; Charles S. Morton, secretary; Mrs. Kate W. Barrett, general superintendent; F. B. Waterman, treasurer.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers—President, C. C. Shayne, No. 124 West 42d-st., New-York City; vice-presidents, Louis Clarke, jr., and Edmund R. Lyon; treasurer, N. B. Bishoprick; secretary, Theodore Herx.

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Headquarters, New-York City. Membership, 70 associations. Officers—Edwin F. Howell, chairman; A. W. McEwan, secretary, No. 314 West 133d-st., New-York City; Andrew B. Martin, treasurer.

NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
Academy of Design, National	Thomas W. Wood, New-York City, N. Y.	Harry W. Watrous, New-York City, N. Y.
Actors' Fund of America	Louis Aldrich, New-York City, N. Y.	Edwin Knowles, New-York City, N. Y.
Actors' Society of America	F. F. Mackay, New-York City, N. Y.	Geo. D. MacIntyre, New-York City, N. Y.
Actuarial Society of America	Thomas B. Macauley, Montreal, Can.	J. Tatlock, jr., New-York City, N. Y.
Advertisers, American Society of Nat'l	F. W. Gardner, Chicago, Ill.	Truman W. Crosby, Chicago, Ill.
Amer. Ass'n of Public Accountants	David Rollo, New-York City, N. Y.	T. Cullen Roberts, 58 Pine-st., N. Y. City.
American Antiquarian Society	Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.	Charles F. Adams, Lincoln, Mass.
Amer. Ass'n for Advancement of Science	Edward Orton, Columbus, Ohio	L. O. Howard, Washington, D. C.
American Pomological Society	C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa	William A. Taylor, Washington, D. C.
American Shipping and Industrial League	A. K. Miller, New-Orleans, La.	Frank S. Gardner, 203 B'way, N. Y. City.
Architects, Amer. Institute of	H. W. Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.	Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C.
Archæological Institute of America	John W. White, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.	C. H. Young, 312 W. 88th-st., N. Y. City.
Archery Association, National	Rev. John L. Taylor, Wyoming, Ohio	M. C. Howell, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Army of the Potomac	Gen. D. McGregg, Reading, Penn.	General H. C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Army of the Tennessee	Gen. G. M. Dodge, New-York City, N. Y.	
Army of West Virginia	W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.	P. F. Zeise, Middleport, Ohio.
Astronomical and Astrophysical Society	Prof. Simeon Newcomb, Washington, D. C.	Prof. G. C. Comstock, Washburne Obs'v't'y
Ayrshire Breeders' Association	L. S. Drew, Burlington, Vt.	Charles M Winslow, Brandon, Vt.
Aztec Club of 1847	Gen. Egbert L. Viele, N. Y. City, N. Y.	Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, N. Y. City.
Bankers' Association, American	Walker Hill, St. Louis, Mo.	James R. Branch, New-York City, N. Y.
Bar Association, American	Charles F. Manderson, Omaha, Neb.	John Hinkley, Baltimore, Md.
Botanical Society of America	L. M. Underwood, Col. Univ., N. Y. City.	G. F. Atkinson, Ithaca, N. Y.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew	James L. Houghteling, Chicago, Ill.	J. W Wood, 281 4th-ave., New-York City.
Brewers' Association, National	Rudolph Brand, Chicago, Ill.	Louis Suess, Chicago, Ill.
Brick Manufacturers' of U. S. Nat'l Ass'n.	W. D. Richardson, Shawnee, Ohio	T. A. Randall, Indianapolis, Ind.
Car Accountants' International Ass'n	T. S. Bell, Penn. R. R., Phila., Penn.	G. S. Russell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Catholic Summer School	Rev. M. J. Lavelle, LL. D., N. Y. City.	W. E. Mosher, A. M., Youngstown, Ohio.

NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS—(Continued).

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
Chautauqua Societies	Lewis Miller, Chautauqua, N. Y.	W. A. Duncan, Chautauqua, N. Y.
Children of American Revolution	Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass.	Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, Wash'ton, D. C.
Chemical Society, American	Edward W. Morley, Cleveland, Ohio	Albert C. Hale, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cigar Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade	John R. Young, Philadelphia, Penn.	Walter G. Wilson, Philadelphia, Penn.
Civil Engineers, American Society of	D. Fitz Gerald, Boston, Mass.	Charles W. Hunt, New-York City, N. Y.
Clothiers' National Association	Samuel Rosenthal, Baltimore, Md.	Sylvan Hayes, Baltimore, Md.
Commercial Travellers' National League	P. E. Dowe, New-York City, N. Y.	E. N. Bridgets, St. Louis, Mo.
Confectioners' Association, National	A. J. Walter, St. Louis, Mo.	F. D. Seward, St. Louis, Mo.
Confectionery M'f'rs Board of Trade	Frank A. Horne, New-York City, N. Y.	Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City, N. Y.
Coopers' Union, International	Joseph P. Harner, Buffalo, N. Y.	J. A. Cable, Kansas City, Mo.
Dancing Masters' Association	Andrew C. Wirth, Milwaukee, Wis.	Oscar Duryea, New-York City, N. Y.
Daughters of the Cincinnati	Mrs. Howard Townsend, New-York City	Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dental Examiners' National Association	C. C. Chittenden, Madison, Wis.	Charles A. Meeker, Newark, N. J.
Drug Trade Protective Association	James J. Banbury, New-York City, N. Y.	Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City, N. Y.
Economic Association, American	A. T. Hadley, Yale Un., New-Haven, Conn.	Walter F. Willcox, Ithaca, N. Y.
Editorial Association, National	R. H. Henry, Jackson, Miss.	F. M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.
Electrical Engineers	Arthur E. Kennelly, Philadelphia, Penn.	Ralph W. Pope, New-York City, N. Y.
Elocutionists, National Association of	Thomas C. Trueblood, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Mrs. Annie M. Riley, Chicago, Ill.
Epworth League of M. E. Church	Bishop William X. Ninde, Detroit, Mich.	Edwin A. Schell, D. D., Chicago, Ill.
Ex-Prisoners of War, Nat'l Association	James Atwell, Pittsburg, Penn.	Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.
Fire Underwriters, National	E. C. Irvin, Philadelphia, Penn.	Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Penn.
Flint and Lime Glass M'f'rs, Am. Ass'n of	Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg, Penn.	George F. Easton, Pittsburg, Penn.
Florists' Board of Trade, National	Alvin Thomas, New-York City, N. Y.	Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City, N. Y.
Florists' & Ornam'l Hortic'rists, Am. Soc'y	Edmund M. Wood, Natick, Mass.	William J. Stewart, Boston, Mass.
Foundrymen's Association, American	J. S. Seaman, Pittsburg, Penn.	John A. Penton, Detroit, Mich.
Geological Society of America	B. K. Emerson, Amherst, Mass.	Prof. H. L. Fairchild, Rochester, N. Y.
Hahnemann Association, International	Dr. J. Henry Allen, Chicago, Ill.	Dr. E. E. Case, Hartford, Conn.
Hardware Association, National	H. H. Bishop, Cleveland, Ohio	T. J. Fernley, Philadelphia, Penn.
Hibernians, Ancient Order of	John T. Keating, Chicago, Ill.	James O'Sullivan, Philadelphia, Penn.
Historical Association, American	James F. Rhodes, Boston, Mass.	Prof. H. B. Adams, Baltimore, Md.
Historical Society of North America	Charles A. Tinker, New-York City	John B. Taltabull, 253 B'way, N. Y. City.
Homœopathy, American Institute of	Dr. H. P. Bellows, Boston, Mass.	H. D. Schenck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Humane Association, American	John G. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.	Francis H. Rowley, Fall River, Mass.
Institute of Instruction, American	Mason S. Stone, Montpelier, Vt.	E. H. Whitehill, Bridgewater, Mass.
Iron and Steel Association, American	B. F. Jones, Pittsburg, Penn.	James M. Swank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Iron, St'l & Tin Workers, Amalg. Ass'n of	Theo. J. Shaffer, Pittsburg, Penn.	John Williams, Pittsburg, Penn.
Iron Roofing Association, National	George E. Needham, Cleveland, Ohio	George M. Verity, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Kindergarten Union, International	Caroline T. Haven, New-York City, N. Y.	Mary D. Runyan, New-York City, N. Y.
Labor Commissioners, National	Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.	A. P. Montague, Richmond, Va.
Landscape Architects, Amer. Society of	J. C. Olmstead, Boston, Mass.	Daniel W. Langton, New-York City, N. Y.
Laryngological Association, American	Dr. Samuel Johnston, Baltimore, Md.	Henry L. Swain, New-Haven, Conn.
Law and Order Society of New-York	F. B. Russell, New-York City, N. Y.	C. H. Alexander, New-York City, N. Y.
Law Association, International	Sir Richard E. Webster, London, England.	Joseph G. Alexander, London, England.
League of American Sportsmen	G. O. Shields, New-York City, N. Y.	Arthur F. Rice, Passaic, N. J.
Legion of Honor, American	William N. Davenport, Marlboro, Mass.	Adam Warnock, New-York City, N. Y.
Life Insurance Underwriters' Association	James L. Johnson, Springfield, Mass.	E. W. Christy, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lumber Dealers' Association, National	J. N. Scatcherd, Buffalo, N. Y.	Frederick W. Cole, New-York City, N. Y.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
Manufacturers' Association, National....	Theo. C. Search, Philadelphia, Penn.....	D. P. Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Manufacturing Fur Merchants' Exchange.	C. C. Shayne, New-York City, N. Y.....	Theodore Herx, New-York City, N. Y.
Medal of Honor Legion.....	Gen. T. S. Peck, Montpelier, Vt.....	Gen. N. T. Estes, Washington, D. C.
Medical Association, American.....	W. W. Keene, Philadelphia, Penn.....	Dr. G. H. Simmons, Chicago, Ill.
Medico-Psychological Ass'n, American....	Dr. Joseph G. Rogers, Logansport, Ind...	Dr. C. B. Burr, Flint, Mich.
Microscopical Society, American.....	A. M. Bleile, Columbus, Ohio.....	Prof. Henry B. Ward, Lincoln, Neb.
Mining Engineers, American Institute of..	James Douglass, New-York City, N. Y....	R. W. Raymond, New-York City, N. Y.
Missionary Union, International.....	J. T. Gracey, D. D., Rochester, N. Y....	Mrs. C. C. Thayer, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Municipal League, National.....	James C. Carter, New-York City, N. Y...	Clinton R. Woodruff, Philadelphia, Penn.
National Board of Steam Navigation.....	W. W. Hite, New-Orleans, La.....	C. H. Boyer, 90 Wall-st., New-York City.
National Board of Trade.....	Frederick Fraley, Philadelphia, Penn.....	William R. Tucker, Philadelphia, Penn.
Newspaper Publishers' Ass'n, American...	S. H. Kauffmann, Washington, D. C.....	W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nurses' Tr'n'g Sch'ls, Am. S'y of Supts. of	Isabel Merritt, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Miss L. L. Dock, New-York City, N. Y.
Opticians, American Association of.....	Charles Lembke, New-York City, N. Y...	F. Boger, 36 Malden Lane, N. Y. City.
Oriental Society, American.....	Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore, Md.....	Prof. Washburn Hopkins, New-Haven, Ct.
Paper and Pulp Association, American....	P. C. Cheney, Manchester, N. H.....	Chas. W. Rantoul, Times Bldg., N. Y. C.
Patriotic Orders Sons of America.....	John G. Horner, Palmyra, N. J.....	Frederick E. Stees, Philadelphia, Penn.
Pharmaceutical Association, American....	Prof. A. B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich...	Charles Caspari, jr., Baltimore, Md.
Philatelic Association, American.....	George L. Toppan, Boston, Mass.....	H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.
Physicians, Association of American.....	Dr. E. G. Janeway, New-York City, N. Y.	Dr. Henry Hun, Albany, N. Y.
Post Office Clerks' National Association..	Thomas J. Donnelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Edward S. O'Connor, Utica, N. Y.
Press Clubs, International League of.....	John M. Carter, jr., Baltimore, Md.....	C. Frank Rice, Boston, Mass.
Protological Society, American.....	Dr. J. McD. Matthews, Louisville, Ky....	Dr. William M. Beach, Pittsburg, Penn.
Public Health Association, American.....	Henry Mitchell, Trenton, N. J.....	Dr. C. O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio.
Railroad Trainmen, Int'l Brotherhood of..	P. H. Morrisey, Galesburg, Ill.....	A. E. King, Peoria, Ill.
Railway Postal Clerks, National Ass'n....	C. L. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill.....	G. A. Wood, West Portsmouth, N. H.
Railway Telegraph Superintendents.....	L. B. Foley, New-York City, N. Y.....	P. W. Drew, Milwaukee, Wis.
Roadmasters' Association of America.....	S. B. Rice, Ashland, Va.....	J. B. Dickson, Sterling, Ill.
Social Science Association, American.....	Charles Dudley Warner, Hartford, Conn..	F. Stanley Root, New-York City, N. Y.
Stationary Engineers, Int'l Brotherhood..	J. W. Morton, Chicago, Ill.....	C. L. Shamp, Kansas City, Mo.
Stationary Engineers, Nat'l Association...	Herbert E. Stone, Boston, Mass.....	George Van Tassel, Chicago, Ill.
Steam & Hot Water Fitters' Nat'l Ass'n..	Leon H. Prentice, Chicago, Ill.....	Henry B. Gombers, New-York City, N. Y.
Stone Family Association.....	Rev. Joel S. Ives, Stratford, Conn.....	Charles S. Smith, Torrington, Conn.
Street Railway Association, American....	Charles S. Sargent, Boston, Mass.....	T. C. Pennington, Chicago, Ill.
Trans-Mississippi Congress.....	E. O. Standard, St. Louis, Mo.....	E. C. Hopper, Covington, Ky.
Turf Congress, American.....	S. R. Montgomery, Memphis, Tenn.....	J. W. Bramwood, Indianapolis, Ind.
Typographical Union, International.....	Samuel B. Donnelly, Indianapolis, Ind...	J. Stearns Cushing, Norwood, Mass.
Typothetæ of America, United.....	Franklin Hudson, Kansas City, Mo.....	Thomas McKee, Butler, Penn.
United Amateur Press Association.....	Samuel de Hayn, Philadelphia, Penn.....	M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Penn.
United Workmen, Ancient Order of.....	John C. Bickford, Manchester, N. H.....	Clara P. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.
Washington Memorial Association.....	Ellen A. Richardson, Boston, Mass.....	E. B. Cooper, Shelbyville, Tenn.
Whist League, American.....	B. L. Richards, Rock Rapids, Iowa.....	Mrs. G. W. Kendrick, jr., Philadelphia.
Women's Clubs, Federation of.....	Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, Atlanta, Ga.....	Mrs. Susannah M. Fry, Chicago, Ill.
Woman's Christian Temperance Un., Nat'l.	Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me..	Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia, Penn.
Woman's Suffragist Ass'n, Nat'l Amer...	Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.....	Mrs. Louise B. Robbins, Adrian, Mich.
Women of the U. S. Intern'l Council....	Mrs. May W. Sewall, Indianapolis, Ind....	Charles E. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill.
Woodmen of America, Modern.....	William A. Northcutt, Chicago, Ill.....	

FINANCIAL TABLES.

UNITED STATES DEBT STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Authorizing act.	Rate.	When redeemable.	Amount issued.	Outstanding October 31, 1899.
July 12, 1882	3 per cent	Option U. S.	$305,529,000	
July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871	4½ per cent... / Cont'd @ 2%..	September 1, 1891 / Option U. S.	250,000,000	$25,364,500
July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871	4 per cent	July 1, 1907	740,914,450	559,653,100
February 26, 1879	4 per cent	Refunding ctfs.	40,012,750	37,300
January 14, 1875	5 per cent	February 1, 1904	100,000,000	100,000,000
January 14, 1875	4 per cent	February 1, 1925	162,315,400	162,315,400
June 13, 1898	3 per cent	After Aug. 1, 1908	198,678,720	198,678,720
Totals			$1,797,450,320	$1,046,049,020

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Funded loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891	$107,300 00
Old debts matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1861	1,102,730 26
Total debt ceased since maturity	$1,210,030 26
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads matured, but not yet presented (Union Pacific, $13,000; Central Pacific, $33,000; Kansas Pacific, $7,000)	53,000 00

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$346,681,016 00	Fractional currency	$6,881,408 66
Old demand notes	53,847 50		
National bank notes (redemption account)	35,145,799 00	Total	$388,762,071 16

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES AND PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION.

Classification.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Classification.	In Treasury.	In circulation.
Gold certificates	$24,844,600	$127,593,519	Certif. of deposit	$30,000	$13,735,000
Silver certificates	5,657,265	394,976,239	Treas. notes of 1890	934,386	88,893,894

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Classification.		Demand liabilities.	
GOLD—Coin	$240,800,255 66	Gold certificates	$152,438,119 00
Bars	139,017,059 86	Silver certificates	400,633,504 00
SILVER—Dollars	411,760,636 00	Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872)	13,765,000 00
Subsidiary coin	2,379,612 70	Treasury notes of 1890	89,828,280 00
Bars	82,359,030 05	Fund for redemption of uncurrent National bank notes	9,290,514 35
PAPER—U. S. notes	29,416,350 00	Outstanding checks and drafts	6,547,884 84
Treasury notes of 1900	934 386 00	Disbursing officers' balances	57,031,598 42
Gold certificates	24,844,600 00	Agency accounts, etc	6,229,408 47
Silver certificates	5,657,265 00	Gold reserve	100,000,000 00
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872)	30,000 00	Net cash balance	189,391,540 04
National bank notes	3,999,431 44	Total	$1,025,155,849 12
OTHER—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement	1,767,325 44		
Minor coin and fractional currency	138,957 53		
Deposits in National banks: General account	75,961,600 66		
Disbursing officers' balances	6,089,338 78		
Aggregate	$1,025,155,849 12		

DEBTS OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Amounts due the United States from Pacific Railroads on account of bonds issued in aid of their construction.

Railway.	Principal.	Interest.
Central Branch, Union Pacific	$1,600,000	$2,154,531 15
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320	2,584,328 19
Totals	$3,228,320	$4,738,859 34

Note.—The Government has been reimbursed for $27,236,512 principal and $31,211,711 75 interest, being the total indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to November 1, 1897, and for the principal of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, amounting to $6,303,000.

The unpaid balance of the total indebtedness of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad companies to the United States, under settlement agreement of February 1, 1899, amounts to $47,050,172 48 and accrued interest, less transportation earnings.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Government Commission appointed by Act of Congress of July 7, 1898, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company entered into an agreement on February 1, 1899, providing for a settlement of the company's debt to the Government. It recognized the full amount of the debt as $58,812,715 48, and it was agreed that the company should deliver within thirty days after the approval of the settlement by the President twenty 3 per cent promissory notes payable semi-annually and extending over a period of ten years, the provision being added that "if default shall be made in any payment of either principal or interest of any of said notes or any part thereof, then all of said notes then outstanding, principal and interest, shall immediately become due and payable, notwithstanding any other stipulation of this agreement of settlement."

The payment of the principal and interest of these notes is secured by the pledge of $58,820,000 first refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds issued by the railway company, such bonds being part of an issue not exceeding $100,000,000 in all, one-twentieth part of such pledged bonds to be held as security for each of the notes.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ending June 30.	
	1898.	1899.
SPIRITS.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes	$1,552,592 94	$1,436,839 50
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes	86,188,630 91	92,201,245 77
Rectifiers (special tax)	221,225 24	259,899 41
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,152,572 53	4,895,086 63
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	393,216 74	469,874 64
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	822 91	1,077 11
Stills and worms, manufactured (special tax)	1,690 00	2,380 00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,678 00	2,563 10
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	33,570 50	14,568 00
Totals	$92,546,999 77	$99,283,534 16
TOBACCO.		
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	$13,626,049 71	$16,307,108 05
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	405,676 88	547,415 52
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	3,593,011 69	4,203,753 86
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	6,693 47	9,461 39
Snuff	931,869 04	1,751,797 44
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	17,657,276 45	28,453,989 26
Dealers in leaf tobacco	———	73,657 46
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	———	22,462 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	———	29,139 12
Manufacturers of cigars	———	324,090 01
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco	9,945 13	770,333 53
Totals	$36,230,522 37	$52,493,207 64
FERMENTED LIQUORS.		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors	$38,885,151 63	$67,673,301 31
Brewers (special tax)	152,647 61	179,357 40
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	201,150 15	232,399 56
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	276,471 75	382,409 34
Additional collections on fermented liquors stored in warehouse, act of June 13, 1898	———	177,090 84
Totals	$39,515,421 14	$68,644,558 45
OLEOMARGARINE.		
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	$1,107,774 54	$1,609,912 56
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	7,600 00	11,500 00
Retail dealers of oleomargarine (special tax)	156,134 00	263,322 00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	44,272 00	71,184 00
Totals	$1,315,780 54	$1,955,918 56

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS—(Continued).

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ending June 30. 1898.	1899.
FILLED CHEESE.		
Filled cheese, domestic and imported	$14,129 23	$16,886 41
Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax)	2,233 32	1,200 01
Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	156 00	12 00
Totals	$16,518 55	$18,098 42
Mixed flour	———	$7,840 62
SPECIAL TAXES NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED.		
Bankers, capital not exceeding $25,000	$2,500 00	$448,702 08
Bankers, capital exceeding $25,000	44,473 00	3,302,134 91
Billiard rooms	———	367 074 65
Brokers, stocks, bonds, etc	———	357 010 70
Brokers, commercial	———	181,919 42
Brokers, Custom House	———	8,105 01
Brokers, pawn	———	50,522 73
Bowling alleys	———	61,349 22
Circuses	———	18,233 17
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for	———	72,164 93
Theatres, museums and concert halls	———	54,376 39
Totals	$46,973 00	$4,921,593 21
LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Legacies, lineal issue or ancestor, brother or sister	———	$558,247 00
Legacies, descendant of a brother or sister	———	225,568 08
Legacies, brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the same	———	48,630 00
Legacies, brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the same	———	6,721 90
Legacies, any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or stranger in blood	———	396,267 63
Totals	———	$1,235,435 25
SCHEDULES A AND B.		
Schedule A	$724,073 94	[1]$38,618,081 20
Schedule B	70,343 66	5,219,737 46
Totals	$794,417 60	$43,837,818 66
BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.		
Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out	$1,180 00	———
Totals	$1,180 00	———
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Excise tax on gross receipts	———	$643,446 41
Opium	$114 90	———
Playing cards	261,080 66	271,128 84
Penalties	136,750 07	166,576 25
Collections not otherwise noted	1,060 76	4,716 97
Totals	$399,006 39	$1,085,868 47
Aggregate receipts	170,866,819 36	273,484,573 44

[1]Includes $274,953 30 receipts from tax on money orders for first and second quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Aggregate collections.		Aggregate collections.
Alabama	$508,296 92	[5]Louisiana	$2,254,173 74
Arkansas	269,936 80	[6]Maryland	[12]8,130,409 41
[1]California	4,348,693 48	Massachusetts	8,153,620 36
[2]Colorado	1,248,135 22	Michigan	4,643,795 49
[3]Connecticut	2,916,759 03	Minnesota	2,567,688 23
Florida	682,422 50	Missouri	16,369,075 34
Georgia	941,723 30	[7]Montana	681,097 21
Illinois	47,359,523 87	[8]Nebraska	3,428,079 38
Indiana	17,213,070 97	[9]New-Hampshire	1,341,036 09
Iowa	2,003,256 26	New-Jersey	8,074,261 18
[4]Kansas	944,825 37	[10]New-Mexico	132,867 28
Kentucky	22,215,234 23	New-York	46,634,980 98

	Aggregate collections.		Aggregate collections.
North Carolina	$4,921,016 91	Texas	$1,577,833 59
Ohio	21,341,065 75	Virginia	4,815,851 08
[11]Oregon	1,074,921 81	West Virginia	1,430,106 57
Pennsylvania	23,335,573 53	Wisconsin	9,467,065 41
South Carolina	284,278 15		
Tennessee	2,173,895 50	Total	$273,484,573 44

[1]Including the State of Nevada. [2]Including the State of Wyoming. [3]Including the State of Rhode Island. [4]Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma. [5]Including the State of Mississippi. [6]Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. [7]Including the States of Idaho and Utah. [8]Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. [9]Including the States of Maine and Vermont. [10]Including the Territory of Arizona. [11]Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska. [12]Includes $274,953 30 from tax on money orders for first and second quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and turned over to the Postmaster General.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Values of principal articles, in dollars.)

ARTICLES.	Year ending June 30.	
	1898.	1899.
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
Agricultural implements	$7,609,732	$12,432,197
Animals (cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc.)	46,243,406	37,880,916
Books	2,434,325	2,656,136
Breadstuffs	333,897,119	273,999,699
Carriages, horsecars and cars for steam railroads	3,424,419	4,106,284
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	9,441,763	10,995,289
Clocks and watches	1,727,469	1,863,431
Coal	11,683,749	13,661,028
Copper (ore)	824,165	440,575
Copper (manufactures of)	32,180,872	35,983,529
Cotton (unmanufactured)	230,442,215	209,564,774
Cotton (manufactures of)	17,024,092	23,567,914
Cycles, and parts of	6,846,529	5,753,880
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses	2,557,465	3,093,102
Fish	4,674,659	5,169,811
Fruits (including nuts)	9,013,310	7,897,485
Furs and fur skins	2,986,970	3,092,846
Hops	2,642,779	3,626,144
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (not including ore)	70,406,885	93,716,031
Leather and manufactures of	21,113,640	23,466,985
Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch and spirits of turpentine)	9,155,144	9,982,955
Oilcake and oilcake meal	12,581,534	14,531,142
Oils (animal)	502,332	704,127
Oils (mineral-crude)	4,343,262	5,202,892
Oils (refined or manufactured)	51,242,933	50,200,518
Oils (vegetable)	12,019,069	13,809,935
Paper, and manufactures of	5,494,564	5,477,884
Paraffin and paraffin wax	6,030,292	6,804,634
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products)	167,340,960	175,508,608
Seeds	2,951,723	5,079,396
Sugar and molasses	2,111,658	2,953,888
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	22,171,580	25,467,218
Tobacco (manufactures of)	4,818,493	5,178,998
Vegetables	2,381,788	2,799,400
Wood and manufactures of	37,513,252	41,489,526
All other articles	56,760,313	85,763,045
Total value	$1,207,634,448	$1,203,931,222
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	$67,058,739	$77,152,679
Carried in American vessels	64,706,791	75,481,861
Carried in foreign vessels	1,078,526,383	993,573,450
Gold: In ore	$81,462	$14,315
Bullion	1,986,693	71,800
Coin	8,402,216	37,435,971
Silver: In ore	162,667	26,762
Bullion	47,554,777	50,393,241
Coin	112,201	5,899,052
Carried in cars, and other land vehicles	3,849,190	4,724,930
Carried in American vessels	14,764,986	26,031,273
Carried in foreign vessels	39,685,840	63,084,938

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

ARTICLES.	Year ending June 30.	
	1898.	1899.
IMPORTS. (Free of duty.)		
Chemicals, drugs and dyes (n. e. s.)	$25,773,522	$25,170,201
Coffee	65,067,631	55,275,470
Cotton (unmanufactured)	5,019,503	5,013,146
Fruits, including nuts (n. e. s.)	5,212,136	6,208,949
Hides and skins (other than fur skins)	23,443,943	28,366,097
India rubber and gutta percha (crude)	25,545,391	31,875,207
Paper stock (crude)	2,870,323	2,614,914
Silk (unmanufactured)	32,110,066	32,479,627
Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.)	16,662,455	17,288,225
Tea	9,653,672	9,675,081
Textile grasses of fibrous vegetable substances (n. e. s.)	11,980,996	18,516,465
Tin (bars, blocks or pigs, grain or granulated)	8,776,151	11,843,357
Wood (unmanufactured)	7,497,155	5,829,802
All other articles	51,801,231	50,123,269
Total free of duty	$291,414,175	$300,279,810
IMPORTS. (Dutiable.)		
Breadstuffs	$2,956,238	$2,341,150
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines (n. e. s.)	15,697,251	17,511,303
Cotton (manufactures of)	27,267,300	32,054,494
Earthen, stone and china ware	6,687,360	7,603,959
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (unmanufactured)	1,465,190	1,783,628
Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (manufactures of)	20,899,430	24,879,584
Fruits (including nuts, etc.)	9,354,814	9,377,715
Furs (manufactures of)	4,048,569	5,215,531
Glass and glassware	3,675,045	4,183,828
Iron and steel (manufactures of)	12,214,940	11,553,823
Jewelry (manufactures of gold and silver and precious stones)	7,848,319	13,932,219
Leather and manufactures of	11,414,125	11,116,647
Metal, metal compositions, etc. (n. e. s.)	3,821,068	4,118,313
Silk (manufactures of)	23,523,665	25,109,074
Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.) and confectionery	44,381,443	78,497,268
Tobacco (leaf)	7,488,608	9,900,253
Tobacco (manufactures of)	1,603,506	2,143,999
Vegetables	2,034,600	2,178,738
Wines	5,969,180	6,590,206
Wood (n. e. s.) and manufactures of	6,364,768	8,672,553
All other dutiable articles	105,920,060	118,104,394
Total dutiable imports	$324,635,479	$396,868,679
Total value of merchandise	$616,049,654	$697,148,489
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	$30,427,784	$33,424,821
Brought in American vessels	93,535,867	82,050,778
Brought in foreign vessels	492,086,003	581,673,350
COIN AND BULLION.		
Gold: In ore	$5,217,686	$4,673,929
Bullion	26,069,802	31,093,622
Coin, American	40,593,495	7,779,123
Coin, foreign	48,510,691	45,407,929
Silver: In ore	20,037,520	20,961,270
Bullion	3,125,715	4,168,012
Coin, American	148,410	184,286
Coin, foreign	7,616,136	5,361,488
Total ore, coin and bullion	$151,319,455	$119,629,659
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	$25,010,099	$21,379,463
Brought in American vessels	40,887,426	38,169,542
Brought in foreign vessels	85,421,930	60,080,654

(Note.)—Value of imports of merchandise in 1899: Free, $300,279,810; dutiable, $396,868,679.

Value of exports of merchandise in 1899: Domestic, $1,203,931,222; foreign, $23,092,080.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898 AND 1899.

(Value in dollars).

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
EUROPE.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Austria-Hunary	4,716,510	6,551,256	5,697,912	7,378,935
Azores and Madeira Islands	23,797	9,823	364,828	361,252
Belgium	8,741,826	10,552,030	47,619,201	44,158,033
Denmark	211,877	280,198	12,697,421	16,605,828
France	52,730,848	62,146,056	95,459,290	60,596,899
Germany	69,697,378	84,225,777	155,039,972	155,772,179
Gibraltar	32,519	17,996	304,829	567,961
Greece	910,390	944,521	127,559	213,507
Italy	20,332,637	24,832,746	23,290,858	25,034,940
Netherlands	12,525,065	14,457,620	64,274,524	79,303,998
Portugal	2,605,370	2,975,504	3,532,057	4,132,400
Russia (Baltic, etc.)	2,825,608	2,830,223	6,251,202	7,301,068
Russia (Black Sea)	1,714,081	1,710,161	1,084,880	1,185,599
Spain	3,575,565	3,982,363	10,228,545	9,077,807
Sweden and Norway	2,675,053	2,605,555	6,313,786	12,218,289
Switzerland	11,380,835	14,826,480	263,970	267,732
Turkey in Europe	2,119,337	2,359,830	139,075	354,457
United Kingdom	108,945,185	118,488,867	540,940,605	511,778,705
Greenland, Iceland, Malta, Gozo, Rumania and Servia	169,810	88,178	175,731	290,504
Total Europe	305,933,691	353,885,184	973,806,245	936,602,093
NORTH AMERICA.				
Bermuda	459,282	494,812	986,915	1,065,388
British Honduras	171,920	198,203	576,111	499,876
British North America	32,242,601	31,603,435	84,889,819	89,578,475
Central American States	7,266,480	9,205,345	5,320,168	4,987,854
Mexico	19,004,863	22,995,772	21,206,939	25,480,122
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	161,030	86,283	205,005	194,624
West Indies: British	10,632,187	14,150,482	8,386,240	8,749,959
Danish	327,759	599,328	707,622	498,366
Dutch	174,243	246,902	544,463	474,435
French	30,888	28,735	1,617,130	1,542,984
Hayti	876,582	826,530	2,968,579	2,455,966
San Domingo	2,382,139	3,125,779	1,151,258	1,104,013
Cuba	15,232,477	25,408,828	9,561,656	18,612,039
Porto Rico	2,414,356	3,179,827	1,505,946	2,687,706
Total North America	91,376,807	112,150,261	139,627,851	157,931,507
SOUTH AMERICA.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Argentina	5,915,879	5,112,561	6,429,070	9,563,510
Brazil	61,750,369	57,875,747	13,317,036	12,239,036
Chili	3,736,307	2,942,962	2,351,727	2,107,124
Colombia	5,183,604	5,126,731	3,277,257	3,042,094
Ecuador	765,590	1,054,653	855,193	882,591
Guianas	4,530,654	5,189,145	2,305,830	2,377,592
Peru	714,247	1,496,978	1,302,695	1,339,433
Uruguay	1,772,480	1,281,109	1,214,248	1,229,039
Venezuela	7,722,564	6,507,847	2,746,261	2,851,634
Bolivia, Falkland Islands and Paraguay	———	160	22,384	42,049
Total South America	92,091,694	86,587,893	33,821,701	35,674,102
ASIA.				
Aden	2,017,756	1,924,941	593,345	993,741
China	20,326,436	18,619,268	9,992,894	14,493,440
East Indies: British	27,238,459	32,560,312	4,696,013	4,341,936
Dutch	14,529,335	21,313,945	1,201,416	1,534,973
Other sections	———	9	152,265	7,632
Hong Kong	746,517	2,479,274	6,265,200	7,732,525
Japan	25,223,610	26,716,814	20,385,541	17,264,688
Korea	———	408	125,036	141,679
Russia: Asiatic	111,050	113,562	618,015	1,543,126
Turkey in Asia	2,325,078	3,284,250	243,190	167,743
All other Asia	76,352	78,431	433,976	124,678
Total Asia	92,594,593	107,091,214	44,707,791	48,346,161

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898 AND 1899—(Continued).

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
OCEANICA.				
British Australia	5,578,898	3,502,402	15,609,863	19,777,129
French Oceanica	185,121	290,557	300,684	287,124
Hawaii	17,187,380	17,831,463	5,907,155	9,305,470
Samoa, Tonga, etc	68,605	26,183	39,982	56,522
Phillippine Islands	3,830,415	4,409,774	127,804	404,193
Other sections	8,811	937,596	17,534	44,577
Total Oceanica	26,859,230	26,997,877	22,003,022	29,875,015
AFRICA.				
British Africa	875,338	1,306,746	12,027,142	15,155,610
Canary Islands	26,283	24,193	274,827	216,626
French Africa	476,836	585,629	668,186	543,555
Liberia	6,670	9,390	12,683	18,412
Madagascar	16,772	1,475	226,738	1,134
Portuguese Africa	15,343	11,705	2,898,058	1,505,008
Turkey in Africa (Egypt)	5,017,707	7,489,929	816,915	494,196
Other Africa	758,700	1,006,993	591,171	659,283
Total Africa	7,193,649	10,436,060	17,515,720	18,594,424
Grand totals	616,049,664	697,148,489	1,231,482,330	1,227,023,302

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1896 AND 1897.

METALLIC.	1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
[1]Pig iron, [2]long tons	8,623,127	$90,250,000	9,652,680	$95,122,299
[3]Silver, troy ounces	58,834,800	76,069,236	53,860,000	69,637,172
[4]Gold, troy ounces	2,568,132	53,088,000	2,774,935	57,363,000
Copper, pounds	460,061,430	49,456,603	491,638,000	54,080,180
Lead, short tons	188,000	10,528,000	208,192	14,885,728
Zinc, short tons	81,499	6,519,920	99,980	8,498,300
[5]Quicksilver, flasks	30,765	1,075,449	26,648	993,445
Aluminum, value at Pittsburg, pounds	1,300,000	520,000	4,000,000	1,500,000
[7]Antimony, short tons	601	84,290	756	109,655
[6]Nickel, pounds	17,170	4,464	23,707	7,823
Platinum, troy ounces	163	944	150	900
Total value of metallic products	———	$287,596,906	———	$302,198,502
[1]NON-METALLIC.				
[8]Bituminous coal, short tons	137,640,276	$114,891,515	147,789,902	$119,740,052
Pennsylvania anthracite, long tons	48,523,287	81,748,651	46,814,074	79,129,126
Building stone	———	31,346,171	———	36,070,651
[9]Petroleum, barrels	60,960,361	58,518,709	60,568,081	40,929,611
Natural gas	———	13,002,512	———	13,826,422
Brick clay	———	9,000,000	———	8,000,000
Clay (all other than brick), long tons	360,000	800,000	———	1,000,000
[10]Cement, barrels	9,513,473	6,473,213	10,989,463	8,178,283
Mineral waters, gallons sold	25,795,312	4,136,192	23,255,911	4,599,106
Phosphate rock, long tons	930,779	2,803,372	1,039,345	2,673,202
[11]Salt, barrels	13,850,726	4,040,839	15,973,392	4,920,020
Limestone for iron flux, long tons	4,120,102	2,060,000	4,247,688	2,124,000
Zinc white, short tons	20,000	1,400,000	25,000	1,750,000
Gypsum, short tons	224,139	572,344	288,982	755,864
Borax, pounds	13,508,000	675,400	16,000,000	1,080,000
Mineral paints, short tons	48,032	530,455	60,913	795,793
Grindstones	———	326,826	———	368,058
Fibrous talc, short tons	46,089	399,443	57,009	396,936
Asphaltum, short tons	80,503	577,563	75,945	664,632
Soapstone, short tons	22,183	354,065	21,923	365,629
Precious stones	———	97,850	———	130,675
Pyrites, long tons	115,483	320,163	143,201	391,541
Corundum and emery, short tons	2,120	113,246	2,165	106,574
Oilstones, etc., pounds	———	127,098	———	149,970
Garnet for abrasive p'poses, short tons	———	———	2,554	80,853
Mica, pounds	———	67,191	83,416	95,226
Barytes (crude), long tons	17,068	46,513	26,042	58,295
Bromine, pounds	546,580	144,501	487,149	129,094
Fluorspar, short tons	6,500	52,000	5,062	37,159
Feldspar, long tons	9,114	35,200	11,175	43,100
Manganese ore, long tons	10,088	90,727	11,108	95,505
Flint, long tons	11,124	24,226	11,952	26,227

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

NON-METALLIC.	1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Monazite, pounds	30,000	1,500	44,000	———
Graphite, pounds	536,618	48,460	1,255,510	54,277
Bauxite, long tons	18,364	47,338	20,590	57,652
Sulphur, short tons	5,260	87,200	2,275	45,590
Fuller's earth, short tons	9,872	59,360	17,113	112,272
Marls, short tons	60,000	30,000	60,000	30,000
Infusorial earth and Tripoli, short tons	3,846	26,792	3,833	22,835
Millstones	———	22,567	———	25,932
Chromic iron ore, long tons	786	6,667	———	———
Cobalt oxide, pounds	10,700	15,301	19,520	31,232
Magnesite, short tons	1,500	11,000	1,143	13,671
Asbestos, short tons	504	6,100	580	6,450
Rutile, pounds	100	350	100	350
Total value of non-metallic products	———	$335,140,332	———	$329,113,845
Total value of metallic products	———	287,596,906	———	302,198,502
[12]Estimated value of mineral products unspecified	———	1,000,000	———	1,000,000
Grand totals	———	$623,737,238	———	$632,312,347

[1]Value at point of production. [2]2,240 pounds each. [3]Coining value, $1.2929 per troy ounce. [4]Coining value, $20.6718 per troy ounce. [5]76½ avoirdupois pounds net. [6]Including nickel in copper, nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte. [7]Including antimony smelted from imported ores. [8]Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. [9]Of 42 gallons. [10]Of 300 pounds for natural cement and 400 pounds for Portland cement. [11]Of 280 pounds net. [12]Including building sand, glass sand, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda and alum clays used by manufacturers.

COAL PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the number of tons (long tons, or 2,240 pounds each) mined in all countries producing more than 1,000,000 tons annually, in 1883, 1890 and 1898; the quantity imported and exported in 1897, and the consumption (in tons) per capita:

	Production.			Imported.	Exported.	Per capita.
	1883.	1890.	1898.	1897.	1897.	1897.
United Kingdom	163,737,000	181,614,000	202,042,000	9,000	48,130,000	3.87
United States	102,868,000	140,883,000	196,282,000	1,402,000	3,820,000	2.42
Germany	55,943,000	70,238,000	*91,055,000	6,072,000	12,390,000	1.58
France	20,426,000	25,180,000	*30,337,000	11,546,000	2,440,000	†0.98
Belgium	18,178,000	20,366,000	21,720,000	2,756,000	6,261,000	2.70
Austria-Hungary	8,087,000	9,926,000	*11,611,000	5,558,000	847,000	†0.37
Russia	3,964,000	5,998,000	†9,229,000	2,516,000	———	†0.09
Australasia	3,057,000	4,045,000	*5,862,000	1,073,000	2,833,000	0.97
Japan	1,0?1,000	2,653,000	†5,080,000	69,000	2,103,000	0.07
British India	1,3 6,000	2,169,000	*4,063,000	———	212,000	——
Canada	1,609,000	2,754,000	3,380,000	3,876,000	1,221,000	1.25

*1897. †1896.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Total acreage, yield and value of principal farm products of the United States.

1898.	Acres.	Quantity.	Value.
†Wheat	44,055,278	675,148,705	$392,770,320
†Corn	77,721,781	1,924,184,660	552,023,428
†Oats	25,777,110	730,906,643	186,405,364
†Rye	1,643,207	25,657,522	11,875,350
†Barley	2,583,125	55,792,257	23,064,359
†Buckwheat	678,332	11,721,927	5,271,462
†Potatoes	2,557,729	192,306,338	79,574,772
*Hay	42,780,827	66,376,920	398,060,647
Totals	197,797,389	———	$1,649,045,702

*Tons. †Bushels.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Continued.

Number and value of live stock on farms and ranches in the U. S. January 1.

	1898.		1899.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Horses	13,960,911	$478,362,407	13,665,307	$511,074,813
Mules	2,257,665	99,032,062	2,134,213	95,963,261
Milch cows	15,840,886	434,813,826	15,990,115	474,233,925
Oxen and other cattle	29,264,197	612,296,634	27,994,225	637,931,135
Sheep	37,656,960	92,721,133	39,114,453	107,697,530
Swine	39,759,993	174,351,409	38,651,631	170,109,743
Totals	138,740,612	$1,891,577,471	137,549,944	$1,997,010,407

Wheat crop of the world, in bushels.

Continents.	1897.	1898.
North America	599,751,000	758,303,000
South America	46,100,000	72,000,000
Europe	1,152,053,000	1,548,881,000
Asia	364,989,000	421,321,000
Africa	36,200,000	44,439,000
Australasia	27,652,000	34,980,000
Totals	2,226,745,000	2,879,924,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	1897.	1898.	1897. Fine ounces.	1898. Fine ounces
United States	$57,363,000	$64,463,000	53,860,000	54,438,000
Mexico	7,500,000	8,500,000	53,903,180	56,738,000
Canada and Newfoundland	6,089,500	13,838,700	5,558,446	4,452,338
Africa	58,558,700	80,428,000		
Australasia	52,665,700	64,860,800	11,878,000	12,021,682
Europe—				
Russia	23,245,700	25,463,400	284,625	278,492
Austria-Hungary	2,235,600	1,859,500	1,970,332	1,814,294
Germany	1,373,100	73,600	5,498,135	5,571,516
Norway			169,078	173,321
Sweden	84,400	83,600	20,728	65,345
Italy	194,400	165,900	737,163	804,512
Spain	37,900	37,900	5,957,965	5,957,965
Portugal	10,400	10,400	2,349	2,349
Greece			1,203,184	981,356
Turkey	7,300	7,300	225,225	225,225
Servia	13,300	13,300	18,322	18,322
France			542,913	542,913
Great Britain	35,100	6,600	232,108	211,347
South America—				
Argentina	137,700	137,700	383,479	383,479
Bolivia	343,500	343,500	8,204,568	8,204,568
Chili	340,700	340,700	2,591,998	2,591,998
Colombia	2,227,200	2,263,200	5,047,328	5,483,717
Ecuador	132,900	39,500	7,734	7,734
Brazil	1,204,200	1,583,700		
Venezuela	1,057,400	1,057,400		
Guiana (British)	2,086,700	2,048,700		
Guiana (Dutch)	602,100	569,100		
Guiana (French)	1,535,900	1,644,400		
Peru	628,000	628,000	3,278,602	1,951,240
Uruguay	38,500	38,500		
Central America	465,800	473,700	811,892	716,008
Asia—				
Japan	693,600	790,800	1,685,818	1,659,856
China	8,833,500	6,078,700		
Korea	1,020,200	1,020,200		
India (British)	7,247,200	7,781,500		
East Indies (British)	686,400	660,900		
East Indies (Dutch)	116,400	116,400		
Totals	$238,812,000	$287,428,600	164,073,172	165,295,572

DISTRIBUTION BY STATES, ETC., 1898 (COINAGE VALUES).

States, etc.	Gold.	Silver.	States, etc.	Gold.	Silver.
Alabama	$5,000	$129	New-Mexico	539,000	549,883
Alaska	2,524,800	119,467	North Carolina	84,000	905
Arizona	2,465,100	2,904,954	Oregon	1,177,600	168,081
California	15,637,900	830,448	South Carolina	104,200	388
Colorado	23,195,300	29,498,958	South Dakota	5,699,700	196,913
Georgia	128,600	646	Tennessee	900	———
Idaho	1,716,900	6,560,065	Texas	300	611,426
Iowa	100	———	Utah	2,285,400	8,385,810
Maryland	600	———	Virginia	4,500	———
Michigan	100	41,891	Washington	766,200	328,921
Minnesota	100	———	Wyoming	5,300	129
Montana	5,126,900	19,144,663			
Nevada	2,994,500	1,040,808	Totals	$64,463,000	$70,384,485

Note—The commercial value of silver bullion for 1898 was 59 cents per fine ounce; for 1897, 60 cents per fine ounce.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1898-'99.

RESOURCES.

Classification.	State banks (4,191 banks).	Loan and trust companies (260 companies).	Savings banks (942 banks).	Private banks (756 banks).	Total (6,149 banks).
Loans on real estate	$51,818,453	$43,640,072	$878,126,859	$7,396,584	$980,981,968
Loans on other collateral	26,871,847	303,173,568	156,359,308	6,886,390	493,291,113
Loans, all others	830,342,896	252,217,393	64,112,422	38,994,838	1,185,667,549
Overdrafts	8,162,760	105,189	328,736	1,102,153	9,698,838
U. S. bonds	6,536,233	29,595,770	136,930,208	911,527	173,973,738
State, County, etc., bonds	2,516,644	6,489,823	512,777,336	687,807	522,471,610
Railroad bonds and stocks	2,183,120	12,450,197	167,998,336	285,910	182,917,563
Bank stocks	211,637	7,198,464	36,637,920	320,061	38,368,082
Other stocks, bonds etc.	160,676,142	216,352,619	230,796,388	2,039,018	609,864,167
Due from other banks	255,523,880	130,072,594	112,667,259	17,628,512	515,892,245
Real estate, furniture, etc.	68,014,008	37,880,338	55,469,869	4,688,168	166,052,383
Checks and other cash items	70,321,190	451,881	52,594	642,977	71,468,642
Cash on hand	146,364,560	24,343,833	34,651,724	5,523,930	210,884,047
Other resources	6,489,292	13,554,253	13,922,513	679,378	34,645,436
Totals	$1,636,032,662	$1,071,525,994	$2,400,831,472	$87,787,253	$5,196,177,381

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$232,958,027	$104,308,722	$17,492,223	$13,987,676	$368,746,648
Surplus fund	77,459,148	79,707,194	173,807,848	2,720,604	3,336,694,794
Undivided profits	35,819,210	25,908,973	21,439,191	1,935,919	85,103,293
Dividends unpaid	971,996	184,651	17,959	———	1,174,606
Deposits subject to check	1,164,020,972	835,499,064	2,538,125	64,974,392	2,067,032,553
Deposits, savings	———	———	2,179,468,299	———	2,179,468,299
Due to other banks	108,513,138	2,011,661	97,421	———	114,016,059
Other liabilities	16,290,171	23,905,729	5,970,406	774,823	46,941,129
Totals	$1,636,032,662	$1,071,525,994	$2,400,831,472	$87,787,253	$5,196,177,381

Money held by banks other than National at date of latest reports, 1899.—Gold, $74,409,976; silver, $10,721,971; specie (not classified), $7,181,017; paper currency, $56,283,677; cash (not classified), $62,287,406; total, $210,884,047.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AGGREGATES OF DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1899.

	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.
New-England States	2,402,637	$894,529,482
Eastern States	2,571,483	1,025,746,964
Southern States	43,068	8,713,884
Middle States	455,505	153,690,489
Pacific States	215,125	147,686,135
Totals	5,687,818	$2,230,366,954

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

RESOURCES.

	Sept. 20, 1898 (3,585 banks).	Sept. 7, 1899 (3,595 banks).
Loans and discounts	$2,155,961,627 91	$2,496,751,251 11
Overdrafts	16,557,982 63	19,231,907 24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	224,628,840 00	229,639,610 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	83,926,230 00	80,976,980 00
U. S. bonds on hand	30,614,010 00	19,328,220 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	18,971,197 22	17,626,212 72
Stocks, securities, etc	255,198,927 69	320,437,066 36
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	79,386,337 51	79,064,021 51
Other real estate and mortgages owned	30,484,417 71	30,253,465 34
Due from National banks	159,128,045 17	212,431,744 50
Due from State banks and bankers	46,324,878 06	59,288,465 86
Due from approved reserve agents	320,002,050 90	414,126,660 44
Checks and other cash items	16,828,942 11	17,414,999 52
Exchanges for clearing house	110,286,935 55	154,800,514 95
Bills of other National banks	19,849,723 00	20,077,605 00
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	1,023,834 03	1,121,297 56
Specie	293,874,158 39	338,571,383 83
Legal tender notes	110,038,300 00	111,214,651 00
U. S. certificates of deposit	16,810,000 00	16,540,000 00
Five per cent redemption fund	9,795,055 25	10,116,130 63
Due from United States Treasury	4,019,551 74	1,340,945 87
Totals	$4,003,511,044 87	$4,650,355,133 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$621,517,895 00	$605,772,970 00
Surplus fund	247,555,108 57	248,449,234 99
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	93,015,097 86	102,066,430 50
National bank notes outstanding	194,483,765 50	200,345,567 50
State bank notes outstanding	55,907 50	53,108 50
Due to other National banks	446,417,454 05	594,609,884 34
Due to State banks and bankers	251,917,900 89	334,258,085 48
Dividends unpaid	1,008,410 82	1,137,392 24
Individual deposits	2,031,454,540 29	2,450,725,595 31
United States deposits	70,187,368 12	72,826,840 37
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	4,977,832 80	6,053,440 79
Notes and bills rediscounted	6,084,815 45	4,365,777 08
Bills payable	11,283,332 33	9,945,237 89
Liabilities other than above stated	23,551,615 69	19,745,568 45
Totals	$4,003,511,044 87	$4,650,355,133 44

*COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Totals.
1880	$62,308,279 00	$27,411,693 75	$391,395 95	$90,111,368 70
1881	96,850,890 00	27,940,163 75	428,151 75	125,219,205 50
1882	65,887,685 00	27,973,132 00	960,400 00	94,821,217 00
1883	29,241,990 00	29,246,968 45	1,604,770 41	60,093,728 86
1884	23,991,756 50	28,534,866 15	796,483 78	53,323,106 43
1885	27,773,012 50	28,962,176 20	191,622 04	56,926,810 74
1886	28,945,542 00	32,086,709 90	343,186 10	61,375,438 00
1887	23,972,383 00	35,191,081 40	1,215,686 26	60,379,150 66
1888	31,380,808 00	33,025,606 45	912,200 78	65,318,615 23
1889	21,413,931 00	35,496,683 15	1,283,408 49	58,194,022 64
1890	20,467,182 50	39,202,908 20	384,792 14	61,054,882 84
1891	29,222,005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893	56,997,020 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931 70	66,934,749 00
1894	79,546,160 00	9,200,350 85	438,177 92	89,184,688 77
1895	59,616,357 50	5,698,010 25	882,430 56	66,196,781 31
1896	47,053,060 00	23,089,899 00	832,718 93	70,975,677 98
1897	76,028,485 00	18,487,297 30	1,526,100 25	96,041,882 55
1898	77,985,757 50	23,034,033 45	1,124,835 14	102,144,626 09
Totals, 1793 to 1879	1,099,766,456 00	278,674,547 00	13,122,403 05	1,391,563,406 05
Grand totals	$1,993,235,983 00	$752,218,859 20	$30,847,616 47	$2,776,302,458 67

*For coinage of each year from organization of the Mints (1793) to 1879, see "The Tribune Almanac" for 1894, pages 132-133.

COINAGE OF THE U. S. MINTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	3,793,043	$75,860,860 00
Eagles	1,276,892	12,768,920 00
Half eagles	3,897,422	19,487,110 00
Quarter eagles	24,116	60,290 00
Total gold	8,991,473	$108,177,180 00
Silver dollars	18,254,709	18,254,709 00
Half dollars	6,433,259	3,216,629 50
Quarter dollars	15,628,709	3,907,177 25
Dimes	23,430,709	2,343,070 90
Total silver	63,747,386	$27,721,586 65
Five-cent nickels	11,539,732	576,986 60
One cent bronze	37,992,354	379,923 54
Total minor	49,532,086	$956,910 14
Total coinage	122,270,945	$136,855,676 79

COINAGE OF NATIONS, 1898.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$77,985,758	$23,034,033	Hong Kong	———	$3,150,000
Great Britain	28,204,336	6,200,237	Denmark	$267,046	53,800
Mexico	599,442	22,066,445	Arabia	———	1,022
Australasia	39,453,387	———	Persia	85,200	5,964,000
France	34,224,022	7,720,000	Newfoundland	———	39,804
Germany	42,675,087	3,704,600	Indo-China	———	4,589,800
Russia	135,788,949	21,373,189	Tunis	579,232	347
India	———	26,686,134	Canada	———	217,000
Italy	———	528,650	Bolivia	———	1,348,094
Austria-Hungary	14,367,363	1,369,352	Peru	195,161	120,000
Belgium	———	96,500	Lima	302	5,329,042
Servia	———	143,399	Egypt	———	856,114
San Marino	———	7,720	Abyssinnia	———	401,440
Japan	16,002,641	8,159,857	San Domingo	———	1,415,102
Portugal	———	1,100,844	German E. Africa	———	174,900
Netherlands	437,259	562,800	Straits Set'lments	———	452,600
Norway	———	147,400	Morocco	———	606,918
Sweden	1,680,022	795,072			
Switzerland	1,544,000	424,600	Totals	$395,477,905	$149,282,935
Turkey	1,388,586	442,721			

PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1899.

Denomination.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	National bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.
One dollar	$2,260,653	$12,512,202	$348,721	———	$40,741,731
Two dollars	2,111,638	8,842,088	167,876	———	22,992,419
Five dollars	73,797,782	32,664,010	73,799,985	———	106,895,153
Ten dollars	92,806,381	27,277,680	75,403,810	———	126,192,871
Twenty dollars	79,550,962	8,685,350	56,379,280	$4,490,964	80,612,950
Fifty dollars	13,599,300	151,150	11,543,400	2,538,355	22,966,110
One hundred dollars	24,019,300	1,566,800	23,540,200	3,483,500	5,415,770
Five hundred dollars	12,296,000	———	108,000	3,284,500	113,500
One thousand dollars	47,214,000	1,869,000	28,000	5,370,500	155,000
Five thousand dollars	15,000	———	———	4,770,000	———
Ten thousand dollars	10,000	———	———	10,360,000	———
Fractional parts	———	———	31,599	———	———
Totals	$347,681,016	$93,518,280	$241,350,871	$34,297,819	$406,085,504
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	———	———	———	———
Net	$346,681,016	$93,518,280	$241,350,871	$34,297,819	$406,085,504

Note—Also $405,000 of $5,000 denomination and $20,920,000 of $10,000 denomination of currency certificates issued under act of June 8, 1872, and representing United States notes deposited in the Treasury.

MARKET PRICES OF SILVER.

Highest, lowest and average value of a United States silver dollar, measured by the market price of silver, and the quantity (in grains) of silver purchasable with a dollar at the average London price of silver, in years since 1873:

Calendar year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Grains purchasable.
1873	0.977	0.941	0.961	386.31
1880	0.895	0.873	0.885	419.49
1885	0.847	0.794	0.823	451.09
1890	0.926	0.740	0.809	458.90
1891	0.827	0.738	0.764	485.93
1892	0.742	0.642	0.674	550.81
1893	0.657	0.517	0.604	614.65
1894	0.538	0.457	0.491	756.11
1895	0.532	0.461	0.505	735.14
1896	0.541	0.504	0.522	711.20
1897	0.505	0.400	0.467	794.96
1898	0.481	0.424	0.456	814.14

GOLD COINS.

Denominations, weight (in grains) and fineness of the coins of the United States:

Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.
One dollar ($1).....	23.22	2.58
Quarter eagle ($2 50)	58.05	6.45
Three dollars ($3)..	69.66	7.74
Half eagle ($5).....	116.10	12.90
Eagle ($10).....	232.20	25.80
Double eagle ($20)..	464.40	51.60

*The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.

SILVER COINS.

Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.
Standard dollar.....	371.25	41.25
Half dollar.....	173.61	19.29
Quarter dollar.....	86.805	9.645
Dime	34.722	3.858

MINOR COINS.

Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.
*Five-cent piece..	57.87	19.29
†One-cent piece...	45.60	2.40

*Seventy-five per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel. †Ninety-five per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the Act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), National bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation.

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10 in any one payment.

Treasury notes of the Act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and National bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while National bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the Government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the National currency. All National banks are required by law to receive the notes of other National banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The coinage of legal-tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper. The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30, 1897, was $1,886,338,958, of which it is estimated that $671,676,250 is still in existence as coin in the United States, while the remainder has been exported or consumed in the arts.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by the Act of February 12, 1873, and it was restored by the Act of February 28, 1878. The total amount coined from 1792 to 1873 was $8,031,238, and the amount coined from 1878 to June 30, 1897, was $451,993,742. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the Act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the Act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1).

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1899.

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold and silver	Peso	$0.965	Gold: argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.203	Gold: former system—4 florins ($1.929), 8 florins ($3.858), ducat ($2.287) and 4 ducats ($9.149). Silver: 1 & 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns ($4.052); 10 cr'ns ($2.026).
Belgium	Gold and silver	Franc	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.443	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis.
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland)	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Central American States— Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.443	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chili	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold: escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael.. Amoy	.716	
		Canton	.714	
		Chefoo	.684	
		Chin Kiang	.699	
		Fuchau	.662	
		Haikwan (Customs)	.728	
		Hankow	.670	
		Hongkong	(*)	
		Niuchwang	.671	
		Ningpo	.688	
		Shanghai	.654	
		Swatow	.661	
		Takau	.720	
		Tientsin	.694	
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.443	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and silver	Peso	.926	Gold: centen ($5.017). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre	.443	Gold: condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.193	Gold: 20 marks ($3.859). 10 marks ($1.93).
France	Gold and silver	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1899—(Continued).

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.238	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver	Drachma	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold and silver	Gourde	.965	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver	†Rupee	.210	Gold: mohur ($7.105). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver	Lira	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.498	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20 and 50 sen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.481	Gold: dollar ($0.983), 2½, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and silver	Florin	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia	Silver	Kran	.082	Gold: ½, 1 & 2 tomans ($3.409). Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2 & 5 krans.
Peru	Silver	Sol	.443	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.515	Gold: imperial, 15 rubles ($7.718) and ½ imperial, 7½ rubles ($3.859). Silver: ¼, ½ and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver	Peseta	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold and silver	Bolivar	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

*The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan.
†Value of the rupee to be determined by consular certificate.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled from the Census statistics of 1890, shows how the States rank in the more important products and industries.

States and Territories.	Farms, acres.	Milk, gallons.	[2]Butter, pounds.	[2]Cheese, pounds.	[1]Wool, pounds.	Apples, bushels.	Cotton, bales.	Sugar, pounds.	Tobacco, pounds.	Iron ore, long tons.	Coal, tons.
Alabama	19,853,000	55,508,687	14,548,435	6,131	768,589	1,238,734	915,210	390,835	162,430	1,570,319	3,572,983
Arizona	1,297,033	709,225	115,203	10,855	551,365	1,973	———	———	———	———	———
Arkansas	14,891,356	54,325,673	15,724,144	21,328	512,396	1,894,346	691,494	———	954,790	———	279,584
California	21,427,293	111,191,186	26,776,704	3,871,575	16,358,547	1,654,636	———	———	12,907	———	119,820
Colorado	4,598,941	19,680,791	3,282,086	87,183	3,334,234	70,728	———	———	120	109,136	2,597,181
Connecticut	2,253,432	54,413,822	7,196,095	112,566	126,508	1,993,724	———	———	8,874,924	[3]88,251	———
Delaware	1,055,692	10,699,362	2,026,498	359	47,281	109,644	———	———	29,680	[4]29,380	———
Florida	3,674,486	5,056,790	867,195	1,731	221,954	2,610	57,928	1,692,015	470,433	———	———
Georgia	25,200,435	53,234,508	14,483,323	12,833	841,141	2,113,055	1,191,846	1,307,625	263,752	[6]258,145	[6]226,156

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

States and Territories.	Farms, acres.	Milk, gallons.	[2]Butter, pounds.	[2]Cheese, pounds.	[1]Wool, pounds.	Apples, bushels.	Cotton, bales.	Sugar, pounds.	Tobacco, pounds.	Iron ore, long tons.	Coal, tons.
Idaho	1,302,256	5,085,863	1,078,103	207,213	2,119,242	88,296	———	———	———	[8]24,072	———
Illinois	30,498,277	367,269,464	57,121,486	343,456	4,490,773	9,600,785	———	———	3,042,936	———	12,104,272
Indiana	20,362,516	200,510,797	48,477,766	360,948	4,863,404	8,784,038	———	———	7,710,297	———	2,845,057
Iowa	30,491,541	486,961,411	72,893,079	1,038,358	2,649,652	5,040,352	———	———	74,396	———	4,095,358
Kansas	30,214,456	201,608,099	46,117,076	759,210	2,253,240	3,713,019	212	———	62,083	———	2,221,043
Kentucky	21,412,229	118,497,289	29,038,406	64,822	2,777,533	10,679,389	873	———	221,880,303	77,487	2,399,755
Louisiana	9,544,219	12,881,927	2,089,774	3,939	440,686	117,748	659,180	292,124,050	46,845	———	———
Maine	6,179,925	57,969,791	15,593,315	696,052	1,864,009	3,071,471	———	———	200	———	———
Maryland	4,952,390	46,601,218	9,999,602	9,573	543,225	1,410,413	———	———	12,356,838	———	2,939,715
Massachusetts	2,998,282	82,571,924	8,358,703	122,900	241,314	1,690,110	———	———	2,794,848	———	———
Michigan	14,785,636	224,537,488	50,197,481	328,682	12,378,318	13,154,626	———	———	11,984	5,856,169	67,431
Minnesota	18,663,645	182,968,973	34,766,409	676,642	1,945,249	80,131	———	———	23,285	864,508	———
Mississippi	17,572,547	50,893,371	12,988,637	4,898	1,038,186	605,368	1,154,725	67,860	62,111	———	———
Missouri	30,780,290	193,931,103	43,108,521	288,620	4,040,084	8,698,170	15,856	———	9,424,823	265,718	2,557,823
Montana	1,964,197	6,038,096	1,062,185	11,512	9,335,551	5,896	———	———	25	———	363,301
Nebraska	21,593,444	144,768,263	27,818,078	463,831	791,534	1,172,935	———	———	11,049	———	1,400
Nevada	1,661,416	2,532,052	489,657	51,207	1,450,868	30,083	———	———	———	———	———
New-Hampshire	3,459,018	42,633,208	7,942,840	341,235	717,149	2,283,347	———	———	86,593	———	———
New-Jersey	2,662,009	64,003,953	8,367,218	23,613	180,844	603,890	———	———	33,855	415,810	———
New-Mexico	787,882	717,155	86,042	18,931	4,074,503	37,192	———	———	1,415	[7]36,050	486,943
New-York	21,961,562	663,917,240	98,241,813	4,324,028	6,715,686	8,493,846	———	———	9,316,135	1,247,537	———
North Carolina	22,651,896	55,250,665	13,129,374	60,760	733,765	7,591,541	336,261	———	36,375,258	———	———
North Dakota	7,660,333	26,566,112	5,712,566	131,374	510,417	6	———	———	590	———	28,907
Ohio	23,352,408	326,925,396	74,990,307	1,068,083	20,987,574	13,789,278	———	———	37,853,563	254,294	9,976,787
Oklahoma	1,606,423	1,544,280	387,929	1,600	59,114	———	425	———	———	———	———
Oregon	6,909,888	25,042,276	4,786,277	265,576	9,982,910	1,038,492	———	———	3,325	[9]26,280	64,359
Pennsylvania	18,364,370	368,906,480	76,809,041	439,060	6,441,164	7,552,710	———	———	28,956,247	1,560,234	81,719,059
Rhode Island	469,281	10,610,547	965,456	24,631	41,021	239,367	———	———	———	———	2,000
South Carolina	13,184,652	23,833,631	5,737,557	2,476	157,707	435,484	747,190	219,980	222,898	———	———
South Dakota	11,396,460	59,666,525	13,127,244	303,951	1,073,909	1,522	———	———	195	———	———
Tennessee	20,161,583	107,657,116	28,314,387	69,919	1,397,666	7,283,945	190,579	———	36,368,395	473,294	1,925,689
Texas	51,406,937	118,475,320	32,100,560	145,730	14,917,068	742,993	1,471,242	5,482,030	175,706	13,000	128,216
Utah	1,323,705	8,614,694	1,759,354	163,539	4,660,250	56,633	———	———	———	———	236,651
Vermont	4,395,646	90,712,230	23,314,063	609,586	2,118,883	1,213,405	———	———	70,518	———	———
Virginia	19,104,951	78,143,459	17,949,966	109,187	1,449,219	8,391,425	5,375	———	48,522,655	[5]511,255	865,786
Washington	4,179,190	19,873,281	3,482,225	71,281	1,556,792	295,196	———	———	7,040	———	1,030,578
West Virginia	10,321,326	59,449,066	14,063,627	74,372	2,560,850	4,439,978	———	———	2,602,021	———	6,231,880
Wisconsin	16,787,988	303,701,134	46,295,623	906,206	4,981,083	1,591,747	———	———	19,389,166	837,399	———
Wyoming	1,830,432	3,064,588	428,269	15,196	4,146,773	43	———	———	———	———	1,388,947

[1]Not including estimated pulled wool or wool clipped on ranges. [2]Made on farms only. [3]Embraces output of Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts. [4]Embraces output of Delaware and Maryland. [5]Embraces output of Virginia and West Virginia. [6]Embraces output of Georgia and North Carolina. [7]Embraces output of New-Mexico and Utah. [8]Embraces output of Idaho and Montana. [9]Embraces output of Oregon and Washington.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President or dean of faculty.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (including endowment).
1873	*[1]Add-Ran Chr. U..	Waco, Tex.....	Disciples.....	Rev. Albert Buxton, Ph. D.....	20	250	5,000	$200,000
——	Adelbert.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D....	33	199	45,000	1,296,299
1859	*[1]Adrian.....	Adrian, Mich.....	Methodist.....	D. Jones.....	16	676	6,000	225,000
1872	*Alabama Pol. Inst..	Auburn, Ala.....	Non-sect.....	William Le Roy Broun, LL. D.....	31	312	13,200	215,000
1843	*Albion.....	Albion, Mich.....	Methodist.....	John P. Ashley, D. D.....	25	387	12,000	428,000
1857	*[1]Alfred U	Alfred, N. Y.....	Non-sect.....	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D.....	20	150	13,000	420,000
1815	*Allegheny.....	Meadville, Penn.....	Methodist.....	William H. Crawford, D. D.....	16	340	18,000	500,000
1857	*[1]Allen U.....	Columbia, S. C.....	Methodist.....	Rev. W. D. Chappelle.....	12	350	400	75,000
1886	*Alma.....	Alma, Mich.....	Presbyterian...	A. F. Binske, D. D.....	17	223	16,000	275,000
1893	*American Un.....	Washington, D. C....	Methodist.....	Bishop John F. Hurst, LL. D.....	——	——	——	1,500,000
1821	Amherst.....	Amherst, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	George Harris, D. D., LL. D.....	35	370	71,000	2,200,000
1853	*Amity.....	College Springs, Iowa..	Non-sect.....	Rev. J. C. Calhoun, A. M.....	11	150	3,000	65,000
1852	*Antioch.....	Yellow Springs, Ohio..	Non-sect.....	W. A. Bell, D. D.....	12	122	6,000	150,000
1877	Andover Th. Sem...	Andover, Mass.....	Congregational.	George F. Moore.....	7	39	51,000	1,100,000
1872	*Arkansas.....	Batesville, Ark.....	Presbyterian...	Eugene R. Long, A. M., Ph. D.....	7	106	4,100	30,000
1871	*Arkansas U.....	Fayetteville, Ark.....	Non-sect.....	John L. Buchanan, A. M., LL. D....	66	764	8,300	300,000
1893	*Armour Inst.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D.....	40	1,200	16,000	3,000,000
1843	†Asheville Fem.....	Asheville, N. C.....	Non-sect.....	Archibald A. Jones.....	16	175	2,230	100,000
1869	*Atlanta U.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Non-sect.....	Horace Bumstead, D. D.....	22	300	10,500	300,000
1820	Auburn The. Sem...	Auburn, N. Y.....	Presbyterian...	George B. Stewart, D. D.....	6	91	26,000	916,000
1869	Augsburg The. Sem.	Minneapolis, Minn....	Lutheran.....	George Sverdrup.....	8	190	2,500	60,000
1863	*[1]Augustana.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	Lutheran.....	O. Olsson, D. D., Ph. D.....	25	560	16,000	198,846
1849	Austin.....	Sherman, Tex.....	Presbyterian...	Thornton R. Sampson, D. D.....	8	95	10,000	100,000
1858	*Baker U.....	Baldwin, Kan.....	Methodist.....	Lemuel H. Murlin, A. M., S.T.D..D.D	21	512	7,000	100,000
1846	*[1]Baldwin U.....	Berea, Ohio.....	Methodist.....	Millard F. Warner, D. D., LL. D....	18	322	5,000	206,000
1889	†Barnard.....	New-York City.....	Non-sect.....	Emily James Putnam.....	41	278	1,000	650,000
1864	*[1]Bates.....	*Lewiston, Me.....	Free Baptist...	George C. Chase, LL. D., D. D.....	14	340	20,000	600,000
1879	*Battle Creek.....	Battle Creek, Mich...	Adventists.....	Edward A. Sutherland, B. S.....	25	674	3,000	150,000
1843	*Beloit.....	Beloit, Wis.....	Non-sect.....	Edward D. Eaton, D. D., LL. D.....	20	217	24,500	1,000,000
1855	*Berea.....	Berea, Ky.....	Non-sect.....	William Goodell Frost, Ph. D.....	34	708	16,000	430,000
1840	*[1]Bethany.....	Bethany, W. Va.....	Disciples.....	C. A. Young.....	16	100	3,000	200,000
1881	*Bethany.....	Lindsborg, Kan.....	Swed. Lutheran	Rev. C. A. Swenson, Ph. D.....	30	600	5,000	150,000
1847	*Bethel.....	McKenzie, Tenn.....	Cumb. Presby..	Charles E. Stoaks, Ph. D.....	9	87	600	15,000
1867	‡[1]Biddle U.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	Presbyterian...	D. J. Sanders, D. D.....	11	254	13,000	150,000
1864	*Blackburn U.....	Carlinville, Ill.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. W. H. Bradley.....	9	120	3,500	75,000
1865	Boston.....	Boston, Mass.....	R. Catholic....	Rev. W. G. R. Mullan, S. J.....	49	470	30,000	——
1869	*[1]Boston U.....	Boston, Mass.....	Methodist.....	Wm. F. Warren, S. T. D., LL. D...	141	1,376	30,000	1,670,322
1794	Bowdoin.....	Brunswick, Me.....	Congregational.	Wm. De W. Hyde, D. D., LL. D....	35	374	65,000	1,100,000
1764	*Brown U.....	Providence, R. I.....	Non-sect.....	W. H. P. Faunce, A. M., D. D.....	75	870	100,000	1,777,967
1880	†Bryn Mawr.....	Bryn Mawr, Penn....	Non-sect.....	M. Carey Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D...	38	359	30,593	810,000
1870	*Buchtel.....	Akron, Ohio.....	Universalist....	Ira A. Priest, A. M., D. D.....	17	——	8,000	480,000
1846	*Bucknell Un.....	Lewisburg, Penn.....	Baptist.....	John H. Harris, Ph. D., LL. D.....	30	450	20,000	750,000

1848	*Burritt	Spencer, Tenn.	Christian	W. N. Blillngsley, A. M.	6	200	3,525	15,000
1855	*[1]Butler	Irvington, Ind.	Non-sect.	Scot Butler, A. M., LL. D.	20	300	6,000	400,000
1872	*Callfornla	Oakland, Cal.	Baptist	T. G. Brownson, D. D.	8	55	3,150	80,000
1866	*Carleton	Northfield, Minn.	Congregational.	James W. Strong, D. D.	22	332	15,000	550,000
1851	*Carson & New'n	Mossy Creek, Tenn.	Baptist	J. T. Henderson, A. M.	13	300	5,000	150,000
1877	Case Sch. of App. Sc.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Non-sect.	Cady Staley, LL. D.	20	218	2,000	2,000,000
1884	[1]Catholic U. of Am.	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty	34	200	30,369	1,827,032
1855	*[1]Central Penn	New-Berlin, Penn.	Evangellcal	Aaron E. Gobble, D. D.	9	100	4,500	56,000
1866	*‡[1]Cent. Tennessee	Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist	John Braden, D. D.	32	524	4,800	135,000
1853	*[1]Central U. of Iowa	Pella, Iowa.	Baptist	A. B. Chaffee, A. M., A. B., D. D.	14	200	4,000	90,000
1874	*Central U. of Ky.	Richmond, Ky.	Presbyterlan So	L. H. Blanton, D. D.	45	851	8,000	375,000
1819	Centre C. of Ky.	Danville, Ky.	Presbyterian	Wm. C. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., S. T. D	14	240	13,000	98,000
1853	*Chaddock	Quincy, Ill.	Non-sect.	A. M. Danely, A. M., D. D.	13	200	2,000	75,000
1870	*‡Claflin U.	Orangeburg, S. C.	Methodist	Lewis M. Dunton, A. M., D. D.	30	600	5,000	100,000
1869	*Clark U.	South Atlanta, Ga.	Methodist	Charles M. Melden, Ph. D.	13	459	1,000	250,000
1887	Clark U.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-sect.	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D.	—	—	17,000	2,000,000
1851	*Coe	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Non-sect.	S. B. McCormick, D. D.	16	213	25,000	150,000
1820	*Colby U.	Waterville, Me.	Non-sect.	Nathaniel Butler, D. D.	15	225	33,000	625,000
1816	[1]Colgate U.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Baptist	George E. Merrill, D. D.	25	200	27,000	700,000
1848	Col. of City of N. Y.	New-York City.	Non-sect.	Alexander S. Webb, LL. D.	60	1,796	32,326	836,050
1873	*Colorado	Colorado Sp'gs, Col.	Non-sect.	Willlam F. Slocum, LL. D.	35	500	25,000	800,000
1754	Columbia U.	New-York City.	Non-sect.	Seth Low, LL. D.	339	2,811	275,000	18,760,000
1821	*Columbian U.	Washington, D. C.	Baptist	B. L. Whitman, D. D., LL. D.	170	1,119	12,000	1,000,000
1857	*Cornell	Mt. Vernon, Iowa.	Methodist	William F. King, D. D., LL. D.	32	647	17,249	204,925
1865	*Cornell U.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Jacob G. Schurman, A. M., D.Sc., LL.D	331	3,000	225,022	3,000,000
1879	Creighton U.	Omaha, Neb.	R. Catholic	Rev. M. P. Dowling	45	292	7,000	270,000
1827	*[1]Cumberland U.	Lebanon, Tenn.	Cumb. Presby.	Nathan Green.	17	232	6,000	150,000
1769	Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	Non-sect.	Willlam J. Tucker, LL. D., D. D.	56	760	85,000	2,000,000
1837	Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	Presbyterian	J. B. Shearer, D. D., LL. D.	10	150	11,000	250,000
——	||*Defiance	Defiance, Ohio.	Non-sect.	J. R. H. Satchaw, A. M., D. D.	10	323	1,000	25,000
1870	Delaware	Newark, Del.	Non-sect.	George A. Harter, M. A., Ph. D.	18	100	12,000	150,000
1831	Denison U.	Granville, Ohio.	Baptist	D. B. Purinton, LL. D.	21	225	19,000	615,913
1837	*De Pauw U.	Greencastle, Ind.	Methodist	Hillary A. Gobin, A. M., D. D.	35	623	24,000	250,000
1865	*Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa.	Baptist	H. L. Stetson, A. M., D. D.	10	181	4,000	155,568
1783	*Dickinson	Carlisle, Penn.	Methodist	George E. Reed, S. T. D., LL. D.	27	480	45,000	700,000
1872	*Doane	Crete, Neb.	Congregational.	David B. Perry.	11	163	7,800	230,000
1881	*[1]Drake U.	Des Moines, Iowa.	Non-sect.	Wm. B. Craig, D. D., LL. D. (acting)	63	1,259	7,500	116,308
1866	Drew Theo. Sem.	Madison, N. J.	Methodist	H. A. Buttz, D. D., LL. D.	7	200	50,000	560,000
1873	*Drury	Springfield, Mo.	Congregational.	Homer T. Fuller, Ph. D.	17	350	23,000	425,000
1859	*[1]Earlham	Richmond, Ind.	Non-sect.	Joseph J. Mills, A. M., LL. D.	17	217	36,000	150,000
1852	†Elmira	Elmira, N. Y.	Presbyterian	A. C. MacKenzie, D. D.	19	92	5,000	227,000
——	Elmhurst	Elmhurst, Ill.	———	Rev. D. Irion.	8	90	3,500	65,000
1837	Emory	Oxford, Ga.	M. E. So.	C. E. Dowman, D. D.	13	325	20,000	350,000
1837	Emory and Henry	Emory, Va.	Methodist So.	B. G. Waterhouse, D. D.	8	119	10,000	100,000
1882	*Emporia	Emporia, Kan.	Presbyterian	John C. Miller.	10	108	4,000	75,000
1832	*[1]Erskine	Due West, S. C.	Ref. Presby.	F. G. Pressly, D. D.	7	125	8,000	185,000
1857	*[1]Eureka	Eureka, Ill.	Disciples	J. H. Hardin, A. M., LL. D.	18	225	6,000	150,000
1867	*[1]Ewing	Ewing, Ill.	Baptist	J. A. Leavitt, D. D.	10	150	5,000	60,000
1882	*[1]Findlay	Findlay, Ohio.	Non-sect.	Charles Manchester, B. D.	12	189	1,200	102,113
1865	*‡Fisk U.	Nashville, Tenn.	Congregational.	Erastus M. Cravath, D. D.	29	507	6,632	350,000

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded.	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President or dean of faculty.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (including endowment).
1884	*Florida Agr.....	Lake City, Fla.....	Non-sect.....	W. F. Yokum, D. D.....	14	143	4,000	60,000
1881	*Fort Worth U.....	Fort Worth, Tex.....	Methodist.....	O. L. Fisher, A. M., D. D.....	48	911	4,000	160,000
1835	*Franklin.....	Franklin, Ind.....	Baptist.....	W. T. Stott, D. D., LL. D.....	11	271	12,000	400,000
1853	[1]F'klin & Marshall..	Lancaster, Penn.....	Ref'd Church..	John S. Stahr, Ph. D., D. D.....	15	164	21,000	180,000
1852	*Furman U.....	Greenville, S. C.....	Non-sect.....	Andrew P. Montague, Ph. D., LL. D.	12	170	2,500	125,000
1856	*Gale.....	Galesville, Wis.....	Non-sect.....	W. D. Thomas, Ph. D., D. D.....	15	90	4,000	50,000
1817	General T. S.....	New-York City.....	Episcopal.....	E. A. Hoffman, D. D., D. C. L.,LL.D	15	154	28,844	1,500,000
1848	*Geneva.....	Beaver Falls, Penn...	Ref. Presby....	William P. Johnston, D. D., A. M...	14	202	4,500	175,000
1839	*Georgetown.....	Georgetown, Ky.....	Baptist.....	Arthur Gager, D. D.....	21	350	12,000	400,000
1789	Georgetown.....	Washington, D. C....	R. Catholic....	Rev. John D. Whitney, S. J.....	110	728	85,000	1,500,000
1848	Girard.....	Philadelphia, Penn...	Non-sect.....	A. H. Fetterolf, Ph. D., LL. D.....	66	1,773	15,872	15,533,343
1867	*[1]Grant Un.....	Chattanooga, Tenn...	Non-sect.....	John H. Race, D. D.....	67	785	9,000	300,000
1837	†Greensboro.....	Greensboro, N. C.....	Methodist So...	Dr. Dred Peacock.....	15	150	6,000	100,000
1794	*G'nville & Tusc....	Tusculum, Tenn.....	Presbyterian...	Jere Moore, D. D.....	7	150	8,000	30,280
1879	*Grove City.....	Grove City, Penn.....	Non-sect.....	Isaac C. Ketler, Ph. D., D. D.....	20	623	3,500	200,000
1837	*Guilford.....	Guilford Col., N. C....	Friends.....	Lewis L. Hobbs, A. M.....	10	200	5,000	100,000
1879	*Gustavus Adolphus	St. Peter, Minn.....	Lutheran.....	Rev. M. Wahlstrom, A. M., Ph. D...	16	314	7,200	70,000
1812	Hamilton.....	Clinton, N. Y.....	Non-sect.....	M. W. Stryker, D. D., LL. D.....	18	160	40,000	800,000
1854	*Hamline U.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Methodist.....	George H. Bridgman, D. D.....	185	427	7,000	180,000
1783	Hampden-Sidney....	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	Non-sect.....	Richard Mellwaine.....	9	122	16,000	300,000
1868	*Hampton N. & Agr.	Hampton, Va.....	Non-sect.....	H. B. Frissell, D. D.....	80	1,013	9,500	712,000
1827	*Hanover.....	Hanover, Ind.....	Presbyterian...	D. W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D.....	12	175	14,000	350,000
1834	*Hartford Theo. Sem	Hartford, Conn.....	Congregational.	Chester D. Hartranft, D. D.....	17	71	72,000	400,000
1636	[1]Harvard U.....	Cambridge, Mass.....	Non-sect.....	Charles W. Eliot, LL. D.....	246	4,067	525,000	14,000,000
1830	Haverford.....	Haverford, Penn.....	Friends.....	Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D.....	18	127	38,000	1,500,000
1855	*Hedding.....	Abingdon, Ill.....	Methodist.....	H. D. Clark, D. D., LL. D.....	11	200	4,000	50,000
1851	*[1]Heidelberg U.....	Tiffin, Ohio.....	Ref. of U. S....	J. A. Peters, D. D.....	29	381	17,000	300,000
1884	*Hendrix.....	Conway, Ark.....	Methodist So...	Rev. A. C. Millar, A. M.....	10	142	5,500	65,000
1857	*Highland U.....	Highland, Kan.....	Presbyterian...	Roy V. Magers, A. M.....	8	75	5,000	3,500
1844	*[1]Hillsdale.....	Hillsdale, Mich.....	Baptist.....	George F. Mosher, LL. D.....	22	375	8,000	80,000
1850	*Hiram.....	Hiram, Ohio.....	Disciples.....	Ely V. Zollars, A. M., LL. D.....	28	351	7,425	100,000
1849	*Hiwassee.....	Hiawassee, Tenn.....	Non-sect.....	Rev. J. E. Lowry.....	5	75	3,000	10,000
1822	Hobart.....	Geneva, N. Y.....	Episcopal.....	Rev. Robert E. Jones, A. B., S. T. D	16	85	36,439	682,130
1843	Holy Cross.....	Worcester, Mass.....	R. Catholic....	Rev. John F. Lehy, S. J.....	35	325	28,000	500,000
1865	*[1]Hope.....	Holland, Mich.....	Ref. Ch'ch in A	G. J. Kollen, A. M., LL. D.....	14	127	10,000	60,000
1841	Howard.....	East Lake, Ala.....	Baptist.....	F. M. Roof, A. B., A. M.....	9	170	1,500	150,000
1890	*[1]Howard Payne...	Brownwood, Tex.....	Baptist.....	J. H. Grove, M. S, D., A. M.....	11	225	2,000	45,000
1868	*[1]Howard U.....	Washington, D. C....	Non-sect.....	J. E. Rankin, D. D., LL. D.....	65	800	15,000	700,000
——	*[1]Huron.....	Huron, So. Dak.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. Calvin H. French, A. M.....	10	160	2,000	75,000
——	*Idaho.....	Caldwell, Idaho.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. William J. Boone, A. M.....	3	92	1,500	8,000
1829	Illinois.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	Milton E. Churchill, LL. D.....	15	200	10,000	320,000
——	*Indian U.....	Bacone, Ind. Ter.....	Baptist.....	John H. Scott, A. M.....	10	125	500	35,000

1820	*Indiana U.	Bloomington, Ind.	Non-sect.	Joseph Swain, LL. D.	65	1,050	32,000	287,000
1847	*Iowa.	Grinnell, Iowa.	Congregational.	George A. Gates, D. D., LL. D.	35	400	23,000	300,000
1858	*Iowa State	Ames, Iowa.	Non-sect.	W. M. Beardshear	67	630	12,460	650,000
1844	*[1]Iowa Wesleyan U.	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.	Methodist.	C. L. Stafford, A. M., D. D.	17	381	4,000	200,000
1876	Johns Hopkins U.	Baltimore, Md.	Non-sect.	Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D.	125	589	90,000	1,120,000
1887	*[1]John B. Stetson U.	De Land, Fla.	Baptist.	John F. Forbes, A. M., Ph. D.	25	300	10,000	500,000
——	*Kansas Agr.	Manhattan, Kan.	Non-sect.	E. R. Nichols	50	1,000	19,425	414,400
1885	*Kan. Wesleyan U.	Salina, Kan.	Methodist.	F. D. Tubbs, A. M. (acting)	18	580	4,000	50,000
1836	*[1]Kentucky U.	Lexington, Ky.	Disciples.	Reuben L. Cane	42	674	16,000	475,000
1865	*Kentucky State.	Lexington, Ky.	Non-sect.	James K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D.	32	550	4,000	450,000
1879	*[1]Ken. State U.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist.	Charles L. Pierce, A. B., D. D.	12	200	1,000	35,000
1795	*Ken. Wesleyan.	Winchester, Ky.	Methodist So.	Eugene H. Pearce, A. M., D. D.	14	400	2,500	100,000
1824	[1]Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio.	Episcopal.	Rev. Wm. F. Pierce, A. M., L. H. D.	24	184	32,000	1,000,000
1892	*Keuka	Keuka College, N. Y.	Free Baptist.	Rev. George H. Ball	10	150	1,700	180,000
1837	*Knox	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-sect.	Thomas R. Willard	27	673	6,000	500,000
1879	*‡[1]Knoxville	Knoxville, Tenn.	Un. Presby.	R. W. McGranahan, D. D.	22	250	2,000	100,000
1824	Lafayette	Easton, Penn.	Presbyterian.	E. D. Warfield, LL. D.	28	330	20,600	700,000
1859	*[1]La Grange	La Grange, Mo.	Baptist.	Jere T. Muir, D. D., LL. D.	15	250	7,000	35,000
1857	*Lake Forest	Lake Forest, Ill.	Presbyterian.	Rev. James G. K. McClure	120	1,505	15,000	600,000
1829	Lane T. S.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Presbyterian.	David S. Schaff, D. D.	5	30	18,000	500,000
1853	La Salle	Philadelphia, Penn.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Bro. Isidore, F. S. C.	15	213	12,000	180,000
1846	*Lawrence U.	Appleton, Wis.	Methodist.	Samuel Plautz, Ph. D., D. D.	24	412	16,214	412,000
1866	*Lebanon Valley.	Annville, Penn.	Un. Brethren.	Rev. H. U. Roop, A. M., Ph. D.	21	300	10,000	100,000
1866	Lehigh U.	South Bethlehem, Penn	Non-sect.	Thomas M. Drown, LL. D.	37	411	100,000	1,250,000
1891	*L. Stanford, Jr., U.	Palo Alto, Cal.	Non-sect.	David Starr Jordan	96	1,300	45,000	15,000,000
1870	*Leland	New-Orleans, La.	Non-sect.	Edward C. Mitchell, D. D.	12	488	1,000	275,000
1884	*Lenox	Hopkinton, Iowa.	Presbyterian.	Andrew G. Wilson	10	125	2,800	50,000
1865	*Lincoln U.	Lincoln, Ill.	Cumb. Presby.	Archilaus E. Turner, A. M.	11	200	2,500	100,000
1854	†[1]Lincoln U.	Lincoln U., Penn.	Presbyterian.	Isaac N. Rendall, D. D.	11	186	16,000	202,000
1860	La. State U.	Baton Rouge, La.	Non-sect.	Thomas D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D.	21	287	20,000	200,000
1852	Loyola	Baltimore, Md.	R. Catholic.	Rev. John A. Morgan, S. J.	14	200	40,000	250,000
1830	McCormick T. S.	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian.	Herrick Johnson, D. D., LL. D.	9	153	20,860	502,033
1828	*McKendree	Lebanon, Ill.	Non-sect.	McKendree H. Chamberlin, LL. D.	15	298	8,000	65,000
1865	*Macalester	St. Paul, Minn.	Presbyterian.	Rev. James Wallace, LL. D.	17	140	7,000	300,000
1853	Manhattan	New-York City.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Bro. Justin, LL. D.	36	278	9,352	694,034
1835	*Marietta	Marietta, Ohio.	Non-sect.	Joseph H. Chamberlain, Ph. D.	20	263	65,000	500,000
1864	Marquette	Milwaukee, Wis.	R. Catholic.	Rev. William B. Rogers	18	270	9,390	130,000
1819	*Maryville	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian.	Samuel W. Boardman, D. D., LL. D.	15	400	13,000	350,000
1862	*Mass. Agr'l	Amherst, Mass.	Non-sect.	Henry H. Goodell, LL. D.	19	130	20,000	317,455
1861	*Mass. Inst. Tech.	Boston, Mass.	Non-sect.	Professor James M. Crafts, LL. D.	128	1,200	50,149	2,682,473
1833	*[1]Mercer U.	Macon, Ga.	Baptist.	P. D. Pollock, LL. D.	15	250	15,000	450,000
1865	Mercersburg	Mercersburg, Penn.	Reformed.	William M. Irvine, Ph. D.	15	175	3,000	80,000
1809	*Miami U.	Oxford, Ohio.	Non-sect.	David S. Tappan, D. D.	16	148	15,000	350,000
1855	*Michigan Agr.	Lansing, Mich.	Non-sect.	Jonathan L. Snyder, Ph. D.	40	600	21,250	458,810
1800	*Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt.	Non-sect.	Ezra Brainerd, LL. D.	10	118	23,362	525,000
1887	*[1]Midland	Atchison, Kan.	Lutheran.	Jacob A. Clutz, D. D.	14	160	6,000	50,000
1871	†Mills	Mills Col. P. O., Cal.	Non-sect.	Mrs. C. T. Mills	36	180	6,000	250,000
1892	Millsaps	Jackson, Miss.	Methodist So.	W. B. Murrah, D. D., LL. D.	9	176	5,200	232,000
1844	*Milton	Milton, Wis.	Sev. Day Bap.	William C. Whitford, D. D.	10	133	5,750	123,743
1880	*Mississippi Ag. & M	Starkville, Miss.	Non-sect.	J. M. Stone, LL. D.	20	295	6,709	266,820

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES—(Continued).

Founded—	Name of Inst'n.	Location.	[3]Denomination.	President or dean of faculty.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Volumes in library.	Value of property (including endowment).
1868	*Missouri Val.....	Marshall, Mo.....	Cumb. Presby..	William H. Black, D. D.....	13	210	5,100	213,000
1883	*Missouri Wes.....	Cameron, Mo.....	Methodist.....	B. W. Baker, A. M.....	10	190	5,000	35,000
1856	*Monmouth.....	Monmouth, Ill.....	Un. Presby.....	Samuel R. Lyons, D. D.....	15	300	6,000	150,000
1853	*Moore's Hill.....	Moore's Hill, Ind....	Non-sect.....	Charles W. Lewis, D. D.....	7	173	3,000	50,000
1836	†Mount Holyoke....	South Hadley, Mass..	Non-sect.....	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Mead, A. M.....	18	541	17,700	450,000
1808	[1]Mount St. Mary's.	Mt. St. Mary's, Md...	R. Catholic....	Rev. William L. O'Hara, A. M.....	37	200	25,000	180,000
1846	*Mount Union.....	Alliance, Ohio.....	Methodist.....	Albert B. Riker, A. M., D. D.....	20	453	5,000	350,000
1867	Muhlenberg.....	Allentown, Penn.....	Lutheran.....	Theodore L. Seip, D. D.....	12	140	10,500	100,000
——	Muskingum.....	New-Concord, Ohio..	Un. Presby.....	Jesse Johnson, D. D.....	15	183	2,500	30,000
1888	*Nebraska Wes. U..	Univer. Place, Neb...	Methodist.....	D. W. C. Huntington, D. D.....	25	500	4,000	200,000
1873	*Nevada State U....	Reno, Nev.....	Non-sect.....	Joseph E. Stubbs, D. D., LL. D.....	26	366	10,965	219,145
1854	*Newberry.....	Newberry, S. C.....	Lutheran.....	George B. Cromer, A. M.....	8	165	10,000	80,000
1831	New-York U.....	N. Y. City, N. Y.....	Non-sect.....	H. M. MacCracken, D. D., LL. D....	177	1,735	49,915	3,278,887
1856	[1]Niagara U.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y...	R. Catholic....	Very Rev. P. S. McHale, C. M.....	20	200	10,000	300,000
1859	North Carolina.....	Mt. Pleasant, N. C....	Lutheran.....	Edgar Bowers, A. M. (acting).....	4	52	3,500	20,000
1842	[1]Notre Dame Un...	Notre Dame, Ind.....	R. Catholic....	Rev. Andrew Morrisey.....	66	654	50,000	1,800,000
1859	*Northern Illinois...	Fulton, Ill.....	Non-sect.....	J. E. Bittinger, A. M.....	12	200	3,000	125,000
1851	*[1]Northwestern U...	Evanston, Ill.....	Methodist.....	Henry W. Rogers, LL. D.....	224	2,202	40,000	4,340,000
1865	*[1]Northwestern U...	Watertown, Wis.....	Lutheran.....	Rev. A. F. Ernst.....	8	151	4,076	65,000
1861	Norwegian Lutheran	Decorah, Iowa.....	Lutheran.....	Rev. L. Larsen.....	9	172	9,291	100,000
1834	Norwich U.....	Northfield, Vt.....	Non-sect.....	Allen D. Brown, U. S. Navy.....	11	90	12,000	90,000
1833	*[1]Oberlin.....	Oberlin, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	John Henry Barrows, D. D., LL. D..	78	1,244	52,500	1,658,677
1877	Ogden.....	Bowling Green, Ky...	Non-sect.....	William A. Obenchain, A. M.....	4	76	3,500	40,000
1870	*Ohio State U.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	William Onley Thompson.....	105	1,119	31,000	3,055,000
1804	*Ohio U.....	Athens, Ohio.....	Non-sect.....	C. W. Super, Ph. D., LL. D.....	22	390	15,000	300,000
1842	*Ohio Wesleyan U.	Delaware, Ohio.....	Methodist.....	J. W. Bashford, Ph. D., D. D.....	98	1,315	31,845	1,100,000
1859	*Olivet.....	Olivet, Mich.....	Congregational.	Willard G. Sperry, D. D.....	25	275	20,500	200,000
1865	*Ottawa U.....	Ottawa, Kan.....	Baptist.....	J. D. S. Riggs, A. M., Ph. D.....	21	500	3,000	30,000
1854	*Otterbein U.....	Westerville, Ohio.....	Un. Brethren...	Rev. Thomas J. Sanders, Ph. D.....	18	250	8,500	188,126
1886	*[1]Ouachita.....	Arkadelphia, Ark.....	Non-sect.....	J. W. Conger, A. M.....	24	401	4,000	100,000
1849	†Oxford.....	Oxford, Ohio.....	Presbyterian...	Faye Walker, D. D.....	25	140	4,000	60,000
1848	*Pacific U.....	Forest Grove, Ore....	Congregational.	Thomas McClelland, D. D.....	14	245	9,500	305,000
1875	*Park.....	Parkville, Mo.....	Presbyterian...	Lowell M. McAfee (acting).....	23	372	12,000	700,000
1887	*Parker.....	Winnebago City, Minn	Free Baptist...	R. M. Lawrence, A. M.....	8	100	500	25,000
1875	*Parsons.....	Fairfield, Iowa.....	Presbyterian...	Rev. D. E. Jenkins, Ph. D.....	15	205	31,000	280,000
——	*Peabody.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Non-sect.....	William H. Payne, Ph. D., LL. D..	26	605	12,000	150,000
1873	*[1]Penn.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	Friends.....	A. Rosenberger, A. B., LL. B.....	16	401	4,000	75,000
1832	*Pennsylvania.....	Gettysburg, Penn.....	Lutheran.....	H. W. McKnight, D. D., LL. D.....	16	254	24,000	260,000
1859	*Penn'a State.....	State College, Penn...	Non-sect.....	George W. Atherton, LL. D.....	38	322	15,166	845,000
1867	*†Philander Smith..	Little Rock, Ark.....	Methodist.....	James M. Cox, A. M., B. D.....	14	324	1,000	30,000
1867	*Philomath.....	Philomath, Ore.....	Un. Brethren...	P. O. Bonebrake, A. M.....	8	123	1,000	24,600
1855	Pol. Inst. of B'klyn..	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Non-sect.....	Henry S. Snow, LL. M.....	17	74	9,000	480,000

1890	*[1]Portland U.	Portland, Ore.	Methodist	George Whitaker, D. D.	25	340	3,000	175,000
1887	*Pratt Inst.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sect.	Charles M. Pratt	135	2,874	67,906	3,500,000
1812	Princeton T. S.	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyterian	William H. Green, D. D., LL. D.	12	200	62,700	1,875,465
1746	Princeton U.	Princeton, N. J.	Non-sect.	Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D.	83	1,180	248,000	——
1890	*Puget Sound U.	Tacoma, Wash.	Methodist	Wilmot Whitfield, D. D.	12	125	1,800	50,000
1873	*Purdue U.	Lafayette, Ind.	Non-sect.	James H. Smart, A. M., LL. D.	65	750	9,000	657,000
1853	Racine	Racine, Wis.	Episcopal	Rev. Arthur Piper, D. D.	7	50	10,000	250,000
1879	†Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-sect.	Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz	100	390	14,000	500,000
1830	[1]Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va.	Methodist So.	William G. Starr, D. D.	12	130	9,000	253,000
1891	†‡aRandolph	Macon	Methodist So.	William W. Smith, A. M., LL. D.	21	250	2,500	252,000
1892	*Red Riv. Val. U.	Wahpeton, N. D.	Methodist	Rev. E. P. Robertson, A. M.	7	162	1,600	40,000
1824	Rensselaer Pol. In.	Troy, N. Y.	Non-sect.	John H. Peck, LL. D.	15	165	6,200	350,000
1830	*Richmond	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	F. W. Boatwright, LL. D.	16	262	13,250	750,000
1863	*Ripon	Ripon, Wis.	Non-sect.	Rufus C. Flagg, D. D.	14	113	8,000	450,000
1853	Roanoke	Salem, Va.	Lutheran	Julius D. Dreher, Ph. D.	11	191	21,000	150,000
1883	*‡Roger Williams U.	Nashville, Tenn.	Baptist	Owen James, A. M., D. D.	15	250	4,000	200,000
1885	*Rollins	Winter Park, Fla.	Congregational	Rev. George M. Ward, A. M., LL. D.	16	183	5,000	109,000
1874	Rose Pol. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-sect.	C. Leo Mees, Ph. D.	20	125	9,000	800,000
1770	Rutgers	New-Brunswick, N. J	Ref'd Dutch	Austin Scott, Ph. D., LL. D.	28	185	40,000	450,000
1802	†Salem	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Moravian	Rev. J. H. Clewell	28	300	6,000	200,000
1871	San Francisco T. S.	San Anselmo, Cal.	Presbyterian	Henry C. Minton, D. D.	7	34	19,000	219,814
1871	Santa Clara	Santa Clara, Cal.	Jesuits	Rev. Robert E. Kenna	25	200	26,000	140,000
1866	*Scio	Scio, Ohio	Methodist	W. G. Compher, A. M., Ph. D.	15	421	3,000	50,000
1856	[1]Seton Hall	South Orange, N. J.	R. Catholic	Rev. John A. Stafford, S. T. L.	17	125	40,000	——
1865	*‡[1]Shaw U.	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve, A. M., LL. D.	25	373	1,500	90,000
——	†Shepardson	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	Rose D. Whissen, A. M.	16	314	30,000	138,000
1827	*[1]Shurtleff	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist	A. A. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D.	12	200	10,000	75,000
——	*Simpson	Indianola, Iowa	Methodist	Charles E. Shelton, A. M.	17	700	3,200	180,000
1875	†Smith	Northampton, Mass.	Non-sect.	L. Clark Seelye, D. D., LL. D.	66	1,122	10,000	1,500,000
1801	*South Carolina	Columbia, S. C.	Non-sect.	F. C. Woodward, A. M., Lit. D.	12	200	33,000	300,000
1859	So. Baptist T. S.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	Edgard Y. Mullins, D. D.	8	250	20,000	800,000
1856	[1]Southern U. T. S.	Greensboro, Ala.	Methodist So.	J. O. Keener, A. M., D. D.	9	175	4,000	175,000
1875	[1]So'western Pres. U.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	George Summey, D. D.	12	140	8,000	275,000
1869	*Southwestern U.	Georgetown, Tex.	Methodist So.	R. S. Hyer, A. M.	24	426	4,000	165,000
1886	*So'west Kansas	Winfield, Kan.	Methodist	W. H. Rose (V. P.)	14	350	3,000	61,000
1871	Stevens In. of Tech	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-sect.	Henry Morton, Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D.	21	229	9,800	275,000
1683	St. Fr. Xavier	N. Y. City, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J.	31	780	50,000	800,000
1784	St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	Presbyterian	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	10	150	8,500	250,000
1841	St. John's	Fordham, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J.	28	219	37,000	840,000
1866	St. John's	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Abdas	14	160	4,000	250,000
1857	[1]St. John's U.	Collegeville, Minn.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, O. S. B., Ph. D	23	239	14,000	1,000,000
1856	*[1]St. Lawrence U.	Canton, N. Y.	Universalist	Almon Gunnison, D. D.	14	146	12,953	497,016
1829	St. Louis U.	St. Louis, Mo.	R. Catholic	Rev. J. F. X. Hoeffer, S. J.	27	451	40,000	800,000
1869	St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Kan.	R. Catholic	Rev. James McCabe, S. J.	27	240	7,500	180,000
1889	*[1]St. Paul's	St. Paul's Park, Minn.	Methodist	Rev. C. W. Hertzler, A. M.	7	100	900	35,000
1861	St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y.	Episcopal	Rev. Lawrence T. Cole, B. D., Ph. D	8	51	13,000	500,000
1861	[1]St. Viator's	Bourbonnais, Ill.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. M. J. Marsile	25	225	10,000	200,000
1846	[1]St. Vincent	Beatty, Penn.	R. Catholic	Rev. Germain Bali	25	300	41,000	——
——	*[1]Straight U.	New-Orleans, La.	Non-sect.	Oscar Atwood, A. M.	24	511	2,500	75,000
1870	†Sullins	Bristol, Va.	Methodist	Rev. S. N. Barker	20	200	1,009	75,000

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1864	*Swarthmore	Philadelphia, Penn	Friends	William W. Birdsall, Ph. D	22	200	18,712	600,000
1871	*Syracuse U	Syracuse, N. Y	Non-sect	Rev. James R. Day, S. T. D., LL. D.	130	1,400	46,618	2,671,933
1866	*Tabor	Tabor, Iowa	Non-sect	Richard C. Hughes, D. D	14	180	8,300	150,000
1846	*[1]Taylor U	Upland, Ind	Methodist	T. C. Reade, A. M., D. D	20	200	3,000	75,000
1889	*Teachers'	N. Y. City, N. Y	Non-sect	James E. Russell, Ph. D. (dean)	70	297	10,000	1,500,000
1897	*[1]Texas Pres. U	Taylor, Tex	Presbyterian	Rev. N. H. Clagett	—	—	—	—
1870	*Thiel	Greenville, Penn	Lutheran	Theophilus B. Roth, D. D	10	195	6,438	60,000
1823	Trinity	Hartford, Conn	Non-sect	George W. Smith	18	137	40,000	—
1869	*Trinity U	Tehuacana, Tex	Cumb. Presby	L. A. Johnson	16	245	3,000	84,000
1852	*Tufts	Boston, Mass	Universalist	Harold Williams	52	225	31,000	1,800,000
1883	Tulane U	New-Orleans, La	Non-sect	Vacant by death	73	970	25,000	850,000
1861	*[1]Un. Christian	Merom, Ind	Christian	L. J. Aldrich, A. M., D. D	12	225	2,600	75,000
1795	Union	Schenectady, N. Y	Non-sect	A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D	22	180	32,608	400,000
1836	Union T. S	N. Y. City, N. Y	Presbyterian	Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D	15	115	75,000	2,000,000
1831	*U. of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala	Non-sect	James K. Powers, LL. D	39	358	26,000	500,000
1885	*U. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz	Non-sect	M. W. Parker, A. M	20	150	4,000	130,000
1868	*U. of California	Berkeley, Cal	Non-sect	Martin Kellogg, M. A., LL. D	171	2,650	79,124	4,395,458
1857	*U. of Chicago	Chicago, Ill	Non-sect	William R. Harper, D. D., LL. D	201	3,250	302,000	9,098,301
1874	*U. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	Non-sect	Howard Ayers, LL. D	135	1,400	12,000	2,250,000
1877	*U. of Colorado	Boulder, Col	Non-sect	James H. Baker, M. A., LL. D	78	775	22,000	302,429
1864	*U. of Denver	Univ. Park, Col	Methodist	Herbert A. Horne (acting)	18	800	8,500	500,000
1785	U. of Georgia	Athens, Ga	Non-sect	Walter B. Hill, LL. D	20	268	30,000	500,000
1892	*U. of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	Non-sect	Joseph P. Blanton, A. M., LL. D	20	209	4,000	250,000
1867	*U. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill	Non-sect	Andrew S. Draper, LL. D	185	2,220	50,000	1,600,000
1864	*U. of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan	Non-sect	Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D	73	1,200	33,000	1,000,000
1865	*U. of Maine	Orono, Me	Non-sect	Abram W. Harris, Sc. D	52	351	15,197	300,000
1837	*U. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich	Non-sect	James B. Angell, LL. D	205	3,500	148,000	2,100,000
1868	*U. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn	Non-sect	Cyrus Northrup, LL. D	242	3,200	62,000	3,250,000
1848	*[4]U. of Mississippi	Oxford, Miss	Non-sect	Robert B. Fulton	19	296	14,000	300,000
1839	*U. of Missouri	Columbia, Mo	Non-sect	Richard H. Jesse, LL. D	60	805	30,000	2,130,000
1785	*U. of Nashville	Nashville, Tenn	Non-sect	William H. Payne, LL. D	62	1,094	12,000	300,000
1871	*U. of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb	Non-sect	Charles E. Bessey (acting)	187	1,946	41,000	1,185,000
1892	*U. of New-Mexico	Albuquerque, N. M	Non-sect	Clarence L. Herrick, Ph. D	16	150	3,600	60,000
1789	*U. of N. Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C	Non-sect	Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D	47	631	35,000	450,000
1883	*U. of N. Dakota	Grand Forks, N. D	Non-sect	Webster Merrifield, M. A	38	422	5,500	130,000
1892	*U. of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla	Non-sect	David R. Boyd	13	400	6,000	75,000
1880	*U. of Omaha	Bellevue, Neb	Presbyterian	David R. Kerr, Ph. D., D. D	80	250	5,000	125,000
1878	*U. of Oregon	Eugene, Ore	Non-sect	Dr. Frank Strong	16	190	4,600	100,000
1851	*U. of Pacific	College Park, Cal	Methodist	Eli McClish, D. D	20	251	5,000	229,000
1740	*U. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Penn	Non-sect	Charles C. Harrison, LL. D	261	2,643	145,000	4,067,179
1850	U. of Rochester	Rochester, N. Y	Baptist	Rush Rhees	15	200	35,626	1,265,893
1882	*U. of S. Dakota	Vermillion, S. D	Non-sect	Garrett Droppers, LL. D	21	345	3,000	150,000

1868	[1]U. of South	Sewanee, Tenn.	Episcopal	B. L. Wiggins, A. M., LL. D.	58	516	42,000	500,000
1894	*U. of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	Non-sect.	Chas. W. Dabney, jr., Ph. D., LL. D.	52	558	15,000	610,000
1883	*U. of Texas	Austin, Tex.	Non-sect.	George T. Winston, A. M., LL. D.	79	800	35,000	500,000
1867	*U. of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Non-sect.	Joseph T. Kingsbury, Ph. D.	24	641	16,000	225,000
1791	*U. of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	Non-sect.	Matthew H. Buckham, D. D.	60	560	56,000	750,000
1825	U. of Virginia	Charlottesville, W. Va.	Non-sect.	P. B. Barringer, M. D.	48	650	40,000	1,000,000
1862	*U. of Washington	Seattle, Wash.	Non-sect.	F. P. Graves, D. D., LL. D.	22	310	9,000	185,000
1849	*U. of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	Non-sect.	Charles K. Adams, LL. D.	140	2,000	57,000	1,500,000
1870	*U. of Wooster	Wooster, Ohio.	Presbyterian	Rev. Louis E. Holden.	23	509	21,000	500,000
1887	*U. of Wyoming	Laramie, Wyo.	Non-sect.	Elmer E. Smiley, A. B., D. B.	14	200	7,000	220,000
1857	*Upper Iowa U	Fayette, Iowa.	Methodist	Guy Potter Benton, A. M., D. D.	22	393	5,000	170,000
1869	*[1]Ursinus	Collegeville, Penn.	Reformed	H. T. Spangler, D. D.	28	190	7,500	135,000
1873	*[1]Vanderbilt U	Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist So.	J. H. Kirkland.	92	766	17,500	2,000,000
1861	†Vassar	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Non-sect.	James M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D.	62	655	31,800	2,366,664
1832	Wabash	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Non-sect.	William P. Kane, D. D.	18	200	36,000	750,000
1833	Wake Forest	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist	Charles E. Taylor, D. D.	15	280	15,000	350,000
1865	*Washburn	Topeka, Kan.	Congregational	George M. Herrick, LL. D.	16	300	8,000	300,000
1782	*Washington	Chestertown, Md.	Non-sect.	C. W. Reid. Ph. D.	8	112	2,500	75,000
1795	*Washington	Wash. College, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Rev. James T. Cooter, M. A.	8	150	2,000	45,000
1802	Wash. & Jeff'n	Washington, Penn.	Non-sect.	James D. Moffat, D. D., LL. D.	15	350	14,000	500,000
1782	Wash. & Lee U	Lexington, Va.	Non-sect.	William L. Wilson, LL. D.	21	188	40,000	896,000
1857	*Washington U	St. Louis, Mo.	Non-sect.	Winfield S. Chapin, LL. D.	89	523	5,000	660,000
1875	†Wellesley	Wellesley, Mass.	Non-sect.	Caroline Hazard, M. A., Lit. D.	74	685	49,000	1,522,100
1868	†Wells	Aurora, N. Y.	Non-sect.	William E. Waters, Ph. D.	21	100	7,200	190,000
1831	*Wesleyan U	Middletown, Conn.	Methodist	Bradford P. Raymond, D. D., LL. D.	36	335	55,000	1,275,000
1855	*Western	Toledo, Iowa.	Un. Brethren	Lewis Bookwalter, A. M., D. D.	12	175	2,000	88,000
1853	†Western	Oxford, Ohio.	Non-sect.	Leila S. McKee, A. M., Ph. D.	24	160	10,000	151,736
1867	*Western Maryland	Westminster, Md.	Methodist	Thomas H. Lewis, D. D.	20	280	8,000	200,000
1826	West. Reserve U	Cleveland, Ohio.	Non-sect.	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D.	122	800	80,000	2,251,000
1819	*West. Penn	Pittsburg, Penn.	Non-sect.	W. J. Holland, LL. D.	120	700	16,000	750,000
1852	*Westminster	New-Wilmington, Penn	Un. Presby.	Rev. R. G. Ferguson.	12	274	6,000	100,000
1867	*W. Virginia U	Morgantown, W. Va.	Non-sect.	Jerome H. Raymond, Ph. D.	65	815	11,017	363,000
1860	*Wheaton	Wheaton, Ill.	Non-sect.	Charles A. Blanchard, D. D.	20	202	3,000	200,000
1836	*Whitman	Walla Walla, Wash.	Non-sect.	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, A. B., B. D.	17	360	7,000	300,000
1856	*[1]Wilberforce U	Wilberforce, Ohio.	A. M. E. Ch.	Samuel T. Mitchell, D. D., LL. D.	25	400	6,000	130,000
1853	*[1]Willamette U	Salem, Ore.	Methodist	Willis C. Hawley, A. M.	49	395	7,268	200,000
1693	William & Mary	Williamsburg, Va.	Non-sect.	Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.	10	194	10,500	125,000
1849	[1]Wm. Jewell	Liberty, Mo.	Baptist	J. P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	27	330	12,000	350,000
1793	Williams	Williamstown, Mass.	Non-sect.	Franklin Carter, Ph. D., LL. D.	30	390	42,853	1,633,000
1854	Wofford	Spartanburg, S. C.	Methodist So.	J. H. Carlisle, LL. D.	8	181	10,000	161,000
1888	†Woman's	Baltimore, Md.	Methodist	John F. Goucher, D. D.	30	260	6,000	686,000
1865	Worcester Pol. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-sect.	Thos. C. Mendenhall, Ph. D., LL. D.	31	252	5,000	1,210,000
1701	[1]Yale U	New-Haven, Conn.	Congregational	Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D.	253	2,650	300,000	
1882	*Yankton	Yankton, S. D.	Non-sect.	Rev. Henry K. Warren.	15	251	6,700	190,215
1890	*York	York, Neb.	Un. Brethren	Rev. William E. Schell, A. M.	10	253	1,000	50,000

Note.—Where "U" appears it means "University"; "P. I." means "Polytechnic Institute"; "T. S." means "Theological Seminary," and where no letter follows the name it means it is "College." (a) Not opened at usual time on account of yellow fever. *Coeducational. †For women only. ‡For colored students. [1]Has a theological department. [2]For the deaf. [3]Under "denomination" where the name of the religious body is given in most instances it means that the institution is under the supervision of that body.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1899.

(From reports of State School Superintendents and United States Bureau of Education.)

States and Territories.	State Superintendents of Public Instruction.	No. of pupils enrolled.	No. of teachers.	No. of high schools	No. of private schools	Total school expenditures.
Alabama	J. W. Abercrombie	400,000	6,500	300	200	$1,200,000
Arizona	R. L. Long	15,898	385	1	—	238,741
Arkansas	J. J. Doyne	470,615	6,817	48	32	1,296,837
California	Thomas J. Kirk	261,198	8,200	112	62	5,847,748
Colorado	Mrs. Helen M. Grenfell	104,733	3,050	22	18	2,338,225
Connecticut	*Charles D. Hine	147,833	3,949	77	194	2,986,163
Delaware	*John A. Lingo	33,174	840	14	3	275,000
Dist. of Columbia	W. B. Powell	46,500	1,195	5	—	1,323,000
Florida	William N. Sheats	108,455	2,792	16	46	736,951
Georgia	Gustavus R. Glenn	419,913	8,597	49	—	2,055,088
Idaho	Miss Permeal French	29,737	848	24	6	274,377
Illinois	Alfred Bayliss	930,163	25,267	299	808	17,017,894
Indiana	Frank L. Jones	566,157	15,233	500	225	7,846,139
Iowa	Richard J. Barrett	550,000	18,500	200	100	8,451,497
Kansas	Frank Nelson	370,240	12,573	75	49	3,760,426
Kentucky	W. J. Davidson	501,893	10,000	150	1,000	2,650,190
Louisiana	J. V. Calboun	194,630	3,864	45	420	1,000,000
Maine	W. W. Stetson	209,713	6,717	248	—	1,454,842
Maryland	*E. B. Prettyman	236,033	4,987	41	43	3,035,607
Massachusetts	*Frank A. Hill	471,977	13,439	262	424	13,889,838
Michigan	Jason E. Hammond	496,025	15,673	163	403	6,281,002
Minnesota	J. H. Lewis	420,000	10,600	97	30	6,500,000
Mississippi	H. L. Whitfield	367,579	7,855	59	65	1,165,840
Missouri	W. T. Carrington	688,583	15,259	201	127	6,249,051
Montana	E. A. Carleton	49,478	1,086	—	—	829,175
Nebraska	William R. Jackson	273,919	9,608	200	35	4,385,361
Nevada	Orvis Ring	7,348	310	9	2	203,340
New-Hampshire	Channing Folsom	65,533	2,713	66	23	1,015,233
New-Jersey	Charles J. Baxter	315,055	6,689	54	356	6,476,984
New-Mexico	Manuel C. de Baca	45,298	541	35	60	178,216
New-York	Charles R. Skinner	1,168,994	33,074	522	901	28,475,873
North Carolina	C. H. Mebane	353,656	8,000	300	200	831,380
North Dakota	John G. Halland	67,376	3,667	21	4	1,385,934
Ohio	L. D. Bonebrake	827,152	25,256	1,100	200	13,559,849
Oklahoma	S. N. Hopkins	77,121	2,107	9	5	415,347
Oregon	J. H .Ackerman	84,100	3,885	80	132	1,262,670
Pennsylvania	Nathan C. Schaeffer	1,124,000	27,745	240	250	20,118,187
Rhode Island	*T. B. Stockwell	65,384	1,852	17	29	2,045,609
South Carolina	John J. McMahan	275,889	5,242	41	213	754,742
South Dakota	Edward E. Collins	113,402	4,322	143	7	1,729,463
Tennessee	M. C. Fitzpatrick	481,585	9,135	97	113	1,690,750
Texas	J. S. Kendall	612,140	13,953	231	80	4,320,271
Utah	John R. Park	70,878	1,375	6	23	1,113,160
Vermont	Mason S. Stone	65,532	2,786	57	9	933,287
Virginia	Joseph W. Southall	367,817	8,575	82	76	1,827,003
Washington	F. J. Browne	97,916	2,823	25	101	958,111
West Virginia	J. R. Trotter	204,643	6,911	25	50	2,106,768
Wisconsin	L. D. Harvey	436,208	12,566	219	426	5,566,821
Wyoming	Thomas T. Tynan	14,500	590	11	1	236,000

*Secretary of State Board of Education, practically the State Superintendent.

SHIPPING STATISTICS FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Year.	Tonnage owned by Americans, including fisheries.			Tonnage entered at American ports from foreign countries.		
	Domestic commerce.	Foreign commerce.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	2,974,472	2,379,396	5,353,868	3,301,903	1,698,291	5,060,194
1870	2,797,639	1,448,868	4,246 507	2,452,226	3,817,963	6,270,189
1880	2,753,632	1,314,402	4,068,034	3,140,169	12,111,160	15,251,329
1890	3,496,435	928,062	4,424,497	3,404,584	11,961,020	15,365,604
1891	3,696,040	988,719	4,684,759	3,670,372	11,723,839	15,394,211
1892	3,787,297	977,624	4,764,921	3,746,651	14,433,829	18,180,480
1893	3,941,872	883,199	4,825,071	3,493,242	13,185,548	16,678,790
1894	3,784,331	899,698	4,684,029	3,649,080	13,375,677	17,024,757
1895	3,797,773	838,187	4,635,960	3,676,651	13,048,696	16,725,347
1896	3,858,926	844,954	4,703,880	3,673,487	13,778,562	17,452,968
1897	3,963,436	805,584	4,769,020	5,517,476	18,260,859	23,778 335
1898	4,023,525	726,213	4,749,738	5,240,046	20,339,353	25,579,399
1899	4,027,009	837,229	4,864,238	5,340,657	20,770,156	26,110,813

SEAGOING VESSELS: DIMENSIONS, RECORDS, ETC.

*LARGEST WAR VESSELS.

Nation.	Vessel.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Draught. ft. in.	Displ'm't. tons.
United States	Ohio (B)	388.00	72. 2½	23. 6	12,440
United States	Brooklyn (A)	400. 6	64. 8¼	24.00	9,215
United States	Columbia (C)	412.00	58. 2	22. 6½	7,475
Austria	Tegetthoff (B)	286.11	71. 1	24.10	7,390
Brazil	Riachue (C)	305.00	52.00	19. 6	5,700
Chili	Esmeralda	436.00	53. 2	22. 3	7,020
China	New ship	400.00	47.00	18. 6	4,500
Denmark	Helgoland (T)	257. 6	59. 2	18. 8	5,347
France	Bouvet (T)	401. 2	70. 3	27. 6	12,200
Germany	F. der Grosse (B)	377. 4	67.00	25. 8	11,130
Great Britain	Formidable	400.00	75.00	26. 9	15,000
Greece	Hydra	320.00	51.10	18.00	4,885
Italy	Italia (B)	400. 6	74.00	31. 2	14,387
Japan	Shikishima (B)	438.00	75. 6	27. 3	14,850
Netherlands	K. der Nederl'n.	269.00	49. 3	20.00	5,400
Norway	Harold Haarfagre	280.00	48. 6	16. 6	3,500
Portugal	New ship	360.00	47. 3	17. 6	4,100
Russia	Rossia	480.00	68. 6	25.00	14,000
Spain	Pelayo	330.00	66.00	24.11	9,900
Sweden	Thor	270. 4	47.10	16. 6	3,300
Turkey	Mesoodieh	331. 5	59.00	25.11	9,120

(A) signifies armored cruiser; (B) battle-ship; (C) commerce destroyer; (Cr) cruiser; (T) turret-ship.

*Although only one large vessel of each foreign naval power is noted, in several cases there are two or more of the same dimensions.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Name.	Nation.	Dimensions. Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Draught. ft. in.	Displ'm't. tons.
Great Eastern	British	691.00	83.00	30.00	11,844
Oceanic	British	704.00	68. 4½	22.00	12,500
K'r Wilhelm der Grosse	German	649.00	66.00	26.00	14,000
St. Louis	American	535. 5	63.00	26. 8	11,629
St. Paul	American	535. 5	63.00	26. 8	11,629
New-York	American	517.00	63. 3	22.00	10,803
Teutonic	British	565. 8	57. 8	25. 5	9,952
Campania	British	620.00	65. 3	26.00	12,950

RECORDS OF FAST TRIPS OF STEAMSHIPS.

American Line.—St. Paul, Needles to Lightship, August, 1896, 6 d. 31 m., 3,046 knots. St. Louis, New-York to Southampton, September, 1897, 6 d. 10 h. 14 m.

Cunard Line.—Lucania, New-York to Queenstown, October, 1894, 5 d. 7 h. 23 m. Queenstown to New-York, September, 1894, 5 d. 8 h. 38 m.

French Line.—La Touraine, French, New-York to Havre, July, 1892, 6d. 14 h. 26 m.

Hamburg-American Line.—Fuerst Bismarck, New-York to Southampton, September, 1893, 6 d. 10 h. 55 m. Southampton to New-York, October, 1894, 6 d. 10 h. 32 m.

New-York, Cuba and Mexico Line.—Mexico, New-York to Havana, June, 1899, 3 d. 8 h. 28 m. Havana to New-York, June, 1899, 2 d. 15 h. 40 m. Saratoga, New-York to Nassau, N. P., April, 1899, 3 d. 3 h. 47 m.

North German Lloyd.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New-York to Southampton, November, 1897, 5 d. 17 h. 8 m. Cherbourg to New-York, 5 d. 17 h. 27 m., November, 1899.

Northern Steamship Company (Lake Erie).—Northwest, Duluth to Two Harbors, 26 miles, July 12, 1897, 1 h. 13 m., or 21.37 miles an hour.

Red Star Line.—Friesland, New-York to Antwerp, August, 1894, 8 d. 22 h. 13 m.

White Star Line.—Teutonic, Queenstown to New-York, August, 1891, 5 d. 16 h. 31 m.

RAILROAD TRAINS' SPEED.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—The fastest speed by a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train was made on November 28, 1897, from Annapolis Junction to Alexandria Junction, a distance of 15.1 miles in 11 minutes, an average of 82.36 miles an hour. The next fastest run was one of 42.2 miles by the "Hobart special" on March 2, 1897, when she ran from Mount Royal to Washington at an average of 66.6 miles per hour. The same train ran from Philadelphia to Mount Royal, a distance of 94.5 miles, in 1 hour 39 minutes, an average of 59.06 miles per hour. The fastest time made on the Hobart trip was between Mulrkirk and Beltsville, Md., a distance of 2.2 miles, which was run in one minute.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.—One of the fast long-distance runs was that made by a train carrying the Chinese and Japanese mails which left Vancouver on August 29, 1891, and reached Brockville, Ontario

(where mails were transferred to the New-York Central Railroad for carriage to New-York), a distance of 2,802 miles, in 76 hours and 55 minutes, including all stops. This is an average of 36.43 miles an hour, not deducting the time lost at stations.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—The transcontinental trip of the special train for the Jarrett & Palmer theatrical company, in June, 1876, was quite an event at the time of its occurrence. The train left Chicago at 10:45 p. m. June 1, and made the 491 miles to the transfer, near Council Bluffs, in a little less than 12 hours, an average of 40.9 miles an hour. On April 22, 1891, a special passenger train, carrying Jay Gould and party, made the trip from Council Bluffs to Chicago in 9 hours actual running time, an average of 53.92 miles per hour. On September 16, 1898, a special train of one baggage car, two business cars and a sleeper, with General Superintendent Sanborn and party, made the run from Chicago to Council Bluffs in 8 hours and 25 minutes actual running time, making an average speed of 58.1 miles per hour.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.—The "world's record" long-distance run is claimed to have been made by this road on February 15, 1897, in the run from Chicago to Denver (1,025 miles), covered in 17 hours and 27 minutes, an average speed of 58.74 miles an hour. Other fast runs on this road have been as follows: April 5, 1899, Bristol to Meriden, 32½ miles, 26 minutes, an average of 75 miles an hour; June 28, 1899, Mendota to Riverside, 72 miles, 62 minutes, 69.67 miles an hour; April 14, 1899, Burlington to Clyde, 197.3 miles, 183 minutes, 64.69 miles an hour; June 28, 1899, Mendota to Chicago, 83 miles, 80 minutes, 62.33 miles an hour; April 23, 1899, Chicago to Burlington, 206 miles, 199 minutes, 62.11 miles an hour; January 2, 1899, Omaha to Chicago, 500.2 miles, 523 minutes, 57.38 miles an hour.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.—The Tribune's special newspaper train, consisting of three baggage cars and a locomotive, made a run from New-York to Buffalo on September 17, 1899, beating all records to that date between the two points. The distance of 410 miles was covered in the actual running time of 7 hours and 23 minutes, a speed of 55.55 miles an hour. On some of the level stretches west of Binghampton the train made a speed of over 80 miles an hour.

ERIE.—The record by this line was made on February 13, 1898, with a special train, from Jersey City to Buffalo, the distance being 422.67 miles. The run was made in 7 hours 30 minutes, an average of 59.53 miles per hour. The fastest time was made between Warsaw and Attica, a distance of 17.17 miles, in 16 minutes, or an average of 64.39 miles per hour.

FREMONT, ELKHORN AND MISSOURI VALLEY.—Having no through connections, there is not the occasion for making speed that there is on some lines. On October 12, 1897, without making any preparations for a fast run, a train, with the road officials on board, made the distance (445 miles) from Omaha to Chadron, Neb., in a little less than 10 hours.

LEHIGH VALLEY.—The "Black Diamond Express" of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has made several runs of an average of 63 miles an hour. On July 20, 1898, with engine No. 669, one combination car, two coaches and a parlor car, the train made the run from Sayre to Buffalo, 176 miles, in 169 minutes actual running time. This included two slowdowns, making an average of 63.6 miles per hour. From Alpine to Geneva, 46 miles, the time was 36 minutes, an average of about 73 miles per hour. On March 25, 1897, the same train ran from Three Bridges to Bound Brook, 16 miles, in 11 minutes, or an average of 87.29 miles per hour. The schedule of this train from New-York to Buffalo is 9 hours and 57 minutes, a distance of 447.53 miles, an average speed of 46⅓ miles per hour. On October 8, 1898, the same train made the run from Buffalo to Rochester Junction, 69 miles, in 67 minutes, and the first 105 miles in 102 minutes, including a 5-minute stop at Rochester Junction. The run to Ithaca, 148 miles, was made in 2 hours and 46 minutes, including one stop of 5 minutes and another of 7 minutes. On June 24, 1899, train No. 9, with six cars, made the distance from Sayre to Buffalo in 170 minutes actual running time, an average of 60.21 miles an hour.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER.—It is believed that the fastest mile ever made by a locomotive was made by engine No. 999 of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in the early part of May, 1893, on its regular run, hauling the "Empire State Express." The train having been delayed east of Rochester, in making up time it ran for some distance on the tracks between Batavia and Buffalo at the rate of a mile in 32 seconds, equal to a speed of 112½ miles per hour. The Empire State Express has a remarkable record as a long-distance train. It is in service every day, except Sundays, between New-York and Buffalo, and makes the distance of 440 miles in 495 minutes, including four stops and twenty-eight slowdowns, an average speed of 53.33 miles per hour. The fastest run on the New-York Central was made with an experimental train on September 11, 1893, making the run from New-York to Buffalo (436½ miles) in 407⅔ minutes, with a train 337 feet long and weighing 565,000 pounds, being 40,000 pounds heavier than the Empire State Express. The train was about twice as long and twice as heavy as the English racing trains. The average speed for the entire distance, including twenty-eight slowdowns, but excluding two stops of two minutes each for change of engines, was 64.26 miles per hour. Had this speed been continued west of Buffalo the train would have reached Chicago in 15¼ hours from New-York. As it was, the private car of the directors was attached to the eastbound Empire State Express at Buffalo and returned to New-York in 9 hours and 9 minutes. The round trip was made, in time, equal to a straight run from New-York to Chicago, in 17 hours, one-half of it being made on a regular train. A special train was run between Albany and Syracuse on September 25, 1895, the run of 148 miles being made in 120 minutes, an average speed of 68.3 miles per hour.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD.—On April 12, 1898, train No. 83, consisting of six cars, made the run from Springfield to New-York, a distance of 136 miles, in 2 hours and 37 minutes, inclusive of five stops and a delay of 48 minutes along the road. The run from New-Haven to New-York, 73.23 miles, was made in 69 minutes, at the rate of 1.06 miles per minute. On November 9, 1897, train No. 105, with four cars, made the run from Bridgeport to New-York, 55.92 miles, in 59 minutes, including a delay of 4 minutes. November 24, 1897, train No. 104, with five cars, made the run from New-Rochelle to New-Haven, 56.61 miles, in 58 minutes, including a delay of 3 minutes. August 4, 1898, train No. 105, with four cars, made the run from New-London to New-Haven, 50.97 miles, in 51 minutes, including a delay of 3 minutes.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The trains between Philadelphia and New-York, exclusive of the 15 minutes required for transfer and ferriage from Jersey City, average the run of 90 miles in 105 minutes, with two stops. Between Camden and Atlantic City, a distance of 58.3 miles, there is a train in regular service making the run in 59 minutes, and also one between Atlantic City and Camden in 58 minutes. The regular schedule time of the Atlantic City Flyer, in 1898, was 65 miles an hour from Camden to Winslow Junction, and 75 miles an hour from the latter point to Absecon. The "Business Man's Express," leaving Philadelphia at 7:33 in the morning, is scheduled at 49.83 miles per hour, while its mate, the 4 p. m. from New-York, annihilates time at the rate of 50.30 miles per hour. All things considered, these two trains are claimed to be the fastest regular trains in the country, and on sections of the road, notably between New-Brunswick and Trenton, their scheduled speed is considerable over a mile a minute. Taking thirty-five express trains running between New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, the lowest rate of speed per hour is 41 miles and a fraction, while all of the others range from 44 to 55 miles.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.—The banner run between San Francisco and Sacramento was made on June 21, 1894, the record being 1 hour and 35 minutes, allowing ten minutes for the ferry. A remarkable run was made between Bakersfield and San Francisco on December 2, 1889, the locomotive being one designed by Master Mechanic Stevens and built in the company's shops at Sacramento. The actual running time for the 220 miles was 222 minutes. On July 15, 1897, a special train, with Mr. George Crocker and party, made the run from Ogden to Oakland Pier, a distance of 828 miles, in 20 hours and 21 minutes, making a speed of 40.5 miles an hour. To the casual reader this speed does not appear to be very fast time, but when the mountainous and rugged country over which the train passes and the heavy grades it is required to climb are taken into consideration, it may be concluded that it compares favorably with phenomenal runs made by other lines.

ORIGIN, DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Settled.		[2]Date of act of Congress.	Date of admission as State.	Nicknames.	[3]Indebtedness.
	By whom.	When.				
Alabama	French	1713	March 2, 1819...	Dec. 14, 1819....	Cotton	$9,357,600
Alaska Territory	[5]———	———	———.....	July 27, 1868....	———	———
Arizona Territory	Spanish	1590	———.....	Feb. 24, 1863....	———	2,937,971
Arkansas	French	1685	June 15, 1836....	June 15, 1836....	Bear	10,828,809
California	Spanish	1769	Sept. 9, 1850....	Sept. 9, 1850....	Golden	15,569,459
Colorado	———	1850	[4]March 3, 1875..	Aug. 1, 1876.....	Centennial	8,411,027
[1]Connecticut	Em. from Mass	1633	———.....	Jan. 9, 1788.....	Nutmeg	23,703,478
[1]Delaware	Swedes and Finns	1627	———.....	Dec. 7, 1787.....	Blue Hen	2,919,084
District of Columbia	English	1660	———.....	March 3, 1791...	———	19,781,050
Florida	Spanish	1565	March 3, 1845...	March 3, 1845...	Everglade	2,176,619
[1]Georgia	English	1733	———.....	Jan. 2, 1788.....	Cracker	20,272,095
Idaho	Emigrants	1842	———.....	July 3, 1890.....	Gem of the Mountains	1,594,333
Illinois	French	1720	April 18, 1818...	Dec. 3, 1818.....	Sucker and Prarie	41,841,649
Indian Territory	Spanish	1832	———.....	June 30, 1884....	———	———
Indiana	French	1730	April 19, 1816...	Dec. 11, 1816....	Hoosier	24,442,631
Iowa	Em. from New-Eng	1835	March 3, 1845...	Dec. 28, 1846....	Hawkeye	11,275,319
Kansas	Em. from West. States	1850	May 4, 1858.....	Jan. 29, 1861....	Jayhawker	40,629,022
Kentucky	Em. from Virginia	1775	Feb. 4, 1791.....	June 1, 1792.....	Bluegrass	19,432,885

ORIGIN, DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES—(Continued).

State or Territory.	Settled. By whom.	Settled. When.	[2]Date of act of Congress.	Date of admission as State.	Nicknames.	[3]Indebtedness.
Louisiana	French	1699	Feb. 20, 1811.	April 30, 1812.	Creole	33,335,497
Maine	English	1630	March 3, 1820.	March 15, 1820.	Pine Tree	15,600.777
[1]Maryland	English	1634	———	April 28, 1788.	Monumental	42.175.408
[1]Massachusetts	English Puritans	1620	———	Feb. 6, 1788.	Bay	81,550.027
Michigan	French	1670	June 15, 1836.	Jan. 26, 1837.	Lake	16,941,928
Minnesota	New-England Em.	1819	Feb. 26, 1857.	May 11, 1858.	North Star	26,650.929
Mississippi	French	1716	March 1, 1817.	Dec. 10, 1817.	Eagle	6,001,347
Missouri	French	1755	March 2, 1821.	Aug. 10, 1821.	Puke	51.557.568
Montana	Em. from South	1852	Feb. 22, 1889.	Nov. 8, 1889.	Stubtoe	2,918.893
Nebraska	Emigrants	1850	April 19, 1864.	March 1, 1867.	Antelope	15,536.772
Nevada	Em. from California	1850	March 21, 1864.	Oct. 31, 1864.	Silver	1.337.501
[1]New-Hampshire	English	1623	———	June 21, 1788.	Granite	8.148,362
[1]New-Jersey	Dutch and Danes	1627	———	Dec. 18, 1787.	Blue	49,333.589
New-Mexico Territory	Spanish	1582	———	Sept. 9, 1850.	Vermin	2,831,538
[1]New-York	Dutch	1623	———	July 26, 1788.	Empire	201,763,217
[1]North Carolina	English	1585	———	Nov. 21, 1789.	Old North	11,117,445
North Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Feb. 22, 1889.	Nov. 2, 1889.	Flickertail	3,842,790
Ohio	New-England Em.	1768	April 30, 1802.	Feb. 19, 1803.	Buckeye	71,065.386
Oklahoma Territory	Emigrants	1889	———	May 2, 1890.	———	———
Oregon	Em. from New-York	1811	Feb. 14, 1859.	Feb. 14, 1859.	Beaver	2,479.860
[1]Pennsylvania	Swedes	1648	———	Dec. 12, 1787.	Keystone	71,041.675
[1]Rhode Island	English	1636	———	May 29, 1790.	Plantation	13,042.117
[1]South Carolina	French	1562	———	May 23, 1788.	Palmetto	13.295.637
South Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	Feb. 22, 1889.	Nov. 2, 1889.	Swingecat	6.613.707
Tennessee	Em. from N. C.	1765	June 1, 1796.	June 1, 1796.	Lion's Den	29,543,843
Texas	Spanish	1690	Dec. 29, 1845.	Dec. 29, 1845.	Lone Star	20,172.063
Utah	Spanish	1847	July 16, 1894.	Jan. 4, 1896.	Mormon	767.501
Vermont	Em. from Mass.	1763	Feb. 18, 1791.	March 14, 1791.	Green Mountain	3,785,373
[1]Virginia	English	1607	———	June 25, 1788.	Old Dominion	50,837,315
Washington	Em. from California	1845	Feb. 22, 1889.	Nov. 11, 1889.	Chinook	3,145.658
West Virginia	English	1607	Dec. 31, 1862.	June 20, 1863.	Little Mountain	2.532.460
Wisconsin	French	1745	Aug. 6, 1846.	May 29, 1848.	Badger	10,440,580
Wyoming	Em. from Mid. States	1867	———	July 10, 1890.	Plain	1,647,381
Total						$1,135,210.442

[1]Of the thirteen original States. [2]Date when original enabling or admission act passed Congress. [3]Reports of 1898. [4]A bill to admit as a State was passed in January, 1867, but was vetoed by the President. [5]Purchased from Russia. For population at last Federal census see under "Census of 1890" in index.

Note.—If the forty-five States be arranged according to the mode of admission, excepting the thirteen original States, they would be grouped thus: Four were formed from other States—Vermont from New-York, Maine from Massachusetts, Kentucky and West Virginia from Virginia. One (California) had no previous territorial government. One (Texas) was annexed; and the remaining twenty-six had been organized as Territories prior to their admission as States.

STATES AND TERRITORIES—GENERAL INFORMATION.

(All States have elections in November, 1900, for Presidential electors, and for Congress except in Oregon, in June, and Vermont, in September.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	LEGISLATURE.		Next general election.	[1]Square miles.	No. of C'n-g's-m'n.
			Length of term.	Next session begins.			
Alabama	Montgomery	Joseph F. Johnston (D.)	50 days	*Tu. aft. 2 M. Nov. 1900	*1 M. Aug. 1900	52,250	9
Alaska Territory	Sitka	John G. Brady (R.)	———	———	———	577,390	—
Arizona Territory	Phœnix	N. O. Murphy (R.)	60 days	*3 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	113,020	[2]
Arkansas	Little Rock	Daniel W. Jones (D.)	60 days	*2 M. Jan. 1901	*1 M. Sept. 1900	53,850	6
California	Sacramento	Henry T. Gage (R.)	90 days	*1 Tu. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	158,360	7
Colorado	Denver	Chas. S. Thomas (D.Fus.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	103,925	2
Connecticut	Hartford	Geo. E. Lounsbury (R.)	No limit	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	4,990	4
Delaware	Dover	Ebe W. Tunnell (D.)	60 days	*2 Tu. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	2,050	1
Florida	Tallahassee	William D. Bloxham (D.)	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. April 1901.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	58,680	2
Georgia	Atlanta	Allen D. Candler (D.)	50 days	‡4 W. Oct. 1900	*1 Wed. Oct. 1900	59,475	11
Idaho	Boise City	F. Steunenberg (D. F.)	60 days	*1 M. a. Jan. 1, 1901.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	84,800	1
Illinois	Springfield	John R. Tanner (R.)	No limit	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	56,650	22
Indiana	Indianapolis	James A. Mount (R.)	61 days	*Th. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	36,350	13
Iowa	Des Moines	Leslie M. Shaw (R.)	No limit	*2 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	56,025	11
Kansas	Topeka	W. E. Stanley (R.)	50 days	*2 Tu. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	82,080	8
Kentucky	Frankfort	William S. Taylor (R.)	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1900.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	40,400	11
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Murphy J. Foster (D.)	60 days	*2 M. May, 1900	*3 Tu. April, 1900	48,720	6
Maine	Augusta	Llewellyn Powers (R.)	No limit	*1 W. Jan. 1901	*2 M. Sept. 1900	33,040	4
Maryland	Annapolis	John W. Smith (D.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1900	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	12,210	6
Massachusetts	Boston	W. Murray Crane (R.)	No limit	‡1 W. Jan. 1900	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	8,315	13
Michigan	Lansing	Hazen S. Pingree (R.)	No limit	*1 W. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	58,915	12
Minnesota	St. Paul	John Lind (D. Fus.)	90 days	*1 W. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	83,365	7
Mississippi	Jackson	A. H. Longino (D.)	No limit	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1900.	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	46,810	7
Missouri	Jefferson City	Lon V. Stephens (D.)	70 days	*1 W. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	69,415	15
Montana	Helena	Robert B. Smith (P.)	60 days	*1 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	146,080	1
Nebraska	Lincoln	W. A. Poynter (Fus.)	60 days	*1 Tu. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	77,510	6
Nevada	Carson City	Reinhold Sadler (P.)	60 days	*3 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	110,700	1
New-Hampshire	Concord	Frank W. Rollins (R.)	No limit	*1 W. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	9,305	2
New-Jersey	Trenton	Foster M. Voorhees (R.)	No limit	‡2 Tu. Jan. 1900	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	7,815	8
New-Mexico	Santa Fe	Miguel A. Otero (R.)	60 days	*Last Tu. Dec. 1900	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	122,580	[2]
New-York	Albany	Theodore Roosevelt (R.)	No limit	‡1 W. Jan. 1900	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	49,170	34
North Carolina	Raleigh	Daniel L. Russell (R.)	60 days	*W. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	52,250	9
North Dakota	Bismarck	F. B. Fancher (R.)	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	70,795	1
Ohio	Columbus	George K. Nash (R.)	No limit	‡1 M. Jan. 1900	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	41,060	21
Oklahoma	Guthrie	C. M. Barnes (R.)	60 days	*3 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	39,030	[2]
Oregon	Salem	T. T. Geer (R.)	No limit	*2 M. Jan. 1901	*1 M. June, 1900	96,030	2
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William A. Stone (R.)	No limit	‡1 Tu. Jan. 1900	†Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	45,215	30
Rhode Island	Newp't & Prov	Elisha Dyer (R.)	L. Tu. May	‡Jan. 31, 1900	†1 W. April, 1900	1,250	2
South Carolina	Columbia	Miles B. McSweeney (D.)	40 days	‡2 Tu. Jan. 1900	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	30,570	7
South Dakota	Pierre	Andrew E. Lee (P. F.)	60 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. 1901.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	77,570	2

STATES AND TERRITORIES—GENERAL INFORMATION—(Continued).

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	LEGISLATURE.			[1]Square miles.	No. of C'n-g's-m'n.
			Length of term.	Next session begins.	Next general election.		
Tennessee	Nashville	Benton McMillin (D.)	75 days	*1 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	42,050	10
Texas	Austin	Joseph D. Sayers (D.)	No limit	*2 Tu. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	265,780	13
Utah	Salt Lake City.	Heber M. Wells (R.)	60 days	*1 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	84,970	1
Vermont	Montpelier	Edward C. Smith (R.)	No limit	*1 W. Oct. 1900	*1 Tu. Sept. 1900	9,565	2
Virginia	Richmond	J. Hoge Tyler (D.)	90 days	*1 W. Dec. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	42,450	10
Washington	Olympia	John R. Rogers (P. F.)	60 days	*W. a. 2 M. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	69,180	2
West Virginia	Charleston	G. W. Atkinson (R.)	45 days	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	24,780	4
Wisconsin	Madison	Edward Scofield (R.)	No limit	*2 W. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	56,040	10
Wyoming	Cheyenne	De Forest Richards (R.)	40 days	*2 Tu. Jan. 1901	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	97,890	1

Indian Territory has an area of 31,400 square miles. (See also page 252 for Territorial growth.)

Note—Abbreviations as "M.," "Tu., "a" mean "Monday." "Tuesday" and after. "R.," Republicans; "D.," Democrats; "P.," Populists; "F.," Fusion. *Biennial. †Annual elections. ‡Sessions annual. [1]Inclusive of land and water. [2]One Delegate in Congress. [3]Quadrennial State election. For terms of office, salaries, etc., of Governors and other State officers (including names of other officials) see under title "State Governments."

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES EACH CENSUS, 1790—1890.

States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Alabama	—	—	—	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,017
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,426	36,500
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,658	40,440	59,620
Arkansas	—	—	—	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,277	39,864	194,327	412,198
Connecticut	237,964	251,002	261,942	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,193
Dist. of Columbia	—	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392
Florida	—	—	—	—	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,999	32,610	84,385
Illinois	—	—	—	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871
Indiana	—	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404
Indian Territory.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,761	68,152	76,895	180,389
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635
Louisiana	—	—	76,556	152,923	215,739	352,411	511,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943
Michigan	—	—	4,762	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES EACH CENSUS, 1790–1890—(Continued).

States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826
Mississippi	—	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600
Missouri	—	—	20,845	66,557	140,451	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,595	39,159	132,159
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761
New-Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530
New-Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933
New-Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593
New-York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182,719
Ohio	—	45,365	230,760	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,834
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328,808
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905
Vermont	85,425	154,565	217,895	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,651	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442,014	618,457	762,794
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,118	20,789	60,705
Totals	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250

POPULATION IN 1890 OF LARGEST CITIES IN EACH STATE.

Alabama, Mobile	51,495	Maine, Portland	36,425	Oregon, Portland	46,385
Arkansas, Little Rock	25,874	Maryland, Baltimore	434,439	Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,046,964
California, San Francisco	298,997	Massachusetts, Boston	448,477	Rhode Island, Providence	132,146
Colorado, Denver	106,713	Michigan, Detroit	205,876	South Carolina, Charleston	54,955
Connecticut, New-Haven	81,298	Minnesota, Minneapolis	164,738	South Dakota, Sioux Falls	10,177
Delaware, Wilmington	61,431	Mississippi, Vicksburg	13,373	Tennesssee, Nashville	76,168
Florida, Jacksonville	12,935	Missouri, St. Louis	451,770	Texas, Dallas	38,067
Georgia, Atlanta	65,533	Montana, Butte	10,723	Utah, Salt Lake City	44,843
Illinois, Chicago	1,099,850	Nebraska, Omaha	140,452	Vermont, Burlington	14,590
Indiana, Indianapolis	105,436	New-Hampshire, Manchester	44,126	Virginia, Richmond	81,388
Iowa, Des Moines	50,093	New-Jersey, Newark	181,830	Washington, Seattle	42,837
Kansas, Kansas City	38,316	*New-York, New-York	2,550,515	West Virginia, Wheeling	34,522
Kentucky, Louisville	161,129	North Carolina, Wilmington	20,056	Wisconsin, Milwaukee	204,468
Louisiana, New-Orleans	242,039	Ohio, Cincinnati	296,908	Wyoming, Cheyenne	11,690

*Includes all the Boroughs of Greater New-York.

CENSUS OF 1890.

POPULATION, SEX, NATIVITY AND RACE.

States and Territories.	Sex.		Nativity.		Race.		
	Male.	Female.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born Whites.	Foreign-born Whites.	Colored.
Alabama	757,456	755,561	1,498,240	14,777	819,114	14,604	679,299
Arizona	36,571	23,049	40,825	18,795	38,117	17,463	4,040
Arkansas	585,755	542,424	1,113,915	14,264	804,658	14,094	309,427
California	700,059	508,071	841,821	366,309	818,119	293,553	96,458
Colorado	245,247	166,951	328,208	83,990	321,962	82,506	7,730
Connecticut	369,538	376,720	562,657	183,601	550,283	183,155	12,820
Delaware	85,573	82,920	155,332	13,161	126,970	13,096	28,427
Dist. of Col.	109,584	120,808	211,622	18,770	136,178	18,517	75,697
Florida	201,947	189,475	368,490	22,932	206,771	18,178	166,473
Georgia	919,125	917,428	1,825,216	12,137	966,465	11,892	858,996
Idaho	51,290	33,095	66,929	17,456	66,554	15,464	2,367
Illinois	1,972,308	1,854,043	2,984,004	842,347	2,927,497	840,975	57,879
Indiana	1,118,347	1,074,057	2,046,199	146,205	2,000,733	146,003	45,668
Iowa	994,453	917,443	1,587,827	324,069	1,577,154	323,932	10,810
Kansas	752,112	674,984	1,279,258	147,838	1,228,923	147,630	50,543
Kentucky	942,758	915,877	1,799,279	59,356	1,531,222	59,240	268,173
Louisiana	559,350	559,237	1,068,840	49,747	509,555	48,840	560,192
Maine	332,590	328,496	582,125	78,961	580,568	78,695	1,823
Maryland	515,691	526,699	948,094	94,296	732,706	93,787	215,897
Massachusetts	1,087,709	1,151,234	1,581,806	657,137	1,561,870	653,503	23,570
Michigan	1,091,780	1,002,109	1,550,009	543,880	1,531,283	541,601	21,005
Minnesota	695,321	606,505	834,470	467,356	829,102	467,057	5,667
Mississippi	649,687	639,913	1,281,648	7,952	537,127	7,724	744,749
Missouri	1,385,238	1,293,946	2,444,315	234,869	2,294,176	234,282	150,726
Montana	87,882	44,277	89,063	43,096	86,941	40,330	4,888
Nebraska	572,824	486,086	856,368	202,542	844,644	202,244	12,022
Nevada	29,214	16,547	31,055	14,706	27,190	11,894	6,677
N. Hampshire	186,566	189,964	304,190	72,340	303,644	72,196	690
New-Jersey	720,819	724,114	1,115,918	328,975	1,068,596	327,985	48,352
New-Mexico	83,055	70,538	142,334	11,259	131,859	10,860	10,874
New-York	2,976,893	3,020,960	4,426,803	1,571,050	4,358,860	1,565,692	73,901
North Carolina	799,149	818,798	1,614,245	3,702	1,051,720	3,662	562,565
North Dakota	101,590	81,129	101,218	81,461	100,775	81,348	596
Ohio	1,855,736	1,816,580	3,213,023	459,293	3,126,252	458,553	87,511
Oklahoma	34,733	27,101	59,094	2,740	56,117	2,709	3,008
Oregon	181,840	131,927	256,450	57,317	253,936	47,822	12,009
Pennsylvania	2,666,331	2,591,683	4,412,294	845,720	4,304,668	843,589	109,757
Rhode Island	168,025	177,481	239,201	106,305	231,832	106,027	7,647
South Carolina	572,337	578,812	1,144,879	6,270	455,865	6,143	689,141
South Dakota	180,250	148,558	237,753	91,055	236,447	90,843	1,518
Tennessee	891,585	875,933	1,747,489	20,029	1,316,738	19,899	430,881
Texas	1,172,553	1,062,970	2,082,567	152,956	1,594,466	151,469	489,588
Utah	110,463	97,442	154,841	53,064	153,766	52,133	2,006
Vermont	169,327	163,095	288,334	44,088	287,394	44,024	1,004
Virginia	824,278	831,702	1,637,606	18,374	1,001,933	18,189	635,858
Washington	217,562	131,828	259,385	90,005	254,319	86,194	8,877
West Virginia	390,285	372,509	743,911	18,883	711,225	18,852	32,717
Wisconsin	874,951	811,929	1,167,681	519,199	1,161,484	518,989	6,407
Wyoming	39,343	21,362	45,792	14,913	44,845	14,430	1,430
Totals	32,067,880	30,554,370	53,372,703	9,249,547	45,862,023	9,121,867	7,638,360

DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.

The greatest known depths of the different oceans that have been reliably sounded are the following, the data having been obtained from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Location of soundings.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Depth in fathoms.
	° ′	° ′	
N. Atlantic Ocean	19 39 N.	66 26 W.	4,561
S. Atlantic Ocean.	19 55 S.	24 50 W.	3,284
North Sea	58 12 N.	9 30 E.	442
Baltic Sea	58 37 N.	18 30 E.	233
Mediterranean Sea	35 45 N.	21 46 E.	2,405
Black Sea	42 55 N.	33 18 E.	1,431
Caribbean Sea	19 0 N.	81 10 W.	3,427
Indian Ocean	11 22 S.	116 50 E.	3,393
N. Pacific Ocean.	44 55 N.	152 26 E.	4,655
S. Pacific Ocean.	24 37 S.	175 08 W.	4,428
Behring Sea	54 30 N.	175 32 W.	2,146
Sea of Japan	38 30 N.	135 0 W.	1,640
China Sea	17 15 N.	118 50 E.	2,350
Sulu Sea	8 32 N.	121 55 E.	2,549
Celebes Sea	4 16 N.	124 02 E.	2,794
Banda Sea	5 24 S.	130 37 E.	2,799
Flores Sea	7 43 S.	120 26 E.	2,799
Arctic Ocean	78 05 N.	2 30 W.	2,469
Antarctic Ocean.	62 26 S.	95 44 E.	1,975

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1888, 1892, 1896.

States.	1888. Rep.	1888. Dem.	1888. Un. Lab.	1888. Pro.	1892. Rep.	1892. Dem.	1892. Pop.	1892. Pro.	1896. Rep.	1896. Dem.-Pop.	1896. Nat.Dem.	1896. Pro.	1896. Soc.-L.
Alabama	57,197	117,320	——	593	9,197	138,138	85,181	239	54,737	*131,226	6,462	2,147	——
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	10,613	614	46,974	87,834	11,831	113	37,512	101,103	——	1,732	——
California	124,816	117,729	——	5,761	118,149	118,293	25,352	8,129	146,688	*144,766	2,006	3,620	1,611
Colorado	50,774	37,567	1,266	2,191	38,620	——	53,584	1,687	26,271	*161,269	1	2,103	160
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	240	4,234	77,032	82,395	809	4,026	110,285	56,740	4,336	1,806	1,223
Delaware	12,973	16,414	——	400	18,077	18,581	——	564	20,452	16,615	966	602	——
Florida	26,659	39,561	——	403	——	30,143	4,843	569	11,257	*31,958	1,772	644	——
Georgia	40,446	100,449	——	——	48,305	129,386	42,939	988	60,091	*94,672	2,708	5,716	——
Idaho	——	——	——	——	8,599	——	10,520	288	6,314	23,192	——	181	——
Illinois	370,475	348,371	7,134	21,703	399,288	426,281	22,207	25,870	607,130	464,523	6,390	10,589	1,147
Indiana	263,361	261,013	2,694	9,881	255,615	262,740	22,208	13,050	323,754	305,573	2,145	5,323	324
Iowa	211,958	179,877	9,105	3,550	219,795	196,367	20,595	6,402	289,293	223,741	4,516	3,544	453
Kansas	182,904	102,745	37,788	6,779	157,241	——	163,111	4,553	159,541	171,810	1,209	2,551	——
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	——	5,225	135,441	175,461	23,500	6,423	218,171	217,890	5,114	4,781	——
Louisiana	30,701	85,026	39	127	13,331	87,622	13,332	——	22,037	77,175	1,915	——	——
Maine	73,734	50,482	1,345	2,690	62,876	48,049	2,396	3,066	80,461	34,587	1,866	1,589	——
Maryland	99,980	106,168	——	4,767	92,736	113,866	796	5,877	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	588
Massachusetts	183,892	151,855	——	8,701	202,914	176,813	3,210	7,539	278,976	*105,711	11,749	2,998	2,114
Michigan	236,387	213,469	4,555	20,945	222,708	202,296	19,931	20,857	293,582	237,268	6,968	7,020	297
Minnesota	142,492	104,385	1,097	15,311	122,823	100,920	29,313	14,182	193,503	139,735	3,222	4,363	948
Mississippi	30,096	85,471	222	218	1,406	40,237	10,256	910	5,123	*63,793	1,071	485	——
Missouri	236,253	261,954	18,589	4,540	227,646	268,400	41,204	4,333	304,940	363,652	2,355	2,462	599
Montana	——	——	——	——	18,838	17,534	7,259	517	10,494	42,537	——	186	——
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	4,226	9,420	87,227	24,943	83,134	4,902	103,064	115,999	2,797	2,040	186
Nevada	7,238	5,326	——	41	2,811	714	7,264	89	1,938	*8,377	——	——	——
New-Hampshire	45,728	43,456	42	1,593	45,658	42,081	292	1,297	57,444	*21,650	3,520	828	228
New-Jersey	144,360	151,508	——	7,933	156,068	171,042	969	8,131	221,367	123,675	6,373	5,614	3,985
New-York	650,338	635,965	626	30,231	609,350	654,868	16,429	38,190	819,838	551,369	18,950	16,052	17,667
North Carolina	134,784	147,902	47	2,789	100,346	132,951	44,732	2,543	155,222	174,488	578	635	——
North Dakota	——	——	——	——	17,159	——	17,700	899	26,335	20,686	——	358	——
Ohio	416,054	396,455	3,496	24,356	405,909	404,115	14,850	26,012	525,991	*477,497	1,858	7,784	1,167
Oregon	33,291	26,522	363	1,677	35,002	12,242	26,965	1,892	48,779	46,662	977	919	——
Pennsylvania	523,585	444,327	3,877	20,708	516,011	452,264	8,714	25,123	728,300	433,230	10,921	20,144	1,683
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	——	1,251	26,975	24,356	228	1,654	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,165	558
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	——	——	13,384	54,698	2,410	——	9,313	58,801	824	——	——
South Dakota	——	——	——	——	34,888	9,081	26,544	——	41,042	41,225	——	683	——
Tennessee	138,988	158,779	——	5,969	99,851	136,594	23,780	4,776	148,773	166,268	1,951	3,098	——
Texas	88,280	234,883	29,459	4,749	81,444	239,148	99,688	2,165	167,520	370,434	5,046	1,786	——
Utah	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	13,491	64,607	21	——	——
Vermont	45,192	16,788	——	1,459	37,992	16,325	44	1,424	50,991	*10,607	1,329	728	——
Virginia	150,438	151,977	——	1,678	113,262	163,977	12,275	2,738	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,341	115
Washington	——	——	——	——	36,460	29,802	19,165	2,542	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116	——
West Virginia	78,171	78,677	1,508	1,084	80,293	84,467	4,166	2,141	104,414	92,927	677	1,203	——
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	8,552	14,277	171,101	177,325	10,019	13,136	268,135	165,523	4,584	7,853	1,314
Wyoming	——	——	——	——	8,454	——	7,722	530	10,072	10,655	——	136	——
Total	5,440,708	5,536,242	146,883	249,265	5,176,336	5,552,351	1,041,467	270,367	7,111,607	6,509,052	134,645	145,280	36,373
Plurality		95,534				380,861			602,555				

The figures in the table on the preceding page are the highest vote cast for any one elector on each ticket. The Prohibition vote of 1896 is the total vote for both of the Presidential candidates.

*The figures on the Bryan and Sewall and the Bryan and Watson tickets are added together, thus giving the total vote cast for the head of the ticket. For separate vote for "Bryan and Sewall" and "Bryan and Watson," also the "Levering" and "Bentley" tickets, see State election tables. The vote cast for the "Bryan and Watson" ticket in the several States was: Alabama, 24,089; California, 21,730; Colorado, 2,389; Florida, 1,977; Georgia, 440; Illinois, 1,090; Kansas, 46,194; Maine, 2,387; Massachusetts, 15,181; Mississippi, 7,517; Nevada, 575; New-Hampshire, 379; Ohio, 2,615; Pennsylvania, 6,103; Tennessee, 4,525; Texas, 79,572; Vermont, 461; Wyoming, 286. In the Electoral College Sewall, for Vice-President, received 158 votes, and Watson, for Vice-President, received 18 votes. The votes cast for Watson were as follows: Arkansas, 3; Missouri, 4; Nebraska, 4; North Carolina, 5; Utah, 1; Wyoming, 1. California and Kentucky each elected one Bryan elector.

1888—Cowdrey, United Labor, 3,073; Curtis, Am., 1,591; Soc., 2,068; scat., 7,777. All, over Harrison, 506,544. 1892—In the Harrison vote in Texas are included 3,969 votes cast for a Republican electoral ticket known as the "Lilly White."

a ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT. 1868 to 1896 inclusive.

States.	1868.		*1872		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.			1896.	
	Grant.....	Seymour..	Grant.....	bHendricks	Hayes.....	Tilden.....	Garfield...	Hancock..	Blaine....	Cleveland.	Harrison..	Cleveland.	Harrison..	Cleveland.	Weaver...	McKinley.	Bryan.....
Alabama	8	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	—	11
Arkansas	5	—	†	†	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	—	8
California	5	—	6	—	6	—	1	5	8	—	8	—	1	8	—	8	1
Colorado	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
Connecticut	6	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Delaware	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Florida	3	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4
Georgia	—	9	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	—	13
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Illinois	16	—	21	—	21	—	21	—	22	—	22	—	—	24	—	24	—
Indiana	13	—	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	—	15	—
Iowa	8	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	—	13	—
Kansas	3	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	10
Kentucky	—	11	—	8	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	12	1
Louisiana	—	7	†	†	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8
Maine	7	—	7	—	7	—	7	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Maryland	—	7	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
Massachusetts	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	14	—	14	—	15	—	—	15	—
Michigan	8	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	13	—	13	—	9	5	—	14	—
Minnesota	4	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	—	9	—
Mississippi	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9
Missouri	11	—	—	6	—	15	—	15	—	16	—	16	—	17	—	—	17
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Nebraska	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	8
Nevada	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
New-Hampshire	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
New-Jersey	—	7	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	10	—	10	—
New-York	—	33	35	—	—	35	35	—	—	36	36	—	—	36	—	36	—
North Carolina	9	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	11
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—
Ohio	21	—	22	—	22	—	22	—	23	—	23	—	22	1	—	23	—
Oregon	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	4	—
Pennsylvania	26	—	29	—	29	—	29	—	30	—	30	—	32	—	—	32	—
Rhode Island	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
South Carolina	6	—	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Tennessee	10	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
Texas	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	—	15
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Vermont	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
Virginia	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
West Virginia	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Wisconsin	8	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	—	12	—	12	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Totals	214	80	286	42	185	184	214	155	182	219	233	168	145	277	22	271	176

*21 scattering. †Rejected. aUnder each year, the Republican candidate is in the first column and the Democratic candidate in the second column. In 1892 the third column is the Populist vote. bHorace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for President, died before the electoral vote was cast, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks.

VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Candidates.	Year	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of States voting	Elect'l votes. Total No. voted ...	Elect'l votes. Each received ..	Popular vote.
*George Washington.....	1789	Federalist...	Virginia	a10	73	69	———
John Adams.....		Federalist...	Massachusetts	—	—	34	———
*George Washington.....	1792	Federalist...	Virginia	15	135	132	———
John Adams.....		Federalist...	Massachusetts	—	—	77	———
*John Adams.....	1796	Federalist...	Massachusetts	16	138	71	———
Thomas Jefferson.....		Dem.-Rep...	Virginia	—	—	68	———
*Thomas Jefferson.....	1800	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	16	138	b73	———
Aaron Burr.....		Dem.-Rep...	New-York	—	—	b73	———
*Thomas Jefferson.....	1804	Dem.-Rep...	Virginia	17	176	162	———
C. C. Pinckney.....		Federalist...	So. Carolina...	—	—	14	———
*James Madison.....	1808	Dem.-Rep...	Virginia	17	176	122	———
C. C. Pinckney.....		Federalist...	So. Carolina...	—	—	47	———
*James Madison.....	1812	Dem.-Rep...	Virginia	18	218	128	———
DeWitt Clinton.....		Federalist...	New-York	—	—	89	———
*James Monroe.....	1816	Dem.-Rep...	Virginia	19	221	183	———
Rufus King		Federalist...	New-York	—	—	34	———
*James Monroe.....	1820	Dem.-Rep...	Virginia	24	235	231	———
John Q. Adams.....		Opposition...	Massachusetts	—	—	1	———
*John Q. Adams.....	c1824	Coalition....	Massachusetts	24	261	84	108,740
Andrew Jackson.....		Dem.-Rep....	Tennessee	—	—	99	153,544
*Andrew Jackson.....	1828	Democrat....	Tennessee	24	261	178	647,231
J. Q. Adams.....		Nat.-Rep	Massachusetts	—	—	83	509,097
*Andrew Jackson.....	1832	Democrat....	Tennessee	24	288	219	687,502
Henry Clay.....		Nat.-Rep....	Kentucky	—	—	49	530,189
*Martin Van Buren	1836	Democrat....	New-York	26	294	170	761,549
W. H. Harrison.....		Whig.....	Ohio	—	—	73	———
*W. H. Harrison.....	1840	Whig.....	Ohio	26	294	234	1,275,017
Martin Van Buren.....		Democrat....	New-York	—	—	60	1,128,702
*James K. Polk.....	1844	Democrat....	Tennessee	26	275	170	1,337,243
Henry Clay.....		Whig.....	Kentucky	—	—	105	1,299,068
*Zachary Taylor.....	1848	Whig.....	Louisiana	30	290	163	1,360,101
Lewis Cass.....		Democrat....	Michigan	—	—	127	1,220,544
*Franklin Pierce.....	1852	Democrat....	New-H'pshire .	31	296	254	1,601,474
Winfield Scott.....		Whig.....	New-Jersey ...	—	—	42	1,386,226
*James Buchanan.....	1856	Democrat....	Pennsylvania .	31	296	174	1,838,169
John C. Fremont.....		Republican..	California	—	—	114	1,341,264
*Abraham Lincoln.....	1860	Republican..	Illinois	33	303	180	1,866,352
J. C. Breckenridge.....		Democrat....	Kentucky	—	—	72	845,663
*Abraham Lincoln.....	1864	Republican..	Illinois	36	314	212	2,216,067
George B. McClellan.....		Democrat....	New-Jersey ...	—	—	21	1,808,725
*Ulysses S. Grant.....	1868	Republican..	Illinois	37	317	214	3,015,017
Horatio Seymour.....		Democrat....	New-York	—	—	80	2,709,613
*Ulysses S. Grant.....	1872	Republican..	Illinois	37	366	286	3,597,070
Horace Greeley.....		Dem. & Lib..	New-York	—	—	d42	2,834,079
*R. B. Hayes.....	1876	Republican..	Ohio	38	369	185	4,033,975
Samuel J. Tilden		Democrat....	New-York	—	—	184	4,284,873
*James A. Garfield.....	1880	Republican..	Ohio	38	369	214	4,454,416
W. S. Hancock.....		Democrat...	Pennsylvania .	—	—	155	4,444,952
*Grover Cleveland.....	1884	Democrat ...	New-York	38	401	219	4,874,986
James G. Blaine.....		Republican..	Maine	—	—	182	4,851,981
*Benjamin Harrison.....	1888	Republican .	Indiana	38	401	233	5,440,708
Grover Cleveland.....		Democrat. ..	New-York	—	—	168	5,536,242
*Grover Cleveland.....	1892	Democrat....	New-York	44	444	277	5,554,267
Benjamin Harrison.....		Republican..	Indiana	—	—	145	5,175,201
*William McKinley.....	1896	Republican...	Ohio.....	45	447	271	7,111,607
e William J. Bryan.....		Dem. (Sil.)...	Nebraska.....	—	—	176	6,509,052

Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one receiving the greatest number was declared President, and the one receiving the next highest was declared Vice-President.

a Three States not voting. b Tie vote; choice decided by House of Representatives on 36th ballot. c No choice by Electoral College; choice decided by House of Representatives on first ballot. d Horace Greeley, the Democrat and Liberal Republican candidate, died before the Electoral College met, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks. e Including votes cast for Bryan and Watson (Pop.) ticket. *Elected President.

VOTE CAST IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY BY EACH POLITICAL PARTY FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1896 AND 1898.

	1896.		1898.	
	Rep.	[1]Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	36,980	123,942	18,967	66,856
Arizona	4,090	6,005	7,384	8,212
Arkansas	41,746	109,649	[2]2,706	24,204
California	128,941	[3]129,779	139,382	[3]128,700
Colorado	24,010	[3]151,839	46,162	[4]95,483
Connecticut	109,494	[3]61,800	81,747	63,347
Delaware	30,014	[3]17,445	17,566	15,053
Florida	9,373	30,955	7,316	25,646
Georgia	32,812	99,816	8,552	56,424
Idaho	15,038	[3]13,487	13,056	17,693
Illinois	602,510	465,311	463,202	390,898
Indiana	321,340	304,525	283,306	273,097
Iowa	277,951	[3]225,855	233,762	178,082
Kansas	158,140	[3]168,400	148,654	130,417
Kentucky	198,370	223,572	126,184	138,344
Louisiana	22,070	63,509	3,075	27,629
Maine	82,894	34,307	55,081	29,455
Maryland	135,423	[3]106,747	107,704	101,448
Massachusetts	249,385	[3]123,556	176,292	123,640
Michigan	291,707	[3]259,782	232,525	176,863
Minnesota	187,570	[3]146,394	136,797	102,842
Mississippi	4,595	50,015	1,327	23,804
Missouri	304,113	339,135	256,434	285,019
Montana	[5]43,361	———	14,823	23,351
Nebraska	104,156	[3]113,265	93,509	[3]94,884
Nevada	1,319	6,529	[6]5,766	[6]———
New-Hampshire	52,360	28,119	43,778	35,784
New-Jersey	220,471	[3]139,051	165,120	[3]154,648
New-Mexico	17,017	[3]18,947	18,722	16,659
New-York	811,920	509,573	669,868	638,585
North Carolina	[7]117,931	[7]147,653	[8]143,947	[8]154,864
North Dakota	25,233	[3]21,172	27,776	[3]17,844
Ohio	524,682	474,285	404,660	356,169
Oklahoma	26,267	[3]27,435	28,456	[3]19,088
Oregon	31,972	23,820	42,615	33,922
Pennsylvania	741,246	425,473	532,898	356,650
Rhode Island	33,990	[3]16,630	22,309	13,206
South Carolina	8,627	[3]59,928	2,804	28,967
South Dakota	40,943	[3]41,233	38,780	[3]32,314
Tennessee	117,485	179,462	63,923	106,712
Texas	77,763	296,398	68,945	256,091
Utah	27,813	47,356	29,631	35,296
Vermont	52,464	13,895	38,078	13,903
Virginia	120,387	[3]170,707	63,098	108,395
Washington	38,196	351,554	39,809	[3]36,385
West Virginia	101,437	391,284	87,999	85,407
Wisconsin	267,172	[3]165,398	183,492	126,791
Wyoming	10,044	10,310	10,762	8,466
Totals	6,852,822	6,315,362	5,408,750	5,237,627

[1]Included in this column are the votes cast for the National (Gold) Democratic candidates, as follows: Alabama, 19,861; Connecticut, 5,236; Delaware, 933; Florida, 1,156; Illinois, 3,720; Indiana, 757; Kentucky, 19,435; Michigan, 519; Nebraska, 1,130; New-Hampshire, 314; New-Jersey, 5,733; New-York, 31,210; Ohio, 1,238; Oregon, 8,807; Pennsylvania, 7,255; Tennessee, 22,691; Texas, 8,962; Virginia, 13,912.

[2]Six of the seven candidates were indorsed by Populists.

[3]Democrats and Populists combined on same candidates.

[4]Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists.

[5]Includes Silver Republicans, Silver Democrats and Populists. Vote for straight Republican candidate, 9,492; Fusion, 33,932.

[6]Includes Silver Republicans and Democrats. No Democratic candidate. The Populist candidate (Wrenn) polled 3,111 votes.

[7]Four Populist candidates indorsed by Republicans, one Republican indorsed by Populists, one Populist indorsed by Democrats.

[8]In four districts the Republicans supported the Populist candidates; in one district the Democrats and Populists combined.

[9]Only one Republican candidate (Xth District) nominated.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS.

(See note at bottom of table for explanation of signs and figures. See also chapter on "Woman Suffrage.")

States and Territories.	Previous residence required.			Registration required.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	District.		
†Alabama	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[14, 15, 16, 19, 20.
*Arkansas	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	No.	[15, 16.
*California	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	[15, 16, 21, 23.
Colorado	6 mos.	90 d.	10 d.	Yes.	[15, 16, 20.
‡Connecticut	1 yr	6 mos.	6 mos.	[12]No.	
*Delaware	1 yr.	6 mos.	3 mos.	[13]Yes.	[15, 16, 19.
*Florida	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	[11]Yes.	[15, 16, 19.
†Georgia	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	1, 11.	[14, 15, 16, 19.
*Idaho	6 mos.	30 d.	10 d.	Yes.	[15, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25.
*Illinois	1 yr.	90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	
*Indiana	6 mos.	6 mos.	30 d.	No.	
*Iowa	6 mos.	60 d.	60 d.	Yes.	[15, 16.
*Kansas	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	2.	[15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 26.
Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 d.	3.	[15, 16.
Louisiana	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	[11]Yes.	[15, 16.
*Maine	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	[12]Yes.	[17, 20.
*Maryland	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 d.	Yes.	[20.
*Massachusetts	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	[13]Yes.	[17, 20.
*Michigan	3 mos.	3 mos.	10 d.	Yes.	[21, 24.
*Minnesota	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	[11]Yes.	[14, 15, 16, 20, 24.
Mississippi	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	[11, 13]Yes.	[18, 19.
*Missouri	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d.	4.	[15, 16.
*Montana	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	[15, 16, 24.
*Nebraska	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	[15, 16.
*Nevada	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	[13]Yes.	[14, 15, 16, 26.
*New-Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	[17.
‡New-Jersey	1 yr.	5 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[15, 16, 17.
*New-York	1 yr.	4 mos.	[10]30 d.	Yes.	[19.
North Carolina	1 yr.	90 d.	——	Yes.	[15, 16.
*North Dakota	1 yr.	6 mos.	90 d.	5.	[15, 16.
*Ohio	1 yr.	30 d.	20 d.	2.	[15, 16.
*Oregon	6 mos.	90 d.	30 d.	No.	[15, 16, 24.
*Pennsylvania	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d.	[11]Yes.	Non-taxpayers.
*Rhode Island	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	7.	[15, 16, 17, 19.
South Carolina	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mos.	11, 13.	[15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
*South Dakota	6 mos.	3 mos.	10 d.	8.	
*Tennessee	1 yr.	6 mos.	——	[11, 13]Yes.	[14, 15, 16, 20.
*Texas	1 yr.	6 mos.	——	9.	[15, 16, 17.
*Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 d.	Yes.	[15, 16, 19.
*Vermont	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[26.
Virginia	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[15, 16.
*Washington	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	[24.
*West Virginia	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	No.	[15, 16, 17, 19.
*Wisconsin	1 yr.	——	10 d.	2.	[15, 16, 19, 20.
*Wyoming	1 yr.	60 d.	30 d.	[12, 13]Yes.	[15, 16.

Note.—Each State requires that a voter must be a citizen. *Australian ballot. †Ballot contains a column for each party. ‡Official ballot in envelope, each party having a ticket. [1]In some counties. [2]In cities of over 20,000 population. [3]In cities of the first, second and third class. [4]In cities of 100,000. [5]In cities of 3,000. [6]In cities of 9,000. [7]Non-property owners must be residents two years. [8]Towns of 1,000. [9]Cities of 100,000. [10]Must be citizens ninety days before election. [11]Prepayment of poll tax required. [12]Must be able to read. [13]Must be able to read and write. [14]Guilty of treason. [15]Lunatics. [16]Idiots. [17]Paupers. [18]Bigamists. [19]Guilty of bribery. [20]Under guardianship. [21]Duelists. [22]Dishonorably discharged soldiers. [23]Chinese. [24]Indians holding tribal relations. [25]Polygamists. [26]Persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States and not restored to civil rights by Legislature. All States prohibit persons convicted of felony from voting.

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Organized, Chickering Hall, New-York City, December 17, 1887. Headquarters, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. President, Colonel George Stone, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, D. H. Stine, Newport, Ky.; treasurer, M. D. Young, Philadelphia, Penn. The League is composed of the Republican clubs organized in the several States and united in a National organization. Its objects are organization and education; to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the young men and the "first voters," and to promote the interests of the Republican party, its principles and candidates. Next National Convention, June, 1900.

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Massachusetts	J. Henry Gould, Boston	C. F. Rice, Boston.
Michigan	O. E. Butterfield, Ann Arbor	E. J. Adams, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Charles M. Wilcox, Marshall	F. S. Bryant, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Jacob Hollberg, Macon	Moses Schwartz, Jackson.
Missouri	Hiram Lloyd, St. Louis	William H. Hahn, St. Louis.
Montana	J. B. Collins, Miles City	H. H. Neidenhofen, Butte.
Nebraska	L. W. Billingsley, Lincoln	Edward J. Mock, Alma.
Nevada	Dr. H. H. Patterson, Reno	E. H. Vanderleith, Carson City.
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South Carolina	V. P. Clayton, Columbia	V. P. Clayton, Columbia.
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Tennessee	W. Morris Harrison, Madisonville.	P. C. Clapp, Nashville.
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Dist. of Columbia	L. M. Saunders, Washington.....	W. Q. Lowd, Washington.
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COLORADO—Chairman, vacant; Olney Newell, Secretary, Leadville.

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ILLINOIS—James W. Orr, chairman, Champaign; A. C. Bentley, secretary, Pittsfield.

INDIAN TERRITORY — John Galt, chairman, Ardmore; secretary, vacant.

INDIANA—Parks M. Martin, chairman, Spencer; S. L. Wallace, secretary, Indianapolis.

IOWA—G. A. Huffman, chairman, Des Moines; E. H. Bickford, secretary, Greenfield.

KANSAS—J Mack Love, chairman, Topeka; W. H. C. Pepperell, secretary, Concordia.

KENTUCKY—Major P. P. Johnston, chairman, Lexington; Gus. W. Richardson, secretary, Louisville.

LOUISIANA—E. B. Kruttschnitt, chairman, New-Orleans; Robert S. Lundry, secretary, New-Orleans.

MAINE—George E. Hughes, chairman, Bath; Fred E. Beane, secretary, Hallowell.

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MICHIGAN—Fred A. Baker, chairman, Detroit; G. Walter Mead, secretary, Detroit.

MINNESOTA—L. A. Rosing, chairman, St. Paul; E. M. Pope, secretary, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI—C. P. Miller, chairman, Meridian; D. B. Porter, secretary, Jackson.

MISSOURI—Sam. B. Cook, chairman, St. Louis; T. B. Love, secretary, St. Louis.

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WEST VIRGINIA—Andrew Edmiston, chairman, Weston; William H. Ohley, secretary, Charleston.

WISCONSIN—George W. Peck, chairman, Milwaukee; C. J. Noel, secretary, Milwaukee.

WYOMING—Chas. E. Blydenburgh, chairman, Rawlins; Kirk Dwyer, secretary, Little Medicine.

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ALABAMA—R. F. Kolb, Birmingham; R. H. Seymour, Livingston; K. S. Woodruff, Anniston.

ARIZONA—W. O. O'Neill, Prescott; Dr. A. H. Noon, Oro Blanco; Kean St. Charles, Kingman.

ARKANSAS—J. R. Sovereign, Sulphur Springs; A. W. Files, Little Rock; J. O. A. Bush, Prescott.

CALIFORNIA—John S. Dore, Fresno; E. M. Hamilton, Los Angeles; F. Houghton, Corning.

COLORADO—John C. Bell, Montrose; J. H. Voorhees, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT—W. W. Whecler, Meriden; Dr. J. Perkins, Danielson.

DELAWARE—Benjamin L. Kent, C. Beadenkopf and George L. Norris, all of Wilmington.

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GEORGIA—C. E. McGregor, Warrenton; W. Philips, Marietta; W. B. Hawkins, Flowery Branch.

IDAHO—J. H. Anderson, Weiser; A. J. Cook, Fayette; Edward Boyce, Wallace.

ILLINOIS—G.W.Wickline, Belleville; J. D. Hess, Pittsfield; Francis R. Call, Chicago.

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INDIAN TERRITORY—W. H. Watkins, Afton; G. W. Payne, Whitefield; A. B. Weakley, Comanche.

IOWA—W. H. Robb, Creston; S. B. Crane, Des Moines; J. E. Anderson, Forest City.

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NEW-JERSEY—E. A. Wallace, South Orange; T. B. Richmond, Camden; F. S. Newcomb, Vineland.

NEW-MEXICO—M. P. Stamm and T. F. Kelcher, Albuquerque; T. B. Mills, Las Vegas.

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NORTH CAROLINA—Marion Butler, Raleigh; Z. T. Garrett, Henderson; J. L. Ramsey, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA—Walter Muir, Hunton; Dr. W. A. Bentley, Bismarck; N. O. Noben, Grafton.

OHIO—John Seitz, Tiffin; R. McCannon, Sulphur Springs; I. H. Frederick, Akron.

OKLAHOMA—J. S. Soule, Guthrie; R. E. Bray, Enid; W. H. French, Chandler.

OREGON—J. W. Marksbury, Gold Hill; John C. Luce, John Day; John W. Jory, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA—Jerome B. Aiken, Washington; W. M. Deisher, Reading; V. A. Lotier, Danville.

SOUTH DAKOTA—A. J. Plowman, Deadwood; H. S. Volkmar, Milbank; H. P. Smith, Madison.

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VIRGINIA—G. W. B. Hale, Rocky Mountain; J. H. Hobson, Belona; J. W. McGavock, Graham Forge.

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WISCONSIN—Robert Schilling, Milwaukee; C. M. Butt, Viroqua; William Munro, West Superior.

WYOMING—L. C. Tidball, Sheridan; Earl Hoffer, Sundance; Peter Esperson, Cheyenne.

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CONNECTICUT.—H. B. Brown, East Hampton.

DELAWARE.—R. H. Cooper, Cheswold.

FLORIDA.—J. J. Edwards (secretary), De Land.

GEORGIA. — Dr. J. O. Perkins, Atlanta.

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ILLINOIS.—O. W. Stewart, Mackinaw.
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IOWA.—O. D. Ellett, Russell.
KANSAS.—M. Williams, Lansing.
KENTUCKY.—Colonel T. E. Demaree, Union Springs.
LOUISIANA.—Vacant.
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NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—H. O. Jackson, Littleton.
NEW-JERSEY.—George J. Haven, Camden.
NEW-YORK.—Rev. J. H. Durkee, Batavia.
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OREGON.—C. M. Weister, Portland.
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SOUTH DAKOTA—K. Lewis, Lake Preston.
TENNESSEE—James A. Tate, Dyer.
TEXAS—B. P. Bailey, Houston.
VERMONT—Rev. John L. Fort, jr., Winooski.
VIRGINIA—W. T. Bundick, Onancock.
WASHINGTON—R. E. Dunlap, Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA—J. H. Holt, Moundsville.
WISCONSIN—J. E. Clayton, Milwaukee.
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DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

(*Corrected to November 15, 1899.)

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Vacant.

Austria-Hungary—Mr. Ladislaus H. von Hengervar, E. E. and M. P. 1,307 Conn.-ave.

Belgium—Count G. de Lichtervelde, E. E. and M. P. Hotel Majestic, New-York City.

Bolivia—Señor Louis Paz, E. E. and M. P. 15 Whitehall-st., New-York City.

Brazil—Senhor Jauquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, E. E. and M. P. 1,843 S-st.

Chili—Señor Don Morla Vicuña, E. E. and M. P. 1,537 I-st.

China—Wu Ting Fang, E. E. and M. P. 1,764 Q-st.

Colombia—Señor Don Climaco Calderón, E. E. and M. P. 17 State-st., New-York City.

Costa Rica—Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, E. E. and M. P. 1,509 20th-st.

Denmark—Mr. Constantine Brun, E. E. and M. P. 1,521 20th-st.

Dominican Republic—Mr. Alejandro Wos y Gil, Charge d'Affaires. 31 Broadway, New-York City.

Ecuador—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, E. E. and M. P. The Arlington.

France—M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador E. and P. 1,710 H-st.

Germany—Baron von Holleben, Ambassador E. and P. 1,435 Mass.-ave.

Great Britain—Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador E. and P. 1,300 Conn.-ave.

Guatemala—Señor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, E. E. and M. P. The Cairo.

Hayti—Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M. P. 1,461 Rhode Island-ave.

Honduras—Sr. Don Antonio L. Arriaga, E. E. and M. P. The Cairo.

Italy—Baron de Fava, Ambassador E. and P. 1,708 H-st.

Japan—Mr. Jutaro Komuro, E. E. and M. P. 1,310 N-st.

Korea—Prince Min Yong Whan, E. E. and M. P. 1,500 13th-st.

Mexico—Señor Don Manuel de Aspiroz, Ambassador E. and M. P. 1,413 I-st.

Netherlands—Mr. G. de Weckherlin, E. E. and M. P. Care Netherlands Consulate, New-York City.

Nicaragua—Señor Don L. F. Correa, E. E. and M. P. 1,704 Q-st.

Peru—Vacant.

Portugal—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, E. E. and M. P. 1,761 P-st.

Russia—Count Cassini, Ambassador E. and P. 1,829 I-st.

Siam—Phya Visddha, E. E. and M. P. 23 Ashburn Place.

Spain—Duke of Arcos, E. E. and M. P. 1,785 Massachusetts-ave.

Sweden and Norway—Mr. A. Grip, E. E. and M. P. 2,011 Q-st.

Switzerland—Dr. J. P. Pioda, E. E. and M. P. 1,518 K-st.

Turkey—Ali Ferrouh Bey, E. E. and M. P. 1,818 Q-st.

Venezuela—Vacant by resignation of Señor Andrade, in November.

*Where city or town is not given in the above, the address is Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

AMBASSADORS.

Country.	Residence.	Names.	App'd from.	Salary.	Date of ap't.
France	Paris	Horace Porter	N. Y.	$17,500	1897
Germany	Berlin	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	17,500	1897
Great Britain	London	Joseph H. Choate	N. Y.	17,500	1899
Italy	Rome	William F. Draper	Mass.	12,000	1897
Mexico	City of Mexico	Powell Clayton	Ark.	17,500	1897
Russia	St. Petersburg	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	17,500	1899

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	William P. Lord	Ore.	$10,000	1899
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	12,000	1899
Belgium	Brussels	Lawrence Townsend	Penn.	10,000	1899
Bolivia	La Paz	George H. Bridgman	N. J.	5,000	1897
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Charles Page Bryan	Ill.	12,000	1898
Chili	Santiago	Henry L. Wilson	Wash.	10,000	1897
China	Peking	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa	12,000	1898
Colombia	Bogota	Charles B. Hart	W. Va.	10,000	1897
Costa Rica	Managua	[1]William L. Merry	Cal.	10,000	1897
Denmark	Copenhagen	Laurits S. Swenson	Minn.	7,500	1897
Dominican Republic	Port-au-Prince	[6]William F. Powell	N. J.	5,000	1897
Ecuador	Quito	Archibald J. Sampson	Ariz.	5,000	1897
Greece and Servia	Athens	[2]Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	6,500	1899
Guatemala	Guatemala	[3]W. Godfrey Hunter	Ky	10,000	1897
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	[5]William F. Powell	N. J.	[8]	1897
Japan	Tokio	Alfred E. Buck	Ga.	12,000	1897
Korea	Seoul	[9]Horace N. Allen	Ohio	7,500	1897
Liberia	Monrovia	[9]Owen L. W. Smith	N. C.	4,000	1898
Netherlands	The Hague	Stanford Newel	Minn.	7,500	1897
Nicaragua	Managua	[1]William L. Merry	Cal.	[7]	1897
Paraguay	Montevideo	[4]William R. Finch	Wis.	7,500	1897
Persia	Teheran	[9]Herbert W. Bowen	N. Y.	5,000	1899
Peru	Lima	Irving B. Dudley	Cal.	10,000	1897
Portugal	Lisbon	John N. Irwin	Iowa	7,500	1899
Salvador	San Jose	[1]William L. Merry	Cal.	10,000	1897
Siam	Bangkok	[9]Hamilton King	Mich.	5,000	1898
Spain	Madrid	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	12,000	1899
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	William W. Thomas, jr.	Me.	7,500	1897
Switzerland	Berne	J. G. A. Leishman	Penn.	7,500	1897
Turkey	Constantinople	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	10,000	1898
Venezuela	Caracas	Francis B. Loomis	Ohio	7,500	1897

[1]Accredited to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador. [2]Accredited also to Rumania and Servia. [3]Accredited also to Honduras. [4]Accredited also to Uruguay. [5]Also Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic. [6]See also Hayti. [7]See also Costa Rica. [8]See also Dominican Republic. [9]Ministers Resident and Consuls General.

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Corrected to November 15, 1899).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1898.	
					Official.	Notarial.
ARGENTINE REP'BLIC						
Buenos Ayres	Daniel Mayer (C.)	W. Va..	1897	$2,500	$1,409	$817
Cordoba	[2]John M. Thome (V. C.)	Argen..	1877	Fees.	—	—
Rosario	[2]James M. Ayers (C.)	Ohio....	1898	Fees.	727	23
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.						
Budapest	[2]Frank D. Chester (C.)	Mass...	1897	Fees.	838	616
Prague	Hugo Donzelmann (C.)	Wyo....	1897	3,000	4,814	353
Reichenberg	Frank W. Mahin (C.)	Iowa...	1897	2,500	3,454	90
Trieste	Frederick W. Hossfeld (C.)	Iowa...	1897	2,000	1,141	340
Vienna	Carl B. Hurst (C. G.)	D. C...	1897	3,500	4,521	1,560
BELGIUM.						
Antwerp	George F. Lincoln (C.)	Conn...	1897	3,000	4,086	623
Brussels	George W. Roosevelt (C.)	Penn....	1889	2,500	4,307	412
Ghent	Richard Le Bert (C.)	Col....	1899	2,000	2,804	1,321
Liege	Alfred A. Winslow (C.)	Ind....	1898	1,500	1,606	58
BOLIVIA.						
La Paz	Gerardo Zalles (V. C.)	Bol....	1894	Fees.	—	—
BRAZIL.						
Bahia	Henry W. Furniss (C.)	Ind....	1898	2,000	1,566	73
Para	K. K. Kenneday (C.)	Miss...	1898	2,000	2,227	89
Pernambuco	Vacant (C.)	———	——	2,000	810	86
Rio de Janeiro	Eugene Seeger (C. G.)	Ill....	1897	5,000	4,982	372
Santos	Vacant	———	——	2,500	4,155	58
CHILI.						
Antofagasta	[2]C. C. Greene (C.)	R. I....	1898	Fees.	201	176
Arica	[2]John W. Lutz (C.)	Ohio....	1898	Fees.	140	161
Iquique	[2]J. W. Merriam (C.)	Mass...	1885	Fees.	690	215
Valparaiso	John F. Caples (C.)	Ore....	1897	3,000	112	144
CHINA.						
Amoy	Anson B. Johnson (C.)	Col....	1897	3,500	1,563	135
Canton	Edward Bedloe (C.)	Penn...	1897	3,500	3,053	33
Che-Foo	John Fowler (C.)	Mass...	1896	2,500	225	38
Chin-Kiang	William Martin (C.)	N. Y...	1897	3,000	17	343
Chung-Kiang	George F. Smithers (C.)	Del....	1896	3,000	7	101
Fuchau	Samuel L. Gracey (C.)	Mass...	1897	3,000	883	31
Hankow	Levi S. Wilcox (C.)	Ill....	1898	3,000	397	178
Niu-Chwang	[2]J. J. F. Bandinel (V. C.)	China..	1875	Fees.	8	—
Shanghai	John Goodnow (C. G.)	Minn...	1897	5,000	6,456	41
Tien-Tsin	James W. Ragsdale (C.)	Cal....	1897	3,500	1,434	371
COLOMBIA.						
Baranquilla	W. Irvin Shaw (C.)	Penn...	1897	2,000	6,103	57
Bogota	†James C. McNally (C. G.)	Penn...	1898	2,000	4	—
Cartagena	[2]Rafael Madrigal (C.)	Md....	1897	Fees.	1,795	58
Colon	William W. Cobbs (C.)	Va....	1898	3,000	1,027	40
Medellin	[2]Thomas Herran (C.)	Colom..	1893	Fees.	14	—
Panama	Hezekiah A. Gudger (C. G.)	N. C...	1897	4,000	742	97
COSTA RICA.						
San Jose	John C. Caldwell (C.)	Kan....	1897	2,000	2	—
DENMARK & DOM.						
Copenhagen	John C. Ingersoll (C.)	Ill....	1897	1,500	988	931
St. Thomas, W. I.	Mahlon Van Horne (C.)	R. I....	1897	2,500	300	24
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.						
Puerto Plata	Thomas Simpson (C.)	R. I....	1882	Fees.	$238	$23
Samana	Jean M. Villain (V. C. A.)	S. Dom.	1885	Fees.	67	—
Santo Domingo	Campbell L. Maxwell (C. G.)	Ohio....	1898	$2,000	515	98
ECUADOR.						
Guayaquil	Perry M. De Leon (C. G.)	Ga....	1897	3,000	1,122	124
FRANCE & DOM'S.						
Algiers, Africa	[2]Charles T. Grellet (C.)	Cal....	1886	Fees.	447	165
Bordeaux	Albion W. Tourgee (C.)	N. Y...	1897	3,000	9,621	327
Calais	James B. Milner (C.)	Ind....	1898	2,000	3,901	94
Goree-Dakar, Africa	[2]Peter Strickland (C.)	Conn...	1883	Fees.	12	—
Grenoble	George B. Anderson (C.)	D. C...	1897	1,500	1,387	29
Guadeloupe, W. I.	Louis H. Ayme (C.)	Ill....	1898	1,500	139	7
Havre	Alex. M. Thackara (C.)	Penn...	1897	3,500	2,214	610
La Rochelle	George H. Jackson (C.)	Conn...	1898	1,500	—	—
Limoges	Walter T. Griffin (C. A.)	N. Y...	1887	1,500	1,692	535
Lyons	John C. Covert (C.)	Ohio....	1897	2,500	12,616	470

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1898.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Marseilles	Robert P. Skinner (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	5,574	829
Martinique, W. I.	George L. Darte (C.)	Penn.	1898	1,500	79	19
Nantes	[2]Joseph I. Brittain (C.)	Ohio	1897	1,000	336	77
Nice	Harold S. Van Buren (C.)	N. J.	1897	1,500	119	599
Noumea, N. C.	[2]Paul E. Wolff (C. A.)	N. J.	1897	Fees.	—	—
Paris	John K. Gowdy (C. G.)	Ind.	1897	5,000	47,901	8,376
Rheims	William A. Prickitt (C.)	N. J.	1897	2,000	2,698	212
Roubaix	William P. Atwell (C. A.)	D. C.	1897	2,000	1,655	142
Rouen	[2]Vacant (C.)	——	——	Fees.	408	20
Saigon, Cochin China	[2]E. Schneegans (C. A.)	Saigon	1894	Fees.	—	—
St. Etienne	Hilary S. Brunot (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,000	2,424	40
St. Pierre, Miquelon	[2]Charles M. Freeman (C. A.)	N. H.	1898	Fees.	399	10
Tahiti, Society I'ds	[2]Jacob L. Doty (C.)	N. Y.	1888	1,000	271	40
Tamatave, Madagascar	Mifflin W. Gibbs (C.)	Ark.	1897	2,000	38	42
Tunis, Africa	[2]Alf. Chapelie (V. C.)	Tunis	1894	Fees.	47	—
GERMANY.						
Aix la Chapelle	Frank M. Brundage (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,500	2,470	169
Annaberg	John F. Winter (C.)	Ill.	1898	2,500	2,457	89
Bamberg	Louis Stern (C. A.)	Minn.	1893	2,000	1,666	103
Barmen	Max Bouchsein (C.)	Ill.	1897	3,000	9,492	845
Berlin	Frank H. Mason (C. G.)	Ohio	1898	4,000	9,957	2,281
Bremen	Henry W. Diederich (C.)	D. C.	1899	2,500	4,087	2,044
Breslau	Charles W. Erdman (C.)	Ky.	1898	1,500	2,882	237
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert (C.)	Md.	1897	2,000	1,247	217
Chemnitz	J. C. Monaghan (C.)	R. I.	1893	2,500	9,990	154
Coburg	Oliver J. D. Hughes (C.)	Conn.	1898	2,000	1,370	—
Cologne	John A. Barnes (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	4,036	698
Crefeld	Julian Phelps (C.)	Iowa	1897	2,000	4,737	88
Dresden	Charles L. Cole (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	3,000	4,484	1,173
Dusseldorf	Peter Lieber	Ind.	1899	2,000	796	272
Frankfort	Richard Guenther (C. G.)	Wis.	1898	3,000	6,784	1,438
Freiburg	E. T. Liefeld (C.)	Conn.	1897	1,500	2,528	227
Glauchau	George Sawter (C.)	Conn.	1896	2,000	3,595	42
Hamburg	Hugh Pitcairn (C.)	Penn.	1897	2,500	10,687	3,932
Hanover	William K. Anderson (C.)	Mich.	1897	1,500	2,009	963
Kehl	Max J. Baehr (C.)	Neb.	1898	1,500	1,840	280
Leipzig	Brainard H. Warner, jr. (C.)	Md.	1897	2,000	5,518	617
Magdeburg	S. G. Wilson (C.)	Ill.	1899	2,000	3,291	215
Mainz	Walter Schumann (C.)	N. Y.	1897	2,500	4,740	264
Mannheim	Walter J. Hoffman (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	2,660	738
Munich	James H. Worman (C.)	N. Y.	1899	2,000	1,394	799
Nuremburg	G. C. E. Weber (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	4,480	326
Plauen	Thomas W. Peters (C.)	D. C.	1896	2,500	3,680	54
Solingen	Edmund Z. Brodowski (C.)	Ill.	1898	2,000	2,065	—
Stettin	[2]John E. Kehl (C.)	Ohio	1897	1,000	1,192	150
Stuttgart	Edward H. Ozmun (C.)	Minn.	1897	2,500	2,445	1,625
Weimar	Thomas E. Moore (C. A.)	D. C.	1893	2,000	2,810	147
Zittau	William K. Herzog (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	2,336	126
GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.						
Aden, Arabia	[2]Edw'd S. Cunningham (C.)	Tenn.	1898	Fees.	$1,452	$3
Amherstburg, Ont.	Chester W. Martin (C.)	Mich.	1897	$1,500	301	19
Antigua, W. I.	Henry M. Hunt (C.)	Ill.	1897	1,500	566	7
Auckland, N. Z.	[2]Frank Dillingham (C.)	Cal.	1897	2,000	674	100
Barbadoes, W. I.	S. A. MacAllister (C.)	Del.	1897	2,000	750	112
Bathurst, Africa	[2]Henry Goddard (V. C.)	——	1880	Fees.	2	3
Belfast, Ireland	William W. Touvelle (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	9,659	757
Belize, Honduras	William L. Avery (C.)	Mont.	1898	1,500	878	165
Belleville, Ont.	[2]M. J. Hendrick (C.)	N. Y.	1893	Fees.	410	136
Birmingham, Eng.	Marshal Halstead (C.)	N. Y.	1897	2,500	4,065	486
Bombay, India	William T. Fee (C.)	Ohio	1899	2,000	492	4
Bradford, Eng.	Erastus S. Day (C.)	Conn.	1897	3,000	11,053	340
Bristol, Eng.	Lorin A. Lathrop (C.)	Cal.	1891	1,500	1,147	203
Brockville, Ont.	Chas. W. Merriman (C.)	Wis.	1898	1,500	541	49
Calcutta, India	R. F. Patterson (C. G.)	Tenn.	1897	5,000	9,520	292
Campbelltown, N. B.	[2]James S. Benedict (C. A.)	N. Y.	1897	Fees.	2,351	1
Cape Town, Africa	James G. Stowe (C.)	Mo.	1898	3,000	620	36
Cardiff, Wales	Daniel T. Phillips (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1,843	219

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Where appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1898.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Ceylon, India	William Morey (C.)	Me	1897	1,500	1,346	32
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Delmar J. Vail (C.)	Vt	1897	1,500	578	16
Chatham, Ont	Chas. E. Monteith (C.)	Idaho	1897	2,000	1,142	97
Clifton, Ont	Harlan W. Brush (C.)	N. Y	1897	1,500	194	8
Coaticook, Quebec	Jesse H. Johnson (C.)	Tex	1899	1,500	337	60
Collingwood, Ont	[2]William Small (C.)	D. C	1897	2,000	713	3
Cork, Ireland	Daniel Swiney (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	839	785
Dawson City, N. W. Ter.	James C. McCook (C.)	Penn	1898	3,000	—	—
Demerara, Guiana	George H. Moulton (C.)	Col	1898	3,000	637	31
Dublin, Ireland	Joshua Wilbour (C.)	R. I	1898	2,000	1,258	1,354
Dundee, Scotland	John C. Higgins (C.)	Del	1897	2,500	5,824	197
Dunfermline, Scotland	John N. McCunn (C.)	Wis	1897	2,000	1,728	6
Edinburgh, Scotland	Rufus Fleming (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	1,960	771
Falmouth, Eng	[2]Howard Fox (C.)	Eng	1874	Fees.	430	58
Fort Erie, Ont	Ossian Bedell (C.)	N. Y	1897	1,500	811	3
Gaspe Basin, Quebec	[2]Almar F. Dickson (C.)	Mass	1887	1,000	135	2
Gibraltar, Spain	H. J. Sprague (C.)	Mass	1848	1,500	819	23
Glasgow, Scotland	Samuel M. Taylor (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	7,568	940
Goderich, Ont	Robert S. Chilton (C. A.)	D. C	1882	1,500	160	8
Guelph, Ont	Charles N. Daly (C.)	N. J	1893	1,500	521	18
Halifax, N. S	John G. Foster (C. G.)	Vt	1897	3,500	2,332	88
Hamilton, Bermuda	W. Maxwell Greene (C.)	R. I	1898	2,000	1,364	354
Hamilton, Ont	James M. Shepard (C.)	Mich	1897	2,000	802	43
Hobart, Tasmania	Alexander G. Webster (C.)	Tasm	1876	Fees.	7	1
Hong Kong, China	Rounsevelle Wildman (C.)	Cal	1897	5,000	9,641	1,017
Huddersfield, Eng	Benjamin F. Stone (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	2,743	372
Hull, Eng	William P. Smyth (C.)	Mo	1897	1,500	1,774	56
Kingston, Jamaica	Louis A. Dent (C.)	D. C	1897	3,000	2,742	146
Kingston, Ont	M. H. Twitchell (C.)	La	1878	1,500	590	94
Leeds, Eng	Lewis Dexter (C.)	R. I	1897	2,000	919	334
Liverpool, Eng	James Boyle (C.)	Ohio	1897	5,000	22,764	2,815
London, Eng	William M. Osborne (C. G.)	Mass	1897	5,000	53,573	7,324
London, Ont	Henry S. Culver (C.)	Ohio	1897	1,500	872	109
Malta (Island)	John H. Grout, jr. (C.)	Mass	1898	1,500	127	18
Manchester, Eng	William F. Grinnell (C.)	N. Y	1889	3,000	15,136	1,084
Melbourne, Australia	John P. Bray (C.)	N. D	1897	4,500	843	181
Moncton, N. B	[2]G. Beutelspacher (C. A.)	Ohio	1897	Fees.	860	7
Montreal, Quebec	John L. Bittinger (C.)	Mo	1897	4,000	3,988	634
Morrisburgh, Ont	John E. Hamilton (C. A.)	Ky	1897	1,500	109	18
Nassau, N. P	Thomas J. McLain (C.)	Ohio	1877	2,000	899	97
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.	Horace W. Metcalf (C.)	Me	1897	2,000	3,129	229
Newcastle, N. S. W	[2]Frederick W. Goding (C.)	Ill	1898	Fees.	1,277	21
Niagara Falls, Ont	Harlan W. Brush (C.)	N. Y	1899	1,500	—	—
Nottingham, Eng	Silas C. McFarland (C.)	Iowa	1899	2,500	8,345	129
Orillia, Ont	[2]E. A. Wakefield (C. A.)	Me	1898	Fees.	1,137	4
Ottawa, Ont	Charles E. Turner (C. G.)	Conn	1897	3,000	4,469	216
Palmerston, Ont	[2]Loton S. Hunt (C. A.)	N. Y	1893	Fees.	757	8
Plymouth, Eng	[2]Joseph G. Stephens (C.)	Ind	1897	Fees.	1,278	113
Port Antonio, Jam	N. R. Snyder (C. A.)	Penn	1898	Fees.	2,595	2
Port Hope, Ont	Harry P. Dill (C. A.)	Me	1897	1,500	433	27
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell (C.)	Cal	1894	2,000	77	2
Port Rowan, Ont	[2]G. B. Killmaster (C. A.)	Mich	1894	Fees.	285	33
Port Sarnia, Ont	Neal McMillan (C.)	Mich	1898	1,500	631	—
Port Stanley, Fiji Islands	John E. Rowen (C.)	Iowa	1898	1,500	—	—
Prescott, Ont	Grenville James (C.)	N. Y	1897	1,500	395	8
Quebec, Que	William W. Henry (C.)	Vt	1897	2,500	2,014	123
Rimouski, Que	[2]C. A. Boardman (C. A.)	Me	1897	Fees.	1,179	—
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	[2]George W. Shotts (C. A.)	Mich	1898	Fees.	1,234	2
Sheffield, Eng	James Johnston (C.)	N. J	1897	2,500	3,423	323
Sherbrooke, Que	Paul Lang (C.)	N. H	1897	2,000	1,857	35
Sierra Leone, Africa	John T. Williams (C.)	N. C	1898	1,500	72	—
Singapore, Straits Set	R. A. Moseley, jr. (C. G.)	Ala	1899	3,000	3,481	—
Southampton, Eng	John E. Hopley (C.)	Ohio	1898	2,500	541	368
St. Christopher's, W. I	[2]Joseph Hanen (C. A.)	Ill	1899	Fees.	825	19
St. George's, Bermuda	[2]William D. Fox (V. C. A.)	Berlin	1892	Fees.	159	46
St. Helena (Island)	Robert P. Pooley (C.)	N. Y	1898	1,500	9	4
St. Hyacinthe, Que	Joseph M. Authier (C. A.)	R. I	1898	1,500	194	14
St. John, N. B	Ira B. Myers (C.)	Ind	1897	2,000	4,782	44
St. John's, N. F	Martin J. Carter (C.)	Penn	1897	1,500	780	10

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

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					Official.	Notarial.
St. John's, Que.	Charles Deal (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,500	412	43
St. Stephen, N. B.	Charles A. McCullough (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	233	5
St. Thomas, Ont.	Michael J. Burke (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1,115	24
Stratford, Ont.	Augustus G. Seyfert (C.)	Penn.	1897	1,500	485	19
Suva, Fiji Islands	[2]Alexander B. Joske (C. A.)	Fiji.	1897	Fees.	—	—
Swansea, Wales	Griffith W. Prees (C.)	Wis.	1897	2,500	1,955	79
Sydney, N. S.	George N. West (C.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	504	1
Sydney, N. S. W.	George W. Bell (C.)	Wash.	1893	2,000	1,543	173
Three Rivers, Que.	Urbain J. Ledoux (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	2,195	17
Toronto, Ont.	William L. Sewell (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,000	3,075	405
Trinidad, W. I.	Alvin Smith (C.)	Ohio.	1897	2,000	1,791	260
Tunstall, Eng.	William H. Bradley (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	9,817	79
Turk's Island, W. I.	[2]Vacant	——	——	Fees.	195	10
Vancouver, B. C.	L. Edwin Dudley (C.)	Mass.	1897	2,000	2,707	37
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,500	1,538	474
Wallaceburgh, Ont.	Isaac G. Worden (C. A.)	Mich.	1886	1,500	374	—
Windsor, N. S.	[2]Joseph T. Hoke (C.)	W. Va.	1897	1,000	678	14
Windsor, Ont.	Hugh C. Morris (C.)	Mich.	1896	1,500	1,779	114
Winnipeg, Manitoba	W. H. H. Graham (C.)	Ind.	1898	1,500	1,456	150
Woodstock, N. B.	Frank C. Denison (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	745	10
Yarmouth, N. S.	Radcliffe H. Ford (C.)	Me.	1897	1,500	1,485	8
GREECE.						
Athens	Daniel E. McGinley (C.)	Wis.	1897	2,500	65	1
Patras	[2]Alonzo C. Yates (C.)	Va.	1898	1,000	782	2
GUATEMALA.						
Guatemala	†Arthur M. Beaupre (C. G.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	4	292
HAWAII.						
Honolulu	William Haywood (C. G.)	D. C.	1897	4,000	3,290	—
HAYTI.						
Cape Haitien	[2]L. W. Livingston (C.)	Fla.	1898	1,000	329	10
Port-au-Prince	John B. Terres (V. C. G.)	Hayti.	1885	Fees.	694	90
HONDURAS.						
Tegucigalpa	Frederick H. Allison (C.)	N. Y.	1898	2,000	2	43
Utilla	[2]Benjamin Johnston (C.)	Iowa.	1898	1,000	160	—
ITALY.						
Castellamare di Stabia	Joseph E. Hayden (C. A.)	D. C.	1897	1,500	875	45
Catania	Alexander Heingartner (C.)	Ohio.	1898	1,500	708	18
Florence	Edward C. Cramer (C.)	Wis.	1897	1,500	2,539	506
Genoa	James Fletcher (C.)	Iowa.	1883	1,500	2,992	581
Leghorn	James A. Smith (C.)	Vt.	1897	1,500	2,874	74
Messina	Charles M. Caughy (C.)	Md.	1893	1,500	2,922	149
Milan	William Jarvis (C.)	N. H.	1897	1,500	3,042	235
Naples	A. Homer Byington (C.)	Conn.	1897	2,000	2,410	1,953
Palermo	Church Howe (C.)	Neb.	1897	2,000	5,302	254
Rome	Hector de Castro (C. G.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	623	849
Turin	[2]Percy McElrath (C.)	N. Y.	1897	1,000	469	92
Venice	Henry A. Johnson (C.)	D. C.	1886	1,500	801	110
JAPAN.						
Hiogo and Osaka	Samuel S. Lyon (C.)	N. J.	1897	3,000	7,030	425
Nagasaki	Charles B. Harris (C.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	225	17
Yokohama	John F. Gowey (C. G.)	Wash.	1897	4,000	9,704	895
Tam-Sui, Formosa	James W. Davidson (C.)	Minn.	1898	1,500	—	—
KOREA.						
Seoul	†Horace N. Allen (C. G.)	Ohio.	1897	7,500	22	—
LIBERIA.						
Monrovia	†Owen L. W. Smith (C. G.)	N. C.	1898	4,000	46	8
MASKAT.						
Maskat	[2]—— (C.)	——	——	—	158	—
MEXICO.						
Acapulco	George W. Dickinson (C.)	N. Y.	1898	2,000	270	6
Chihuahua	[2]William W. Mills (C.)	Tex.	1897	Fees.	1,429	154
City of Mexico	Andrew D. Barlow (C. G.)	Mo.	1897	4,000	1,158	708
Durango	[2]Walter H. Faulkner (C.)	Tex.	1898	Fees.	230	41
Ensenada	[2]Vacant	——	——	Fees.	—	—
Juarez	Charles W. Kindrick (C.)	La.	1897	2,500	2,276	37
La Paz	[2]Vacant (C.)	——	——	Fees.	300	18
Matamoras	P. M. Griffith (C.)	Ohio.	1898	1,500	364	54
Mazatlan	Louis Kalser (C.)	Ill.	1898	1,500	1,027	115
Monterey	John K. Pollard (C. G.)	Ohio.	1897	2,500	1,129	181

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1898.	
					Official.	Notarial.
Nogales	James F. Darnall (C.)	Ind.	1897	1,500	3,224	300
Nuevo Laredo	Robert B. Mahone (C.)	Va.	1898	1,500	1,911	33
Porfirio Diaz	Charles P. Snyder (C.)	W. Va.	1897	2,000	2,701	24
Progreso	Edward H. Thompson (C.)	Mass.	1897	1,500	1,010	175
Saltillo	[2]Charles B. Towle (C.)	N. H.	1898	Fees.	390	39
Tampico	Samuel E. Magill (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	1,655	81
Tuxpan	[2]——— (C.)	———	———	Fees.	706	68
Vera Cruz	William W. Canada (C.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	3,909	70
MOROCCO.						
Tangier	Samuel R. Gummere (C. G.)	N. J.	1898	2,000	379	170
NETHERLANDS AND DOMINIONS.						
Amsterdam	Frank D. Hill (C.)	Minn.	1899	1,500	5,871	824
Batavia, Java	[2]Sidney B. Everett (C.)	Mass.	1897	1,000	750	117
Curacao, W. I.	Elias H. Cheney (C.)	N. H.	1899	2,000	677	81
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe (C.)	Minn.	1897	2,000	5,287	553
St. Martin, W. I.	[2]D. C. Van Romondt (C.)	St. Mar.	1876	Fees.	18	22
NICARAGUA.						
Managua	Chester Donaldson (C.)	N. Y.	1898	2,000	196	50
San Juan del Norte	William B. Sorsby (C.)	Miss.	1897	2,000	401	18
NORWAY.						
Bergen	[2]Victor E. Nelson (C.)	Cal.	1898	Fees.	1,955	244
Christiania	[2]Henry Bordewich (C.)	Minn.	1897	1,000	660	307
PARAGUAY.						
Asuncion	John N. Ruffin (C.)	Tenn.	1897	1,500	10	—
PERSIA.						
Teheran	‡Herbert W. Bowen (C. G.)	N. Y.	1899	5,000	No fees.	
PERU.						
Callao	William B. Dickey (C.)	La.	1897	3,500	948	188
PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.						
Funchal, Madeira	Thomas C. Jones (C.)	Ky.	1893	1,500	245	8
Lisbon, Port	[2]Jacob H. Thieriot (C.)	N. Y.	1898	Fees.	627	116
Lourenco Marquez, Africa	W. Stanley Hollis (C.)	Mass.	1898	2,000	122	11
St. Michaels, Azores	George H. Pickerell (C.)	Ohio.	1898	1,500	323	—
RUMANIA.						
Bucharest	Wm. G. Boxshall (V. C. G.)	Rum.	1884	—	—	—
RUSSIA.						
Batum	[2]James C. Chambers (C.)	N. Y.	1890	Fees.	211	17
Helsingfors	[2]——— (C.)	———	———	Fees.	20	68
Moscow	[2]Thomas Smith (C.)	N. J.	1897	Fees.	531	109
Odessa	Thomas E. Heenan (C.)	Minn.	1885	2,000	142	155
Riga	[2]N. P. A. Bornholdt (C.)	Rus.	1890	Fees.	387	29
St. Petersburg	William R. Holloway (C.G.)	Ind.	1897	3,000	501	126
Vladivostock	Richard T. Greener (C. A.)	N. Y.	1898	2,500	—	—
Warsaw	[2]Joseph Rawicz (C.)	Rus.	1875	Fees.	71	241
SALVADOR.						
San Salvador	John Jenkins (C.)	Neb.	1897	2,000	2	83
SAMOA.						
Apia	Luther W. Osborn (C. G.)	Neb.	1897	3,000	66	91
SIAM.						
Bangkok	‡Hamilton King (C. G.)	Mich.	1897	5,000	55	384
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.						
Pretoria	Adelbert F. Hay (C.)	D. C.	1899	2,000	—	—

UNITED STATES CONSULS—(Continued).

Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ending June 30, 1898.	
					Official.	Notarial.
(a)SPAIN.						
Alicante	[2]——— (C.)	———	———	Fees.	65	—
Barcelona	Julius G. Lay (C. G.)	D. C.	1899	3,000	480	211
Cadiz	John H. Carroll (C.)	Md.	1899	1,500	213	12
Carthagena	[2]Joseph Bowron (C.)	Spain	1899	Fees.	65	24
Corunna	[2]Vacant (C.)	———	———	Fees.	111	1
Garrucha	[2]Vacant	———	———	Fees.	—	—
Madrid	Dwight T. Reed (V. C.)	N. Y.	1899	Fees.	67	—
Malaga	Richard M. Bartleman (C.)	Mass.	1899	1,500	1,156	9
Teneriffe, Canary Islands	Sol. Berliner (C.)	N. Y.	1899	Fees.	141	—
Valencia	Horace L. Washington (C.)	Tex.	1899	1,500	—	—
SWEDEN.						
Gothenberg	Robert S. S. Bergh (C.)	N. D.	1898	1,500	1,084	329
Stockholm	Edward D. Winslow (C.)	Ill.	1898	1,500	1,611	593
SWITZERLAND.						
Aarau	Henry H. Morgan (C.)	La.	1898	2,000	1,727	10
Basle	George Gifford (C.)	Me.	1884	3,000	3,777	318
Berne	Adolph L. Frankenthal (C.)	Mass.	1898	1,500	922	256
Geneva	Benjamin H. Ridgely (C.)	Ky.	1893	1,500	359	529
St. Gall	James T. Dubois (C. G.)	Penn.	1897	3,000	8,355	439
Zurich	A. Lieberknecht (C.)	Ill.	1897	2,000	2,413	429
TONGA.						
Nukualofa	Luther W. Osborn (C. G.)	Neb.	1897	††	—	—
TURKEY AND DOMINIONS.						
Alexandretta	William R. Davis (C.)	Ohio.	1899	1,500	88	87
Bagdad	Vacant (C.)	———	———	Fees.	576	—
Beirut, Syria	Gabriel Bie Ravndal (C.)	S. D.	1898	2,000	249	175
Cairo, Egypt	[1]John D. Long (C. G.)	Fla.	1899	5,000	529	154
Constantinople	Charles M. Dickinson (C.G.)	N. Y.	1897	3,000	1,072	430
Erzerum	Leo Bergholz (C.)	N. Y.	1896	2,000	—	1
Harput	Vacant (C.)	———	———	1,500	—	—
Jerusalem, Syria	Selah Merrill (C.)	Mass.	1898	2,500	82	459
Sivas	Milo A. Jewett (C.)	Mass.	1892	1,500	5	1
Smyrna	Rufus W. Lane (C.)	Ohio.	1898	2,500	1,808	71
URUGUAY.						
Colonia	[2]Benjamin D. Manton (C.)	R. I.	1869	Fees.	—	—
Montevideo	Albert W. Swalm (C.)	Iowa	1897	3,000	922	267
Paysandu	John G. Hufnagel (C. A.)	Md.	1891	Fees.	45	—
VENEZUELA.						
La Guayra	Louis Goldschmidt (C.)	N. H.	1898	1,500	618	46
Maracaibo	E. H. Plumacher (C.)	Tenn.	1883	2,000	2,820	64
Puerto Cabello	Luther T. Ellsworth (C.)	Ohio.	1898	1,500	791	4
ZANZIBAR.						
Zanzibar	Robert E. Mansfield (C.)	Ind.	1899	2,000	239	10

(a) All diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in Spanish dominions were withdrawn at the commencement of the war with Spain.

[1]Also diplomatic agent. [2]Authorized to transact business. *Also E. E. and M. P. †Also Secretary of Legation. ‡Minister Resident. ††Also C. G. at Apia, Samoa. "C. G.," Consul General. "C.," Consul. "V. C.," Vice-Consul. "C. A.," Consular Agent. The aggregate of official fees, when not exceeding $2,500, is retained by officers who are not allowed a fixed salary by law; any surplus over $2,500 is turned into the Treasury. Consuls who receive a fixed salary retain notarial fees only, and are accountable to the Government for all official fees received by them. Clerk hire, except when especially authorized by law, is not chargeable to the Government.

On September 20, 1895, an Executive order was issued incorporating in the Federal Civil Service the Consular Service to the extent embraced in this paragraph: "It is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than $2,500 nor less than $1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts does not exceed $2,500 nor fall below $1,000, shall be filled (first) by a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (second) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (third) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position."

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Below are given the results of the contests in each State where the Legislatures voted to fill vacancies in the United States Senate in 1899. It will be observed that stubborn deadlocks in the Legislatures of California, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Utah prevented the election of a Senator from each of those States before the joint sessions adjourned by limitation. Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States reads: "And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." This has uniformly been interpreted by the Senate to mean that when the Legislature had an opportunity to elect, but failed to do so, the Governor has not the power to appoint. Nevertheless the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the day following the adjournment of the Legislature, on April 21, appointed Matthew S. Quay to be United States Senator until the next meeting of the Legislature.

CALIFORNIA.

The Legislature began its biennial session on January 2, 1899, with 86 Republicans and 34 Democrats on joint ballot; hence it required 61 votes to elect a U. S. Senator to succeed Stephen M. White (D.), for the six years term beginning on March 4, 1899. The balloting began on January 10, and continued on each legislative day until March 18, when, at 6 p. m., the joint session adjourned without making an election.

The Republican candidates were D. M. Burns, U. S. Grant, jr., Van R. Patterson, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court; State Senator R. R. Bulla, George A. Knight, W. H. L. Barnes, Irving A. Scott, Thomas R. Bard, M. M. Estee, C. N. Felton and John Rosenfeld. The Democrats merely cast a complimentary vote for their candidates. The leading Republicans from the beginning were Grant, Burns, Barnes and Bulla. Burns is a mine owner and a racing man, and was the candidate of the San Francisco "machine," and had figured as a political "boss" for many years. A unique feature of the candidacy of Burns was that not a single newspaper in the State favored his election, and most of them denounced him as a corrupt political boss. Governor Gage favored Burns from the beginning, and for the reason that he was mainly instrumental in securing the nomination of Gage for Governor and gave him valuable help in the campaign. On the other hand, Grant, who was neck and neck with Burns in the vote from the beginning to the end of the contest, was bitterly opposed by the Governor, who asserted that Grant "knifed" him in San Diego County.

The first ballot, on January 10, was: Grant, 26; Bulla, 11; Burns, 9; Knight, 3; Scott, 2; Estee, 2; Felton, 1. The Democrats gave 34 complimentary votes to White. The last ballot, taken on March 18, stood: Grant, 30; Burns, 30; Barnes, 18; Scott, 4; Patterson, 4; Rosenfeld, 2; Estee, 1; White, 24; Phelan, 6; Devries, 1. This ballot ended the most stubborn deadlock of the Legislature in the history of California.

Among the exciting incidents of the joint convention was the charge against and admission by Howard Wright, Speaker of the Assembly, on January 15, that he secured a loan of $1,650 from the manager of Grant. He declared that this was not to bind him to vote and that he would refund the money, as he could not vote for Grant. Wright had first pledged himself to Bulla and then deserted to Burns. "The San Francisco Call" printed the story, to the effect that Wright, prior to the November, 1898, election, borrowed $1,650 from Milton Green, manager for Grant, on the understanding that Wright would vote for Grant. On January 16 the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the charges. The investigation was begun on the following day, and the committee held daily sessions until January 27, when it filed a report. Green, Grant's manager, admitted on January 20 that he had sent money into many Assembly districts to help the fight of Republican candidates, but declared that the candidates thus aided were not asked to vote for Grant. Several charges of bribery against Burns were also hinted at during the investigation. Witnesses also testified that they had been offered money to vote for Bulla for second choice. The report found that Mr. Wright received from Green $900 as a gift and $750 as a loan; that prior to his election he deceived John D. Spreckels and W. S. Leake to secure their support for the Speakership, stating that he was unpledged to any candidate for Senator; that by promising to vote for Bulla he secured the latter's support for the Speakership, and that by the acceptance of money from Grant's manager and by the solicitation of Burns's influence to secure his election as Speaker, Wright led each of those candidates for U. S. Senator to expect his vote. The report further declared that Green expended large sums of money, exceeding in the aggregate $20,000, to secure the election of a Republican Legislature; also that Burns, Bulla, Barnes and the other candidates except Grant expended no money and promised no patronage to promote their respective interests. Wright resigned as Speaker on January 31, and Alden Anderson was elected to succeed him. Wright set forth that he was guilty of no crime, that the findings of the committee were not warranted by the evidence, but as the report showed that his conduct was censurable his duty was to resign.

There were eighty-seven ballots taken, and Grant and Burns did not vary materially from the beginning to the end. On the sixty-eighth ballot Bulla was withdrawn, and his supporters voted for Barnes, who got 20 votes. On the eighty-sixth ballot Grant got 30; Burns, 27, and Barnes, 21. On the next and last ballot

Grant and Burns each got 30, and Barnes 18. The Democrats voted for Phelan on the second ballot, Devries on the eighth, Charles E. Smith on the forty-fifth, and William R. Hearst on the sixtieth. On nearly every other day the Democratic vote was cast for White.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republican caucus of the General Assembly nominated General Joseph R. Hawley (R.) on January 11, 1899, to succeed himself as United States Senator for the six years' term to begin March 4, 1899. The vote was cast as follows: Hawley, 98; Samuel Fessenden, 62; Morgan G. Bulkeley, 37; Russell, 1. On the fifth ballot Fessenden received 76, and Hawley lost 4. On the sixth ballot Bulkeley asked his friends to vote for Hawley, and he was nominated by 126 votes, Fessenden receiving 69. On the following day the Democratic caucus nominated Daniel N. Morgan as their candidate on the first ballot.

The two branches of the General Assembly took their first ballot for Senator on January 17, with this result: Senate—Hawley, 19; Morgan, 2. House—Hawley, 159; Morgan, 55. The vote as taken was formally announced in the joint convention on January 18, and General Hawley was declared elected.

DELAWARE.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on March 13, 1899, without electing a successor to United States Senator George Gray for the full term of six years from March 4, 1899. The Legislature convened on January 3, with thirty-one Republicans and twenty-one Democrats on joint ballot, but it ended, as it began, in a deadlock. It was not until January 6 that the House was organized, and this was done by some of the Democrats voting with the "Regular" Republicans for Theodore F. Clark for Speaker.

The Senatorship campaign began on January 16, when the Democratic members met in caucus and nominated George Gray as their candidate. The "Union" Republicans met on the same day and nominated John Edward Addicks as their candidate. The "Regular" Republicans held no caucus. The balloting began on January 18, and continued day after day until the adjournment, taking 113 ballots. With the exception of February 13, 14 and 15, when a quorum was prevented from assembling because of the great snow blizzard, the Republicans could have elected a Senator on any day if they had concluded to unite upon any one candidate. On February 16 the Democrats remained away from the joint session to prevent a quorum and to defeat the plan of the Addicks supporters to elect their man. The number required for a quorum was twenty-seven, and, as ten Republicans and four Democrats had not been able to get in from their homes on account of the snow blockade the Addicks, or Union, Republicans could have elected their man by the fourteen votes cast by them had five more than the twenty-two present on this day come in to make up a quorum. There were in all twenty-seven different candidates (sixteen Republicans and eleven Democrats) voted for, but several of these got votes merely out of compliment, and not with any expectation of electing any one of them. The prominent candidates were John Edward Addicks, Henry A. Du Pont, William S. Hilles, Joseph H. Chandler, Anthony Higgins and Jonathan T. Willis, Republicans, and George Gray, John Biggs, J. H. Rodney, L. I. Handy and Willard Saulsbury, Democrats. On March 1 George Gray was withdrawn as a candidate by reason of his appointment to a United States judgeship. During the session there were several interesting features: On January 16 the County Committee of the Newcastle County Union Republicans sent resolutions protesting against the factional differences in the Legislature as tending to defeat the interests of the Republican voters of the State and to the disruption of the Republican party, and indorsing the action of the Union Republicans of the Legislature. Levi C. Bird, for whom the Republicans voted on February 27 and 28, sent a request on March 1 to discontinue voting for him, as he would under no circumstances be a candidate. On March 7 a letter was received from the National Republican Committee urging an early and final disposition of the Senatorship, adding that "in close and bitter contests the will of the majority is a safe guide." Senator Farlow and Representatives Clark and King (all Democrats) voted for Addicks several times in the closing days of the session, and were not only hissed and groaned at by their fellow-members, but were treated with contempt at their home towns and boycotted in their business. On leaving the legislative hall for their homes they were followed by an angry mob, and were protected from violence by the Sheriff and his assistants.

A review of the 113 ballots shows that Addicks was voted for on every day, beginning with 15 on the first ballot and ending with 21 on the last ballot. His lowest vote was 2, on the three days (February 13, 14 and 15) of the blizzard. With these exceptions his lowest vote was 14, and on February 20 it jumped to 18.

The regular Republicans cast their votes as follows: H. A. Du Pont, 11 on January 18, 19, 20, 24; 10 on January 21, 22, 27; 14 on January 25, 12 on January 26, 9 on March 13, 8 on February 3, 7 on January 28 and February 1, and 6 and under on January 30, 31, February 2, 4, 6, 7 and March 11. Chandler, on January 26, 27, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, the vote varying from 2 to 13. Higgins, on January 28, 30, 31, February 1, 2, 3, 4, March 9, 10, 11, 13, the vote being from 1 to 11, the highest on March 10. Hilles, on January 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, February 8, 23, 24, 25, 27, his vote being from 1 to 11. F. G. Du Pont, on January 20, 21, 22, 24, and March 6, from 1 to 11 votes. W. C. Spruance, 1 on January 27, 28, and 11 on March 3. Willis, on January 30, 31, February 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, March 4, from 1 to 10 votes. D. M. Wilson, 1 January 30. H. A. Richardson, 7 February 17 and 18, 10 February 20, 11 February 22. L. H. Ball, 3 February 1. L. C. Bird, 3 February 27, 11

February 28. H. R. Burton, 11 on March 1, 2. H. P. Cannon, 11 February 2 and March 7. C. F. Richards, 11 March 8.

The Democrats voted for George Gray on every day until February 28, and then on March 9, 10, 11, 13, his vote varying from 14 to 17 until February 28; 20 on March 9, 14 March 10, 7 March 11, 4 March 13. His lowest vote was 1, on the days of the blizzard. John Biggs received 21 on March 4, 19 March 6, 21 March 7, 6 March 13.

The Silver Democrats voted as follows: Handy, on January 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31; February 6, 25, 26, 28; March 2, 9, 10, 11, 13, varying from 1 to 5, except on March 2, when the regular Democrats voted for him and he polled 19. Saulsbury, on February 17, 18, 20, 21, 24; March 8, 10, 11, 13, the vote ranging from 2 to 7, except that on March 8 he got 21 by aid of the regulars. J. G. Gray, on January 18, 19; February 3, 4. J. A. Nicholson, 4 on January 20, February 1 and 2; 1 February 23, 21 March 1. J. B. Pennington, 2 January 21, 4 February 7, 8. J. H. Rodney, 3 January 22, 21 March 3. R. C. White, 4 February 9. W. H. Stevens, 3 March 10, 4 March 11. J. D. Hawkins, 4 February 22, 3 February 23.

During the contest in the Legislature for the election of a United States Senator there were frequent unofficial statements made that bribery had been discovered. On March 17 William F. King, Democrat, who voted on thirteen consecutive ballots for J. Edward Addicks, upon being told by a State detective that the State officials were investigating the charges, voluntarily accompanied him to Wilmington. On March 27 Mark L. Davis was arrested for attempting to bribe F. H. Lattomus to vote for Addicks. He had a formal hearing on the following day and was admitted to bail for trial. Lattomus testified that Davis offered him $5,000 for his vote. On April 26 the Grand Jury returned a true bill against him, the indictment charging him with offering a bribe to Lattomus to vote for Mr. Addicks for Senator. The trial of the case took place on May 2, before a jury composed of nine Democrats and three Republicans, and after being out an hour and a half the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

FLORIDA.

The Legislature of 1899 was composed of 32 Senators and 68 members of the House, all of whom were Democrats. Each body voted separately on April 18, 1899, for a United States Senator to succeed Samuel Pasco (D.), for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1899, with this result: James P. Taliafero, 46; Pasco, 39; Wilkinson Call, 8; blank and scattering, 7. The joint Assembly elected Taliafero on the first ballot on April 19, the vote being: Taliafero, 99; Pasco, 30; Call, 6; Clark, 1.

INDIANA.

The Republicans of the Legislature met in caucus on January 10 to nominate a successor to David Turpie (D.) as United States Senator for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1899. The first ballot resulted as follows: J. F. Hanly, 32; Taylor, 19; Posey, 14; Albert J. Beveridge, 13; Steele, 11. Eleven ballots were taken, during which there were some changes back and forth, and then Mr. Beveridge was nominated. The Democratic caucus chose Mr. Turpie as the candidate of the party. The two houses of the Legislature voted separately on January 17, when Beveridge received the entire Republican vote and the Democrats voted for Turpie. On the following day, at the joint session, composed of 87 Republicans and 63 Democrats, the election of Mr. Beveridge was ratified.

MAINE.

The Republican caucus of the Legislature to nominate a candidate to succeed Eugene Hale (R.) for the six years' term in the United States Senate beginning March 4, 1899, was held on January 4, and Mr. Hale was made the nominee by unanimous vote. The Democrats met in caucus on January 11 and nominated Samuel L. Lord as their candidate. Each branch of the Legislature took the formal vote on January 11, with this result; Senate—Hale, 27; Lord, 0. House—Hale, 84; Lord, 15. Many Republicans were not present, and a number refrained from voting as an expression of their disapproval of Mr. Hale's course in regard to expansion and to the Peace Treaty. Several explained that they voted for Mr. Hale only because he was the party nominee. The report of the vote was made to the joint session of the Legislature on January 18, and the election of Mr. Hale was formally declared.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republicans of the Legislature in joint caucus on January 10, 1899, made Henry Cabot Lodge the unanimous nominee for United States Senator to succeed himself for the term of six years from March 4, 1899. The first ballot taken by each House, separately, on January 17 was: House—Lodge (R.), 159; A. B. Bruce (D.), 65; W. P. Potter (Soc.), 2. Senate—Lodge, 31; Bruce, 7. Two members failed to vote. Before the joint session on the following day committees reported the votes cast and Mr. Lodge was declared elected.

MICHIGAN.

Julius C. Burrows (R.) was renominated by a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature on January 4, to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1899. Albert Pack was put forward as an opposing candidate, but he withdrew before the caucus met, thus leaving the field clear for Mr. Burrows. Each house of the Legislature met separately on January 17, and took a ballot, and on the following day the Legislature met in joint session and took a formal ballot, resulting in the election of Mr. Burrows, the vote being Burrows, 110; Daniel J. Campau (D.), 13.

MINNESOTA.

The Republican members of the Legislature, in caucus on January 4, gave Cushman K. Davis the unanimous vote as the nominee for United States Senator to suc-

ceed himself for the full term of six years from March 4, 1899. On March 17 each house voted separately, with this result: House—Davis, 93; Charles A. Towne (Fus.), 25. Senate—Davis, 43; Towne, 17. The vote was reported to the joint session of the Legislature on January 18, and Mr. Davis was declared elected.

MISSOURI.

The House and Senate on January 17 voted separately for United States Senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell (D.) for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1899, the vote being: Senate—R. C. Kerens (R.), 9; Cockrell (D.), 25. House—Kerens, 52; Cockrell, 76. The election took place in joint session on the following day, resulting in the election of Mr. Cockrell for the fifth term, the vote being: Kerens, 61; Cockrell, 103.

MONTANA.

The Legislature occupied seventeen days of its session and took eighteen ballots before electing William A. Clark (D.) a United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1899, to succeed Lee Mantle (Sil. R.) The Legislature, in joint session, stood 16 Republicans, 51 Democrats and 24 Populists, and on the last ballot eleven Republicans voted for Clark and elected him.

On January 9 the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate charges of bribery against the supporters of Mr. Clark, and two days afterward the latter demanded an investigation by the Grand Jury. The charges were made by Senator Whiteside, who was credited with representing the Daly-Toole faction. Popular sympathy was with Clark, as it was believed the charges were really due to a conspiracy of his political enemy, Daly, to defeat him. The Grand Jury began its inquiry on January 14, and on January 26 it reported that no evidence had been presented on which to base a true bill against Mr. Clark. On the same day Senator Whiteside was given the privilege of explaining his position, and indulged in personal attacks that caused the Speaker to censure him. He was also unseated by the vote of a Legislature overwhelmingly Democratic, and a Republican (Geiger) succeeded him. On January 27 the representatives of the Clark and Daly factions indulged in a war of words, and the lie was exchanged by several. Personal and political feeling ran high, and ex-Speaker Kennedy was knocked down because of some remarks concerning bribery charges.

On the next day, January 28, two ballots were taken (hitherto there had been only one ballot a day), and the second ballot elected Mr. Clark, eleven Republicans voting for him. The table below shows how the vote varied from day to day among the Democrats and Populists:

Date.	Clark.	Conrad.	Toole.
January 11.....	10	38	19
January 12.....	21	35	11
January 13.....	22	35	11
January 14.....	23	37	8
January 16.....	25	36	7
January 17.....	24	34	8
January 18.....	26	32	8
January 19.....	28	33	5
January 20.....	29	32	5
January 21.....	33	33	—
January 23.....	36	33	—
January 24.....	38	31	—
January 25.....	39	30	—
January 26.....	40	30	—
January 27.....	40	29	—
January 28.....	54	27	—

The Republicans cast their votes for Republicans as follows: On January 11, T. C. Marshall, 15; January 12, W. F. Sanders, 15; January 13, Sanders, 15; January 14, T. C. Powell, 15; January 16, Goddard, 15; January 17, Goddard, 15; January 18, Powell, 15; January 19, Malone, 15; January 20, Malone, 15; January 21, Marshall, 14; January 23, Cornelius Hedges, 14; January 25, Grubb, 14; January 26, Grubb, 16; January 27, Leonard, 16; January 28, Marshall, 4; Clark, 11.

Others voted for by the Democrats and Populists were: On January 11, C. S. Hartman (Sil. Rep.), 4; Lee Mantle (Sil. Rep.), 1. January 20, Fox (Dem.), 5. January 23, Maginnis, 5. January 24, Maginnis, 8. January 25, Fox, 2. January 26, Fox, 1; Maginnis, 8. January 27, Fox, 3; Maginnis, 6.

NEBRASKA.

The first ballot for United States Senator for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1899, to succeed William V. Allen (Pop.) was taken on January 17. Allen received the total (58) vote of the Fusion (Democrats and Populists) members of the Legislature, while the Republicans (75) distributed their votes among nineteen candidates. The leaders of the Republicans were Judge Monroe Leland Hayward, D. E. Thompson and John L. Webster. The ballots continued day after day until March 8, when Hayward received 74 votes and Allen 58, and the former was declared elected.

Several efforts were made by the Republicans to obtain unanimous consent to hold a caucus, and on February 17 fifty-four of the seventy-five members signed an agreement to go into caucus, but as it required 67 votes to elect the caucus was not convened until March 1. Before this took place (on February 20) one of the Populist members introduced a resolution to have the Assembly declared adjourned sine die, upon the ground that as the House was not in session on February 18, and that the Senate had no official knowledge of such fact, and as no ballot was taken on that day, the right to hold a joint session to ballot for Senator had lapsed. The Lieutenant-Governor declined to rule on the point previous to taking a ballot, and after that was done a motion to adjourn cut off any opportunity.

The caucus of the Republicans convened on March 1, but failed to make a nomination until the night of March 7. In the mean while (on March 3) D. E. Thompson withdrew as a candidate, and the 71 votes were divided among nine other candidates, Hayward receiving 38, the greater number. The caucus was then adjourned until March 6, when the Republican members opposed to Hayward prevented it being held. It took place on

the following evening, when Hayward was nominated, and on the next day he was elected by the solid Republican membership in Assembly (one being absent by sickness), and Allen received the full Fusion strength. Mr. Hayward died on December 5, making a vacancy again.

The first ballot on January 17 was as follows: Hayward, 28; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Field, 4; Valentine, 3; Lambertson, 3; Weston, Reese, Foss, Hinshaw, Adams and Majors, each 2; Van Dusen, Cornish, Haines, Davidson, Martin and Little, each 1; Allen, 58. All were Republicans except Allen.

The vote of the leaders on the several ballots was:

Ballots.	Hayward.	Thompson.	Webster.	Allen.
First	28	7	10	58
Seventh	43	7	10	58
Twelfth	34	7	10	58
Thirteenth	35	8	10	58
Fourteenth	35	9	10	57
Fifteenth	37	10	10	55
Sixteenth	28	10	10	46
Twentieth	38	10	10	58
Twenty-fifth	39	10	9	56
Thirty-first	40	12	10	56
Thirty-seventh	40	14	9	58
Forty-second	74	—	—	58

NEVADA.

The Legislature of Nevada was composed of 14 Republicans, 4 Democrats, 22 Silver Republicans and 5 Independents when it met on January 23, 1899, to elect a successor to United States Senator W. M. Stewart (Sil.), for the full term beginning on March 4. A petition signed by citizens of Lyons County denouncing Stewart and urging the Assembly to vote for Congressman F. G. Newlands (Sil.) was ruled out of order by the Speaker. An appeal was taken from his decision and was lost, 14 voting aye and 14 no.

The first ballot for Senator was taken on January 24, and was as follows: Senate—Stewart, 9; A. C. Cleveland, 3; W. W. Williams (R.), 2. House—Stewart, 15; Cleveland, 3; Williams, 8; Mason, 3; Woodburn, 1. Mr. Stewart was thereupon declared elected.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus on January 10 and nominated John Kean as their candidate for United States Senator, to succeed James Smith (Dem.) for the six-year term beginning March 4. The two houses met on January 24 and voted separately, the result being: Senate—Kean, 14; Smith, 7. House—Kean, 37; Smith, 22. On January 25 the joint session confirmed the ballot of the day previous and declared Mr. Kean elected.

NEW-YORK.

The Legislature was composed as follows: Senate—Republicans, 27; Democrats, 23. Assembly—Republicans, 87; Democrats, 63. The Republicans held a caucus on January 12, 1899, and nominated Chauncey M. Depew as their candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Edward Murphy (Dem.) for the six-year term beginning on March 4. The Democratic caucus on January 12 nominated Edward Murphy to succeed himself.

Each house of the Legislature voted separately on January 17, with this result: Senate—Depew, 27; Murphy, 23. Assembly—Depew, 84; Murphy, 60. The report of this ballot was made in the joint session on the following day, when Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff declared the election of Mr. Depew.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus several days in succession prior to January 19, and then decided upon Porter J. McCumber as their candidate for United States Senator, to succeed William N. Roach (Dem.) for the six-year term beginning March 4, 1899.

The first joint ballot of the Legislature was taken on January 18, when the vote stood: Johnson (R.), 29; Marshall (R.), 12; Little (R.), 8; Lamoure (R.), 3; Hanna (R.), 6; McCumber (R.), 6; Cooper (R.), 5; Roach (D.), 15; Hannafin (Pop.), 6. The next and last ballot was taken on January 20, the day following the choice of McCumber by the Republican caucus, when McCumber received 77 votes, Johnson 1 and Kleinogle (D.) 13.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The first ballot taken by the Legislature for United States Senator to succeed Matthew S. Quay for the full term of six years from March 4, 1899, was on January 17, and the last ballot was on April 19, the day preceding the day for adjournment, and there being no choice the Legislature adjourned without an election. The trial of Mr. Quay on the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the State of Pennsylvania was ended on April 20, and was given to the jury. On the following day the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and immediately upon the receipt of the news Governor Stone appointed Mr. Quay United States Senator until the next meeting of the Legislature, claiming the power to do so under the clause in Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

The Republicans of the Legislature held their caucus on the night of January 3, and it was attended by 108 of the 164 members, who gave Quay an indorsement. About forty who refused to attend the caucus held a meeting on the following morning and unanimously agreed that they would not vote for Quay until the courts had settled whether he was innocent or guilty of the charges against him of conspiring to use the money of the State in his own interest. An executive committee of the anti-Quay members framed an address "To the Republicans of Pennsylvania," explaining their attitude and their reasons for it. The Democratic members held their caucus on January 4, and named George A. Jenks as the nomi-

nee, over Chauncey F. Black, by a vote of 65 to 14. A resolution looking to fusion with the anti-Quay Republicans was defeated, and it was agreed to stand by Jenks until two-thirds of the Democrats were convinced that another candidate was advisable, when another conference should be held to decide who should have the Democratic support.

On the first ballot of the Legislature on January 17 each house voted separately as follows: Senate—Quay, 27; John Dalzell (R.), 3; ex-Congressman Huff, Charles Emory Smith, E. A. Irwin, John Stewart and Charles M. Stone, all Republicans, each 1; Jenks, 12. House—Quay, 85; Dalzell, 13; Stone, 9; Irwin, 2; Stewart, 8; Huff, 4; Tubbs (R.), 4; Judge Rice (R.), 2; Galusha A. Grow (R.), 1; Markle (R.), 1; Judge Smith (R.), 1; Jenks, 70; Peter Smith (D.), 1. The first joint ballot was taken on January 18, when the vote stood: Quay, 112; Dalzell, 15; Huff, 5; Tubbs, 4; Stone, 9; J. F. Downing (R.), 2; Rice, 2; Irwin, 3; Markle, 1; C. E. Smith, 1; Stewart, 9; Grow, 1; Jenks, 84. The opponents of Quay again declared they would not consider the matter of giving him their support until he should prove his innocence of the charges against him.

On January 27 it was reported that the managers of Quay's canvass had perfected a scheme to break the deadlock on the following day. The plan was for seven Democrats to break their pairs and then if any votes were short enough Republicans were to break their pairs to secure Quay's election. A Democratic caucus was called, at which it was agreed that the Democrats would join with the Independents to prevent a quorum so that Quay could not be elected in the way proposed. On Saturday, January 28, just 32 votes were cast, or less than a quorum. The anti-Quay Republican and Democratic legislators adhered to their agreement again on Monday, January 30, and remained out of the Assembly when the vote was taken for Senator, and only 39 votes were recorded, 35 of which were for Quay and 4 for Jenks. The others days when there was no quorum were February 4, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26; March 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 31; April 1, 3, 8, 10, 15. The smallest vote polled on any one day was on March 25, when only 10 votes were cast.

On February 7 the Democratic leaders held a caucus, when "Joe" Sibley proposed that the Democrats in the Legislature be ordered to drop Jenks and vote for a candidate not so radically for free silver, in order to secure the support of the anti-Quay Republicans. Black and Guffey were suggested, but there was a suspicion that Sibley's scheme was prompted in the interest of Quay, hence it was not supported. On the same day the anti-Quay men managed a mass-meeting in Harrisburg, at which a resolution was adopted "that no man under arrest and awaiting trial for conspiracy to misuse the State moneys was a fit person to represent this great commonwealth in the United States Senate."

On February 8 a mass-meeting of those opposed to the re-election of Quay was held in Philadelphia. There were several speakers, including Congressman Dalzell, who scored Quay and his political methods in unmeasured terms, and charged him with disloyalty to the Republican National Administration.

The balloting continued from day to day, the anti-Quay men scattering their votes at times for various candidates, although Mr. Dalzell was the recognized candidate as a rule. On April 4 John Stewart, the Independent Republican candidate for Governor in 1882, received 51 anti-Quay votes. On the next day the anti-Quay men voted for George F. Huff, and on the next day they voted for Charles Tubbs. On the 13th they voted for Alvan Markle. On March 27 Senator John C. Grady, chairman of the Republican caucus, issued a statement on the result of the primary elections and urged that the only logical result would be the election of Quay.

On the next day the Quay leaders held a conference at the Executive Mansion and agreed that there should not be any change made in their programme. A couple of days later Senator C. L. Magee, who had stood by the Quay supporters from the first, served notice upon Quay that he was in favor of forcing an election at this session, no matter who should be chosen, just so he was a Republican; he denied that he had any aspiration for the office.

On April 13 the anti-Quay Republicans held a meeting and determined to take the first step looking toward a reconciliation. It resulted in a letter being sent by Chairman Flinn to John C. Grady (Quay's chairman) suggesting a joint conference. The response to this was a call for a meeting of the Quay supporters on April 17, and which was attended by about 80 of the 110 supporters of Quay. Magee sent a letter to the caucus that he had voted for Quay for the last time, as he was satisfied that he could not be elected. At the same caucus a letter from Mr. Quay was read, in which he declared that the State had not perceptibly suffered in the interim of the vacancy in the United States Senate; that it would be most unfortunate for any of the members to change position pending the trial of his case, and that they might as well go upon the witness stand against him, and that "to temporize with those persons who for three months have prevented the election of a Senator from Pennsylvania would extricate them from the abyss into which they have plunged. Instead of making their treason to the party odious, their treason would be made respectable. Treason made respectable will become fashionable."

Resolutions were adopted at the caucus, against which Senator Scott voted, which declared that as Quay was the nominee of the Republican caucus, composed of more than two-thirds of all the Republican members, in obedience to the fundamental Republican idea that the majority should control, he should receive the vote of every Republican member of the Legislature; that it was their duty to consummate an election before the session should end, and the duty of all members of the joint convention owing allegiance to the

Republican party to support Quay until the close of the session.

On the following day, the 18th, the break came when, of the 247 votes cast Quay received 93, the smallest poll received by him on any ballot when that many votes were polled—a direct loss of 14 votes. B. F. Jones, the new anti-Quay candidate, received 69 votes, and Jenks 85. On the same day, after the session closed, those who had been voting for Quay, and who were tired of the strife and unwilling to go home to face their constituents without having elected a Senator, held a meeting at which this resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the time has come when fidelity to the people of Pennsylvania and the Republican party demands that public and party interests should be paramount to the interests of any individual, and that it is the duty of all Republicans, without regard to past caucus action, to take immediate steps to secure the election of a Republican to the United States Senatorship from Pennsylvania."

The last ballot was taken on the 19th, when the ballot was the same as the day before, with six members absent, and on the following day the Legislature adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

The Democratic caucus on January 3, 1899, unanimously renominated William B. Bate for United States Senator for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1899. The Republican members of the Legislature met on the same day and concluded to make no nomination. The Legislature voted on January 17 and elected William B. Bate, he receiving 93 votes to 25 cast for G. N. Tillman (Rep.).

TEXAS.

The Legislature of 1899 was composed as follows: Senate—Republican, 1; Democrats, 30. House—Republican, 1; Democrats, 118; Populists, 9. The two houses voted separately on January 24 for a successor to Roger Q. Mills (Dem.) for the six years' term in the United States Senate beginning on March 4, and Charles A. Culberson (Dem.) was elected without opposition. On January 25 the Senate and House met in joint session and ratified the election of Mr. Culberson.

UTAH.

The Legislature on joint ballot was composed of 15 Republicans, 42 Democrats and 6 Fusionists. The first ballot for United States Senator for the full term from March 4, 1899, to succeed Frank J. Cannon (Sil. Rep.) was taken on January 17, and the balloting continued on each legislative day until the session expired by limitation, on March 10, without electing any one. The session was notable for exhibitions of bad spirit between members, charges of bribery and personal conflicts. There were 141 ballots taken, the greatest number on any single day being 14. There were eighteen days when only one ballot was taken, and on the last day ten ballots were taken without result, hence the State will have only one Senator in the LVIth Congress. There were twenty candidates voted for in all, as follows: Republicans—Sutherland, Althomas, Goodwin, Hammond, Miner, Salisbury, Bartch, Bishop, Bagley, McCarthy, McCormick and Whitemore. Democrats—King, McCune, Powers, Nebeker, Newhorn and Rideout; Silver Republican—F. J. Cannon; Fusion—Young; also Martha H. Cannon, on January 20, the first vote ever cast for a woman for the United States Senate. The Republican candidates received only a complimentary vote, as a rule, although Mr. Sutherland was voted for on the first day, at intervals after that, and on every day after January 28.

A sensation was created on Fehruary 18 when Representative Law (Rep.) made specific charges of bribery in the interest of McCune and said that the charges could be substantiated by positive evidence. During the investigation of the charges on March 2 there was a disagreement between Attorneys Van Cott and Evans, and the two came to blows, but the committee interfered and prevented further trouble. The committee presented a majority and minority report on March 6. The majority renorted that the charge was not sustained by the evidence; that Sloan improperly approached Nebeker to secure his support for McCune, "but the evidence did not establish an attempted bribery or other public offence"; that in the Ivins-Jackson case the evidence was "not sufficient to justify the conclusion that any attempt was made to secure by improper methods Mr. Jackson's vote"; that the evidence in the Cook-Farrar matter was so remote that the majority deemed it irrelevant to any issue under consideration; that the evidence in the Lapisch charge was not sufficient to warrant the finding of an attempted bribery or other public offence. The specific finding in the minority report was that McCune did, by the use of money, attempt to secure the vote of Law, and that Sloan sought by improper means to secure the vote of Nebeker for McCune.

The table below gives the ballots cast on days when there were marked changes among the leading candidates:

Dates.	Sutherland....	McCune.....	King.....	Cannon, F. J.	Cannon, G. Q.
January 17.....	13	11	18	7	—
January 21.....	1	20	13	7	—
January 31.....	13	26	13	7	—
February 3.....	14	25	12	7	—
February 8.....	12	28	7	9	—
February 14.....	12	27	7	12	—
February 20.....	10	24	3	7	—
February 25.....	12	25	4	8	—
March 2.....	11	19	5	8	—
March 8.....	3	25	13	9	13
March 10.....	2	20	4	7	19

The entry of George Q. Cannon (D.), of the Mormon Church, on March 8, was the sensation of the day, and on March 9, when three ballots were taken, his vote ran up to 20, and, McCune losing 5, it put

G. Q. Cannon ahead, and the prediction was that he would be elected. The other Republican candidates were voted for as follows: Althomas, January 19, 13 votes; Goodwin, January 19, 14; Hammond, January 20, 15; Miner, January 21, 14; Salisbury, January 23, 14; Bartch, January 24, 14; Bishop, January 25, 14; McCormick, January 26, 13; Bagley, January 27, 13; McCarthy, January 28, 13; Whitemore, January 30, 13. At midnight March 10 the joint assembly was declared adjourned without an election, after 161 ballots had been taken.

VERMONT.

On January 7, 1899, the Governor appointed Benjamin F. Fifield to succeed Justin S. Morrill (R.), who died on December 27, 1898, for the unexpired term ending on March 3, 1903. Four days later Mr. Fifield informed the Governor that, owing to family relations, he was compelled to decline the honor. The Governor then offered it to Chief Justice Jonathan Ross (R.), who at once resigned the judgeship and accepted the office of United States Senator.

WASHINGTON.

The Legislature convened on January 9 with, on joint ballot, 84 Republicans, 9 Democrats, 17 Populists, 1 Silver Republican and 1 Independent. The first ballot for United States Senator to succeed John L. Wilson (R.) for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1899, was taken in each House separately on January 17, with this result: Senate—Foster (R.), 6; Hume (R.), 5; Wilson (R.), 4; Lewis (Fus.), 19. House—Foster, 20; Hume, 17; Wilson, 21; Ankeney (R.), 1; Allen (R.), 1; Lewis, 8. The first joint ballot was taken on January 20, and balloting continued day after day until February 1, when Addison G. Foster was elected with a majority of 24 votes, Senator Wilson throwing his strength to Foster. The Republicans met in caucus on January 27, 28 and 31, but did not make a nomination until the latter date. A part of the Ankeney forces left the caucus on January 31, but fifty-eight remained, and made Mr. Foster the caucus nominee by one more than enough to elect in joint session of the Legislature. The ballots on each day were:

Dates.	Foster...	Wilson...	Hume...	Ankeney.	Lewis...
January 20.....	27	27	21	7	24
January 21.....	26	27	21	8	24
January 23.....	25	27	12	8	25
January 24.....	25	28	20	8	25
January 25.....	26	28	20	8	25
January 26.....	25	28	20	9	26
January 27.....	27	26	20	10	24
January 28.....	27	26	19	10	21
January 30.....	28	27	18	10	1
January 31.....	27	25	2	28	1

On January 30 Richardson got 19 of the Lewis votes, and on January 31 Rogers got them.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature was convened on January 11, the Senate being composed of 17 Republicans and 9 Democrats; House, 35 Democrats, 34 Republicans. Five of the Democratic and two of the Republican members had been served with notices of contest, and the Senate refused to regard the House as organized until the contests were settled. On January 19 the Governor recognized the House organization.

The Democratic caucus on January 18 nominated John T. McGraw as its candidate, the ballot being: McGraw, 35; Watts, 5; Anderson, 2; Wilson and Bennett, each 1. The nomination of McGraw was then made unanimous.

The Republican caucus was held on January 19, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Nathan B. Scott, 18; Governor Atkinson, 14; Goff, 5; Poffenbarger, 6; Caldwell, 2; Gaines, 1. On the fourth ballot Scott received 24 votes, a majority of the caucus; but the point was raised that it was not a majority of all the Republican members of the Legislature, and balloting was continued. Eighteen ballots were taken, the final result being: Scott, 28; Goff, 15; Atkinson, 3.

The House and Senate took a ballot on January 24, with this result: Scott, 46; McGraw, 46; Goff, 1; Blizzard (R.), 1. The joint ballot was taken on the following day, resulting in the election of Scott, the vote being: Scott, 48; McGraw, 46. The Democrats filed protests against the votes of Senators Getzendanner and Pierson, claiming that they had forfeited their seats by accepting commissions in the Army, which they resigned before the Legislature convened.

WISCONSIN.

The composition of the Legislature on joint ballot when it convened in January was 111 Republicans and 22 Democrats. The Republicans held their first caucus on January 18, and continued meeting each evening until the night of January 30, when the deadlock was broken by nominating Joseph V. Quarles to succeed United States Senator John L. Mitchell (D.) for the full term beginning March 4, 1899. He was elected on January 31 by the joint assembly, receiving the solid Republican vote. Timothy E. Ryan received the Democratic vote. The first ballot taken by the Legislature was: Quarles (R.), 40; Stephenson (R.), 26; Babcock (R.), 17; Cook (R.), 18; Webb (R.), 10; Ryan (D.), 21. The vote on each day was practically the same until the election on January 31.

WYOMING.

The Legislature took the first ballot for United States Senator to succeed Clarence D. Clark (R.) for the full term of six years from March 4, 1899, on January 24, with this result: Senate—Clark (R.), 13; J. E. Osborn (D.), 5. House—Clark, 34; Osborn, 3. On the following day the joint session ratified the vote on the first ballot, and declared Clarence D. Clark elected.

THE SENATE.

WILLIAM P. FRYE, of Maine, President of the Senate.

Republicans (R.), 51; Silver Republicans (Sil. R.), 2; Democrats (D.), 26; Silverites (Sil.), 2; Populists (P.), 5; Independent, 1; vacancies, 3; total, 90.

Term exp.		Home P. O.
	ALABAMA.	
1903	E. W. Pettus (D.)	Selma.
1901	John T. Morgan (D.)	Selma.
	ARKANSAS.	
1903	James K. Jones (D.)	Washington.
1901	James H. Berry (D.)	Bentonville.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1905	(Vacant.)	
1903	George C. Perkins (R.)	Oakland.
	COLORADO.	
1903	Henry M. Teller (S. R.)	Central City.
1901	Edward O. Wolcott (R.)	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1905	Jos. R. Hawley (R.)	Hartford.
1903	Orville H. Platt (R.)	Meriden.
	DELAWARE.	
1905	(Vacant.)	
1901	Rich'd R. Kenney (D.)	Dover.
	FLORIDA.	
1905	James P. Taliafero (D.)	Jacksonville.
1903	S. R. Mallory (D.)	Pensacola.
	GEORGIA.	
1903	A. S. Clay (D.)	Marietta.
1901	A. O. Bacon (D.)	Macon.
	IDAHO.	
1903	Henry Heitfeld (P.)	Lewiston.
1901	George L. Shoup (R.)	Salmon City.
	ILLINOIS.	
1903	Wm. E. Mason (R.)	Chicago.
1901	Shelby M. Cullom (R.)	Springfield.
	INDIANA.	
1905	Albert J. Beveridge (R.)	Indianapolis.
1903	C. W. Fairbanks (R.)	Indianapolis.
	IOWA.	
1903	Wm. B. Allison (R.)	Dubuque.
1901	John H. Gear (R.)	Burlington.
	KANSAS.	
1903	Wm. A. Harris (P.)	Linwood.
1901	Lucien Baker (R.)	Leavenworth.
	KENTUCKY.	
1903	Wm. J. Deboe (R.)	Marion.
1901	William Lindsay (D.)	Frankfort.
	LOUISIANA.	
1903	S. D. McEnery (D.)	New-Orleans.
1901	Donelson Caffery (D.)	Franklin.
	MAINE.	
1905	Eugene Hale (R.)	Ellsworth.
1901	William P. Frye (R.)	Lewiston.
	MARYLAND.	
1905	Louis E. McComas (R.)	Baltimore.
1903	G. L. Wellington (R.)	Cumberland.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1905	Henry C. Lodge (R.)	Nahant.
1901	George F. Hoar (R.)	Worcester.
	MICHIGAN.	
1905	Julius C. Burrows (R.)	Kalamazoo.
1901	James McMillan (R.)	Detroit.
	MINNESOTA.	
1905	Cushman K. Davis (R.)	St. Paul.
1901	Knute Nelson (R.)	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1899	H. de S. Money (D.)	Carrollton.
——	*W. V. A. Sullivan (D.)	Oxford.
	MISSOURI.	
1905	F. M. Cockrell (D.)	Warrensburg.
1903	George G. Vest (D.)	Kansas City.
	MONTANA.	
1905	William A. Clark (D.)	Butte City.
1901	Thos. H. Carter (R.)	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1905	‡William V. Allen (P.)	Madison.
1901	John M. Thurston (R.)	Omaha.
	NEVADA.	
1905	W. M. Stewart (Sil.)	Virginia City.
1903	John P. Jones (Sil.)	Gold Hill.
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
1903	J. H. Gallinger (R.)	Concord.
1901	Wm. E. Chandler (R.)	Concord.
	NEW-JERSEY.	
1905	John Kean (R.)	Elizabeth.
1901	Wm. J. Sewell (R.)	Camden.
	NEW-YORK.	
1905	Chauncey M. Depew (R.)	New-York.
1903	Thos. C. Platt (R.)	Owego.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1903	Jeter C. Pritchard (R.)	Marshall.
1901	Marion Butler (P.)	Raleigh.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1905	Porter J. McCumber(R.)	Wahpeton.
1903	H. C. Hansbrough (R.)	Devil's Lake.
	OHIO.	
1903	Jos. B. Foraker (R.)	Cincinnati.
1905	Marcus A. Hanna (R.)	Cleveland.
	OREGON.	
1903	Joseph Simon (R.)	Portland.
1901	G. W. McBride (R.)	St. Helens.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1903	Boies Penrose (R.)	Philadelphia.
1905	†Matthew S. Quay (R.)	Beaver.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1905	Nelson W. Aldrich (R.)	Providence.
1901	Geo. P. Wetmore (R.)	Newport.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1903	J. L. McLaurin (D.)	Bennettsville.
1901	B. R. Tillman (D.)	Trenton.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1903	Jas. H. Kyle (Ind.)	Aberdeen.
1901	R. F. Pettigrew (Sil. R.)	Sioux Falls.
	TENNESSEE.	
1905	William B. Bate (D.)	Nashville.
1901	Thos. B. Turley (D.)	Memphis.
	TEXAS.	
1905	Charles A. Culberson(D.)	Dallas.
1901	Horace Chilton (D.)	Tyler.
	UTAH.	
1905	(Vacant.)	
1903	Jos. L. Rawlins (D.)	Salt Lake.
	VERMONT.	
1905	Redfield Proctor (R.)	Proctor.
1903	Jonathan Q. Ross (R.)	St. Johnsbury.
	VIRGINIA.	
1905	John W. Daniel (D.)	Lynchburg.
1901	Thos. S. Martin (D.)	Scottsville.
	WASHINGTON.	
1905	Addison G. Foster (R.)	Tacoma.
1903	Geo. Turner (P.)	Spokane.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1905	Nathan B. Scott (R.)	Wheeling.
1901	Stephen B. Elkins (R.)	Elkins.
	WISCONSIN.	
1905	Joseph V. Quarles (R.)	Milwaukee.
1903	John C. Spooner (R.)	Madison.
	WYOMING.	
1905	Clarence D. Clark (R.)	Evanston.
1901	Francis E. Warren (R.)	Cheyenne.

*Appointed (temporarily, until Legislature meets, January 2, 1900), vice Edward C. Walthall (D.) died April 21, 1898. †Appointed by Governor after Legislature adjourned without an election; eligibility to be tested. ‡Vice M. L. Hayward (R.) died December 5, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DAVID B. HENDERSON (R.), Iowa, Speaker.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

(R.), Republicans, 186; (D.), Democrats, 160; (Pop.), Populists, 7; (Silver), Silverites, 2; vacancies, 2; total, 357.

LVITH CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

1. Geo. W. Taylor (D.)...Demopolis.
2. Jesse F. Stallings (D.).Greenville.
3. Henry D. Clayton (D.).Eufaula.
4. G. H. Robbins (D.)....Selma.
5. Willis Brewer (D.).....Hayneville.
6. John H. Bankhead (D.).Fayette.
7. John L. Burnett (D.)..Gadsden.
8. Joseph Wheeler (D.)....Wheeler.
9. O. W. Underwood (D.).Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1. P. D. McCulloch, jr. (D.)Marianna.
2. John S. Little (D.).....Greenwood.
3. Thos. C. McRae (D.)...Prescott.
4. Wm. L. Terry (D.)....Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.)Fayetteville.
6. S. Brundidge, jr. (D.)..Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.

1. John A. Barham (R.)..Santa Rosa.
2. Marion de Vries (D.)...Stockton.
3. Victor Metcalf (R.).....Oakland.
4. Julius Kahn (R.).....San Francisco.
5. Eugene F. Loud (R.)..,San Francisco.
6. B. J. Waters (R.).....Los Angeles.
7. James Carren (R.).....Modesto.

COLORADO.

1. J. F. Shafroth (S.).....Denver.
2. John C. Bell (Pop.).....Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Stevens Henry (R.).Rockville.
2. N. D. Sperry (R.).....New-Haven.
3. Chas. A. Russell (R.)..Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.)..Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

1. J. H. Hoffecker (R.)...Smyrna.

FLORIDA.

1. S. M. Sparkman (D.)...Tampa.
2. R. W. Davis (D.).....Palatka.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester (D.)..Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs (D.)..Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis (D.).....Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson (D.)...Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston (D.)..Kings.
6. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.)..Macon.
7. John W. Maddox (D.)..Rome.
8. Wm. M. Howard (D.)..Lexington.
9. Farish C. Tate (D.)....Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming (D.)....Augusta.
11. W. G. Brantley (D.)...Brunswick.

IDAHO.

1. James Gunn (Pop.)....Boise.

ILLINOIS.

1. James R. Mann (R.)...Chicago.
2. Wm. Lorimer (R.).....Chicago.
3. Geo. P. Foster (D.)....Chicago.
4. Thos. Cusick (D.).....Chicago.
5. E. T. Noonan (D.).... Chicago.
6. Henry S. Boutell (R.)..Chicago.
7. George E. Foss (R.)...Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins (R.).Aurora.
9. Rob't R. Hitt (R.)....Mt. Morris.
10. Geo. W. Prince (R.)...Galesburg.

ILLINOIS.—(Continued).

11. Walter Reeves (R.)....Streator.
12. Jos. G. Cannon (R.)...Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner (R.).Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff (R.)..Pekin.
15. Benj. F. Marsh (R.)....Warsaw.
16. W. E. Williams (D.)...Pittsfield.
17. B. F. Caldwell (D.)....Chatham.
18. Thomas M. Jett (D.)..Hillsboro.
19. J. B. Crowley (D.).....Robinson.
20. J. R. Williams (D.)....Carmi.
21. W. A. Rodenberg (R.)..East St. Louis.
22. Geo. W. Smith (R.)...Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Jas. A. Hemenway (R.)Boonville.
2. Robert W. Miers (D.)..Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor (D.).....Corydon.
4. F. S. Griffith (D.).....Greensburg.
5. Geo. W. Faris (R.).....Terre Haute.
6. James E. Watson (R.).Rushville.
7. Jesse Overstreet (R.)...Franklin.
8. Geo. W. Cromer (R.)..Muncie.
9. Chas. B. Landis (R.)...Delphi.
10. E. D. Crumpacker (R.).Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Steele (R.)....Marion.
12. J. M. Robinson (D.)... Fort Wayne.
13. Abram L. Brick (R.)...South Bend.

IOWA.

1. Thos. Hedge (R.).....Burlington.
2. J. R. Lane (R.).....Davenport.
3. D. B. Henderson (R.)..Dubuque.
4. G. N. Haugen (R.).....Northwood.
5. Rob't G. Cousins (R.)..Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey (R.)....Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull (R.)...Des Moines.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn (R.)..Clarinda.
9. Smith McPherson (R.).Red Oak.
10. J. P. Dolliver (R.)..... Fort Dodge.
11. Lott Thomas (R.).....Storm Lake.

KANSAS.

At Large—W.J. Bailey (R.) Baileyville.
1. Chas. Curtis (R.).....Topeka.
2. J. D. Bowersock (R.)..Lawrence.
3. E. R. Ridgely (Pop.)..Pittsburg.
4. J. M. Miller (R.).....Council Grove.
5. W. A. Calderhead (R.).Marysville.
6. W. A. Reeder (R.).... Logan.
7. Chester J. Long (R.)...Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY.

1. Chas. K. Wheeler (D.).Paducah.
2. H. D. Allen (D.).....Morganfield.
3. John S. Rhea (D. Fus.)Russellville.
4. D. H. Smith (D.).....Hodgenville.
5. Oscar Turner (D.).....Louisville.
6. Albert S. Berry (D.)...Newport.
7. [8]Vacant.....
8. G. G. Gilbert (D.)..... Shelbyville.
9. Samuel J. Pugh (R.)..Vanceburg.
10. T. Y. Fitzpatrick (D.)..Prestonburg.
11. Vincent Boering (R.)...London.

LOUISIANA.

1. Adolph Meyer (D.).....New-Orleans.
2. Robert C. Davey (D.)..New-Orleans.
2. Rob't F. Broussard (D.)New-Orleans.
4. T. Brazeale (D.).....Natchitoches.

LOUISIANA.—(Continued.)

5. [1]Joseph E. Ransdell (D.).
6. S. M. Robertson (D.).. Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. *Amos L. Allen (R.).... Portland.
2. [2]Charles E. Littlefield(R.)Rockland.
3. E. C. Burleigh (R.).... Augusta.
4. Chas. A. Boutelle (R.). Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1. [3]Vacant.....
2. Wm. B. Baker (R.).... Aberdeen.
3. F. C. Wachter (R.).... Baltimore.
4. J. W. Denny (D.)..... Baltimore.
5. Sydney E. Mudd (R.).. La Plata.
6. G. A. Pearee (R.)..... Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.) North Adams.
2. Fred'k H. Gillett (R.).. Springfield.
3. J. R. Thayer (D.)..... Worcester.
4. G. W. Weymouth (R.). Fitchburg.
5. Wm. S. Knox (R.)..... Lawrence.
6. Wm. H. Moody (R.)... Haverhill.
7. E. W. Roberts (R.).... Chelsea.
8. Sam'l W. McCall (R.). Winchester.
9. John F. Fitzgerald (D.)Boston.
10. Henry F. Naphen (D.). Boston.
11. Chas. F. Sprague (R.). Boston.
12. Wm. C. Lovering (R.).. Taunton.
13. Wm. S. Greene (R.)... Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

1. John B. Corliss (R.)... Detroit.
2. H. C. Smith (R.)..... Adrian.
3. W. Gardner (R.)..... Albion.
4. E. L. Hamilton (R.)... Niles.
5. Wm. A. Smith (R.)..... Grand Rapids.
6. Samuel W. Smith (R.). Pontiac.
7. Edgar Weeks (R.)..... Mount Clemens
8. J. W. Fordney (R.).... Saginaw.
9. Roswell P. Bishop (R.) Ludington.
10. Rosseau O. Crump (R.). Bay City.
11. Wm. S. Mesick (R.)... Mancelona.
12. Carlos D. Shelden (R.). Houghton.

MINNESOTA.

1. James A. Tawney (R.) Winona.
2. Jas. T. McCleary (R.). Mankato.
3. Joel P. Heatwole (R.).. Northfield.
4. F. C. Stevens (R.)..... St. Paul.
5. Loren Fletcher (R.).... Minneapolis.
6. Page Morris (R.)..... Duluth.
7. Frank M. Eddy (R.)... Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John M. Allen (D.).... Tupelo.
2. Thomas Speight (D.)... Ripley.
3. T. C. Catchings (D.).. Vicksburg.
4. A. F. Fox (D.)..... West Point.
5. John S. Williams (D.).. Yazoo City.
6. F. A. McLain (D.).... Gloster.
7. Patrick Henry (D.).... Brandon.

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd (D.)... Shelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker (D.).... Keytesville.
3. J. T. Dougherty (D.).. Liberty.
4. C. F. Cochran (D.).... St. Joseph.
5. Wm. S. Cowherd (D.). Kansas City.
6. D. A. De Armond (D.). Butler.
7. James Cooney (D.).... Marshall.
8. [5]D. W. Shackleford (D.)..
9. Champ Clark (D.)..... Bowling Green.
10. Rich'd Bartholdt (R.).. St. Louis.
11. Charles F. Joy (R.).... St. Louis.
12. Chas. E. Pearce (R.).. St. Louis.
13. Edward Robb (D.)..... Perryville.

MISSOURI.—(Continued).

14. W. D. Vandiver (D.).. Cape Girardeau
15. M. E. Benton (D.)..... Neosho.

MONTANA.

1. A. J. Campbell (D.).... Butte.

NEBRASKA.

1. E. J. Burkett (R.)..... Lincoln.
2. David H. Mercer (R.). Omaha.
3. John S. Robinson (D.). Madison.
4. Wm. L. Stark (Pop.).. Aurora.
5. C. E. Adams (Pop.)... Nelson.
6. [3]William Neville (Pop.).North Platte.

NEVADA.

1. F. G. Newlands (S.)... Reno.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.) Manchester.
2. Frank G. Clarke (R.).. Peterboro.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. H. C. Loudenslager (R.) Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner (R.).. Atlantic City.
3. Benj. F. Howell (R.).. N. Brunswick.
4. J. S. Solomon, jr. (D.).. Boonton.
5. James F. Stewart (R.) Paterson.
6. Rich'd W. Parker (R.). Newark.
7. Wm. D. Daly (D.)..... Hoboken.
8. Chas. N. Fowler (R.).. Elizabeth.

NEW-YORK.

1. T. B. Scudder (D.).... Glenhead.
2. John J. Fitzgerald (D.) Brooklyn.
3. Edmund H. Driggs (D.) Brooklyn.
4. B. F. Clayton (D.)..... Brooklyn.
5. Frank E. Wilson (D.).. Brooklyn.
6. Mitchell May (D.)..... Brooklyn.
7. Nicholas Muller (D.)... New-York.
8. D. J. Riordan (D.)..... New-York.
9. Thos. J. Bradley (D.).. New-York.
10. Amos J. Cummings (D.) New-York.
11. William Sulzer (D.).... New-York.
12. Geo. B. McClellan (D.) New-York.
13. Jefferson M. Levy (D.). New-York.
14. Wm. Astor Chanler (D. New-York.
15. Jacob Ruppert, jr. (D.) New-York.
16. John Q. Underhill (D.) New-Rochelle.
17. A. S. Tompkins (R.).. Nyack.
18. John H. Ketcham (R.) Dover Plains.
19. A. V. S. Cochrane (R.) Hudson.
20. Martin H. Glynn (D.). Albany.
21. J. K. Stewart (R.)..... Amsterdam.
22. L. N. Littauer (R.).... Gloversville.
23. L. W. Emerson (R.)... Warrensburg.
24. Chas. A. Chickering (R.) Copenhagen.
25. James S. Sherman (R.) Utica.
26. George W. Ray (R.)... Norwich.
27. M. J. Driscoll (R.).... Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne (R.).. Auburn.
29. Chas. W. Gillet (R.)... Addison.
30. Jas. W. Wadsworth (R. Geneseo.
31. J. M. E. O'Grady (R.). Rochester.
32. W. H. Ryan (D.)..... Buffalo.
33. D. S. Alexander (R.).. Buffalo.
34. [4]S. B. Vreeland (R.).....

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small (D.).... Elizabeth City.
2. Geo. H. White (R.).... Tarboro.
3. C. R. Thomas (D.)..... Newbern.
4. Joseph J. Jenkins (Pop.) Pittsboro.
5. W. W. Kitchin (D.)... Roxboro.
6. J. D. Bellamy (D.).... Wilmington.
7. T. F. Klutz (D.)..... Salisbury.
8. R. Z. Linney (R.)..... Taylorsville.
9. Wm. T. Crawford (D.). Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

B. F. Spalding (R.).... Fargo.

OHIO.

1. Wm. B. Shattuc (R.).. Cincinnati.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell (R.) Cincinnati.
3. John L. Brenner (D.).. Dayton.
4. R. B. Gordon (D.)..... St. Marys.
5. D. Meekison (D.)..... Napoleon.
6. Seth W. Brown (R.)... Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver (R.) Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand (R.) Delaware.
9. James H. Southard (R.) Toledo.
10. S. R. Morgan (R.)..... Oak Hill.
11. Chas. H. Grosvenor (R.) Athens.
12. John J. Lentz (D.)..... Columbus.
13. James A. Norton (D.). Seneca Co.
14. Winfield S. Kerr (R.).. Mansfield.
15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.) Zanesville.
16. [6]Joseph Gill (R.)..... Steubenville.
17. J. A. McDowell (D.Pop.) Millersburg.
18. Robert W. Tayler (R.). New-Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick (R.)..... Akron.
20. F. O. Phillips (R.)..... Medina.
21. Theodore E. Burton (R.) Cleveland.

OREGON.

1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.) Hillsboro.
2. Malcolm A. Moody (R.) Dalles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—G. A. Grow (R.) Glenwood.
S. R. Davenport (R.).. Erie.
1. H. H. Bingham (R.).. Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, jr. (R.) Philadelphia.
3. Wm. McAleer (D.)..... Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young (R.).. Philadelphia.
5. Alfred C. Harmer (R.). Philadelphia.
6. Thos. S. Butler (R.)... West Chester.
7. Irving P. Wanger (R.). Norristown.
8. L. H. Barber (D.)..... Mauch Chunk.
9. [7]H. D. Green (D.).....
10. Marriott Brosius (R.).. Lancaster.
11. Wm. Connell (R.)..... Scranton.
12. S. W. Davenport (D.).. Plymouth.
13. J. W. Ryan (D.)..... Pottsville.
14. Marlin E. Olmsted (R.) Harrisburg.
15. F. C. Wright (R.)..... Susquehanna.
16. Horace B. Packer (R.). Wellsboro.
17. R. K. Polk (D.)..... Danville.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.) Chambersburg.
19. Edw. Zeigler (D.)..... York.
20. Jos. E. Thropp (R.).... Bedford.
21. S. N. Jack (R.)..... Indiana.
22. John Dalzell (R.)..... Pittsburg.
23. W. H. Graham (R.)... Allegheny.
24. Ernest F. Acheson (R.) Washington.
25. J. B. Showalter (R.).. Chicora.
26. A. Gaston (D.)..... Meadville.
27. J. C. Sibley (D.)..... Franklin.
28. J. K. P. Hall (D.).... Ridgway.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Melville Bull (R.)..... Newport.
2. Adin P. Capron (R.)... Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. William Elliott (D.).... Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert (D.) Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.) Belton.
4. Stanyarne Wilson (D.). Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Fenley (D.)..... Lancaster.
6. James Norton (D.)..... Mullins.
7. J. William Stokes (D.). Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—R. J. Gamble (R.) Yankton.
C. H. Burke (R.)... Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

1. Walter P. Brownlow (R.) Jonesboro.
2. Henry R. Gibson (R.).. Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon (D.).... Chattanooga.
4. C. E. Snodgrass (D.).. Crossville.
5. Jas. D. Richardson (D.) Murfreesboro.
6. J. W. Galines (D.).... Nashville.
7. Nicholas N. Cox (D.).. Franklin.
8. T. W. Sims (D.)..... Linden.
9. Rice A. Pierce (D.)... Union City.
10. E. W. Carmack (D.)... Memphis.

TEXAS.

1. Thomas H. Ball (D.).. Huntsville.
2. Sam. B. Cooper (D.)..... Woodville.
3. R. C. de Graffenreid (D.) Longview.
4. J. L. Sheppard (D.).... Pittsburg.
5. Joseph W. Bailey (D.). Gainesville.
6. R. E. Burke (D.)..... Dallas.
7. R. L. Henry (D.)..... Waco.
8. S. W. T. Lanham (D.). Weatherford.
9. A. S. Burleson (D.).... Austin.
10. R. B. Hawley (R.).... Galveston.
11. Rudolph Kleberg (D.).. Cuero.
12. J. L. Slayden (D.)..... San Antonio.
13. John H. Stephens (D.). Vernon.

UTAH.

At Large—B. H. Roberts (D.) Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. H. Henry Powers (R.). Morrisville.
2. William W. Grout (R.) Barton.

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones (D.). Warsaw.
2. William A. Young (D.). Norfolk.
3. John Lamb (D.)..... Richmond.
4. Sydney P. Epes (D.)... Nottoway.
5. Claude A. Swanson (D.) Chatham.
6. Peter J. Otey (D.)..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay (D.)..... Madison.
8. J. F. Rixey (D.)..... Brandy.
9. Wm. F. Rhea (D.).... Bristol.
10. J. M. Quarles (D.).... Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

At Large—W. L. Jones (R.) Yakima.
F. W. Cushman (R.). Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. B. B. Dovener (R.).... Wheeling.
2. Alston G. Dayton (R.). Phillippi.
3. David A. Johnson (D.) Bluefield.
4. R. H. Freer (R.)..... Harrisville.

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper (R.).. Racine.
2. H. P. Dahle (R.)..... Mount Horab.
3. Joseph W. Babcock (R.) Necedah.
4. Theobald Otjen (R.).... Milwaukee.
5. Sam'l S. Barney (R.).. West Bend.
6. J. H. Davidson (R.)... Oshkosh.
7. J. J. Esch (R.)..... La Crosse.
8. Edw'd S. Minor (R.).. Sturgeons Bay.
9. Alexander Stewart (R.) Wausau.
10. John J. Jenkins (R.)... Chippewa Falls

WYOMING.

At Large—F. W. Mondell (R.) Newcastle.

Territorial Delegates.

ARIZONA.

J. F. Wilson (D.)..... Tucson.

NEW-MEXICO.

Pedro Perea (R.)..... Santa Fe.

OKLAHOMA.

Dennis T. Flynn (R.).. Guthrie.

*Vice Thomas B. Reed (R.) resigned August 22, 1899. [1]Vice Samuel T. Baird (D.) died April 22, 1899. [2]Vice Nelson Dingley (R.) died January 13, 1899. [3]Vice William L. Greene (Pop.) died March 11, 1899. [4]Vice Warren B. Hooker (R.) resigned March 30, 1899. [5]Vice Richard P. Bland (D.) died June 15, 1899. [6]Vice Lorenzo Danford (R.) died June 19, 1899. [7]Vice Daniel Ermentrout (D.) died September 17, 1899. [8]Evan E. Settle (D.) died November 16, 1899. [9]John W. Smith (D.), elected Governor of Maryland, November 7, 1899.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1856.

Congress.	Years.	Senate.				House.			
		Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.
XXXV	1857-9	20	39	5	—	92	131	14	—
XXXVI	1859-61	26	38	2	—	113	101	23	—
*XXXVII	1861-3	31	10	[12]	—	106	42	[12]8	—
*XXXVIII	1863-5	36	9	[15]	—	102	75	—	9
XXXIX	1865-7	41	11	—	—	145	40	—	—
XL	1867-9	42	11	—	—	143	49	—	—
XLI	1869-71	58	11	—	—	151	78	—	—
XLII	1871-3	57	17	—	—	138	103	—	[25]
XLIII	1873-5	47	20	—	[27]	194	92	—	14
XLIV	1875-7	43	29	—	[22]	107	168	—	—
XLV	1877-9	36	39	—	[21]	142	151	—	—
XLVI	1879-81	32	44	—	—	129	148	—	[6]16
XLVII	1881-3	37	38	—	1	146	138	—	[6]10
XLVIII	1883-5	†40	36	—	—	124	198	—	[6]1
XLIX	1185-7	42	34	—	—	120	204	—	[6]1
L	1887-9	39	37	—	—	153	168	—	4
LI	1889-91	39	37	—	—	166	159	—	—
LII	1891-3	47	39	—	[32]	88	236	—	[38]
LIII	1893-5	[4]37	44	—	[34]	126	220	—	[38]
LIV	1895-7	42	39	—	‡6	244	[7]104	—	[37]
LV	1897-9	48	[10]34	—	[68]	[11]199	[12]131	—	[13]26

*During Civil War some Southern States were unrepresented. †Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters and voted with Republicans. ‡Four Populists and two Silver, the latter of Nevada. [1]Union party. [2]Liberal Republicans. [3]Populists. [4]Three vacancies. [6]Greenbackers. [7]One vacancy. [8]Five Populists, two Silver Republicans, one Independent. [9]Nine are Silver Republicans. [10]Twenty-nine are Silver Democrats. [11]Ten are Silver Republicans; also one vacancy. [12]One hundred and twenty-nine are Silver Democrats. [13]Fifteen Populists; eleven Democratic Populists.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION SINCE 1789.

How determined.	Year.	Ratio.	No. of Representatives.	Population.
Constitution	1789	30,000	65	—
First census	1793	30,000	105	3,929,214
Second census	1803	33,000	141	5,308,483
Third census	1813	35,000	181	7,239,881
Fourth census	1823	40,000	213	9,633,822
Fifth census	1833	47,700	240	12,866,020
Sixth census	1843	70,680	223	17,069,453
Seventh census	1853	93,423	233	23,191,876
Eighth census	1863	127,381	243	31,443,321
Ninth census	1873	131,425	293	38,558,371
Tenth census	1883	151,911	325	50,155,873
Eleventh census	1893	173,901	356	62,831,900

Note.—For representation of each State at present see "States and Territories, General Information."

TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The original territory of the United States comprised 827,844 square miles; transferred from Great Britain by Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783. The present total area of the United States (main body) is 3,090,777 square miles; total area of outlying territory, 747,733 square miles; aggregate, 3,838,510 square miles.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY (1,171,931 square miles).—Purchased from France, by treaty, April 30, 1803, for $15,000,000.

FLORIDA PROVINCES (59,268 square miles).—Purchased from Spain, by treaty, February 22, 1819, for $5,000,000.

OREGON (291,000 square miles).—By discovery, 1792; exploration, 1805-'06; settlement, 1811; and treaties with France (1803), Spain (1819), Russia (1825), and England (1846).

TEXAS ANNEXATION (376,133 square miles).—By convention with Texas Republic, March 2, 1845, and payment of $10,000,000.

MEXICAN CESSION (first, 545,783 square miles).—By conquest and purchase from Mexico for $15,000,000, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848. Second cession (45,535 square miles).—Purchased from Mexico for $10,000, by Gadsden Treaty, December 30, 1853.

ALASKA (577,390 square miles).—Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867, for $7,200,000.

HAWAII (6,567 square miles).—Annexed by joint resolution of Congress, July 6, 1898.

SPANISH CESSIONS.—Porto Rico, 3,531 square miles; Philippines, 114,361 square miles; Guam, 100 square miles. By Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, and payment to Spain of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

THE EXECUTIVE.

	Annual salary.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio, President of the U. S.	$50,000
GARRET A. HOBART, Vice-President (died November 21, 1899)	8,000
JOHN ADDISON PORTER, of Connecticut, Secretary to the President	5,000

THE CABINET.

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, Secretary of State	$8,000
Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury	8,000
Elihu Root, of New-York, Secretary of War	8,000
John W. Griggs, of New-Jersey, Attorney-General	8,000
Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General	8,000
John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy	8,000
Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior	8,000
James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture	8,000

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—David J. Hill (1898), New-York, $4,500.

Second Ass't Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (1886), D. C., $4,000.

Third Ass't Secretary—Thos. W. Cridler (1897), West Virginia, $4,000.

Chief Clerk—W. H. Michael (1897), Neb., $2,500.

Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney Y. Smith (1897), D. C., $2,100.

Chief of Consular Bureau—Rob't S. Chilton (1895), D. C., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—Pendleton King (1894), North Carolina, $2,100.

Solicitor—Wm. L. Penfield (1897), Ind.

Chief of Bureau of Accounts—Frank A. Branagan (1895), Ohio, $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—Andrew H. Allen (1892), North Carolina, $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Foreign Commerce—Frederic Emory (1894), Maryland, $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Robert Brent Mosher (1898), Kentucky, $2,100.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretaries—Horace A. Taylor (1899), Wis.; Oliver L. Spalding (1897), Mich.; Frank A. Vanderlip (1897), Ill., each $4,500.

Chief Clerk—Theodore F. Swayze (1897), New-Jersey, $3,000.

Chief of Division of Appointments—Charles Lyman (1898), $2,750.

Controller—Robert T. Tracewell (1897), Ind., $5,500.

Assistant Controller—Leander P. Mitchell, (1897), Ind., $4,500.

Auditor for Treasury Department—William E. Andrews (1897), Neb., $4,000.

Auditor for War Department—Frank H. Morris (1899), Ohio, $4,000.

Auditor for Navy Department—William W. Brown (1899), Penn., $4,000.

Auditor for Interior Department—William Youngblood (1897), Ala., $4,000.

Auditor for State Department—Ernest G. Timme (1897), Wis., $4,000.

Auditor for Postoffice Department—Henry A. Castle (1897), Minn., $4,000.

Treasurer of United States—Ellis H. Roberts (1897), New-York, $6,000.

Register of the Treasury—Judson W. Lyons (1898), Ga., $4,000.

Controller of the Currency—C. G. Dawes (1897), Ill., $5,000.

Solicitor of the Treasury—Maurice D. O'Connell (1897), Iowa, $4,500.

Commissioner of Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., $3,600.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue—George M. Thomas (1897), Ky., $4,500.

Director of the Mint—George E. Roberts (1897), $4,500.

Chief of Secret Service Division—John E. Wilkie (1897), Ill., $3,500.

Supervising Surgeon General of Marine Hospital Service—Walter Wyman (1891), Mo., $4,000.

Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels—James A. Dumont (1876), N. Y., $3,500.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Oscar P. Austin (1898), D. C., $3,000.

Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor (1897), Penn., $4,500.

Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Claude M. Johnson (1893), Ky., $4,500.

Superintendent of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey—H. S. Pritchett (1897), Mo., $5,000.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—Commissioner General, T. V. Powderly (1897), Penn., $4,000. Commissioners at Ports—Thomas Fitchie (1897), New-York, $4,500; Percy C. Henninghausen (1897), Baltimore, $2,200; George B. Billings (1897), Boston, $2,200; John J. S. Rogers (1895), Philadelphia, $2,200; Walter Stradley (1895), San Francisco, $2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor General—John K. Richards (1897), Ohio, $7,000.

Assistant Attorneys—James E. Boyd (1897), N. C.; John G. Thompson (1897), Ill.; Louis A. Pradt (1897), Wis.; Henry M. Hoyt (1897), Penn., $5,000 each.

Assistant Attorney General, Int. Dept.—Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming, $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, P. O. Dept.—James N. Tyner, Ind., $4,000.

Solicitor, State Department—William L. Penfield, Ind., $3,500.

Solicitor of Treasury—M. D. O'Connell, Iowa, $4,500.
Solicitor Internal Revenue—George M. Thomas, Ky., $4,500.
Law Clerk—A. J. Bentley, Ohio, $2,700.
Appointment Clerk—Joseph P. Rudy, Penn., $1,800.
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—J. S. Easby Smith, Ala., $2,400.
Disbursing Clerk—Henry Rechtin, Ohio, $2,300.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Postmaster General—Perry S. Heath (1897), Ind., $4,000.
Second Assistant Postmaster General—William S. Shallenberger (1897), Penn., $4,000.
Third Assistant Postmaster General—Edward C. Madden (1899), Mich., $4,000.
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Joseph L. Bristow (1897), Kan., $4,000.
Chief Clerk—Blain W. Taylor (1896), W. Va., $2,500.
Assistant Attorney General—James N. Tyner (1897), Ind., $4,000.
Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Newton M. Brooks (1890), Va., $3,000.
Superintendent of Money Order System—James T. Metcalf (1897), Iowa, $3,000.
Superintendent of Railway Mail Service—James E. White (1890), Ill., $3,500.
Superintendent of Dead Letter Office—David P. Leibhardt (1897), Ind., $2,500.
Chief Postoffice Inspector—George B. Hamlet (1897), Ohio, $3,000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Secretary—Thomas Ryan (1897), Kan., $4,500.
Assistant Secretary—Webster Davis (1897), Mo., $4,000.
Chief Clerk—Edward M. Dawson (1897), Md., $2,750.
Assistant Attorney General—Willis Van Deventer (1897), Wyo., $5,000.
Commissioner of General Land Office—Binger Hermann (1897), Ore., $5,000.
Commissioner of Pensions—H. Clay Evans (1897), Tenn., $5,000.
Commissioner of Patents—Charles H. Duell (1898), New-York, $5,000.
Commissioner of Education—Wm. T. Harris (1889), Mass., $3,000.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Wm. A. Jones (1897), Wis., $4,000.
Commissioner of Railroads—James Longstreet (1897), Ga., $4,500.
Director of Geological Survey—Charles D. Walcott (1897), N. Y., $5,000.
Architect of the Capitol—Edward Clark (1865), Penn., $4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary—Joseph H. Brigham (1897), Ohio, $4,500.
Chief of Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore (1895), Ohio, $4,500.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Frank W. Palmer (1897), Ill., $4,500.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian—Herbert Putnam (1899), Penn., $5,000.
Assistant Librarian—A. R. Spofford (1897), Ohio, $4,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

John R. Procter, Kentucky; Mark S. Brewer, Michigan; John B. Harlow, Missouri; $3,500 each. John T. Doyle, secretary; A. R. Serven, chief examiner.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS.

Martin A. Knapp, New-York, chairman; Judson C. Clements, Georgia; James D. Yeomans, Illinois; Charles S. Prouty, Vermont; Joseph W. Fifer, Illinois.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman, Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, Merrell E. Gates, Washington, D. C.; E. Whittlesey, Washington, D. C.; Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.; William D. Walker, Fargo, N. D.; William H. Lyon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia; Bishop Henry B. Whipple, Fairbault, Minn.; William M. Beardshear, Ames, Iowa.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Carroll D. Wright (1888), Mass., $5,000.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Director—William Woodville Rockhill (828), 1-st., N. W., $5,000.
Secretary—Dr. Horacio Guzman, 1,714 1-st., N. W.
Chief Clerk—Williams C. Fox, 2,558 University Place.
Chief Translator—A. W. Fergusson, 5 Cooke Place.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL OF EGYPT.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian governments and the various Christian Powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of mixed civil causes arising between persons of different foreign nationalities, and suits of foreigners against natives, the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great Powers, each of which is represented by from one to three judges. There are several tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance) and a court of appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by the following judges:

Court of Appeals at Alexandria—Anthony M. Keiley, Virginia (app'd 1894).
Court of First Instance at Cairo—Geo. S. Batcheller, N. Y. (app'd 1897).
Court of First Instance at Mansourah—Somerville P. Tuck, New-York (app'd 1894).

WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Corrected to December 1, 1899.)

SECRETARY OF WAR.....Elihu Root, New-York
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....George D. Meiklejohn, Nebraska
COMMANDING GENERAL.....Major General Nelson A. Miles, retires August 8, 1903

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.		Date of retirement for age.
Adjutant-General	Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin	September 15, 1906.
Inspector-General	Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge	January 14, 1906.
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen. M. I. Ludington	July 4, 1903.
Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence	Brig.-Gen. John F. Weston	November 13, 1909.
Surgeon-General	Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg	June 8, 1902.
Paymaster-General	Brig.-Gen. A. E. Bates	July 15, 1904
Chief of Engineers	Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson	October 8, 1901.
Chief of Ordnance	Brig.-Gen. A. R. Buffington	November 22, 1901.
Judge Advocate-General	Brig.-Gen. G. N. Lieber	May 21, 1901.
Chief Signal Officer	Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely	March 27, 1908.
Chief Record and Pension Officer	Brig.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth	September 11, 1916.
Public Buildings Superintendent	Colonel T. A. Bingham	May 14, 1922.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

(Date of retirement in parenthesis.)

REGULAR SERVICE.

MAJOR GENERALS.—Nelson A. Miles (Aug. 8, 1903); Wesley Merritt (June 16, 1900); John R. Brooke (July 21, 1902).

BRIGADIER GENERALS.—Elwell S. Otis (March 25, 1902); James F. Wade (April 14, 1907); Henry C. Merriam (Nov. 13, 1901); Edgar R. Kellogg (March 25, 1906); Gilbert S. Carpenter (April 17, 1900).

COLONELS OF CAVALRY.—Abraham K. Arnold (March 25, 1901); Henry E. Noyes (Aug. 23, 1903); Samuel B. M. Young (Jan. 9, 1904); Charles D. Viele (Feb. 7, 1905); William A. Rafferty (Feb. 16, 1906); Samuel S. Sumner (Feb. 6, 1906); T. A. Baldwin (Dec. 31, 1903); Adna R. Chaffee (April 14, 1906); Thomas McGregor (June 26, 1901); S. M. Whitside (Jan. 9, 1903).

COLONELS OF ARTILLERY.—Wallace F. Randolph (June 11, 1905); William L. Haskin (May 31, 1905); Jacob B. Rawles (Aug. 4, 1903); F. L. Guenther (Feb. 22, 1902); John I. Rodgers (April 18, 1903); E. B. Williston (July 15, 1900); H. C. Hasbrouck (Oct. 26, 1903).

COLONELS OF INFANTRY.—Abraham A. Harback (Aug. 14, 1905); John C. Bates (Aug. 26, 1906); John H. Page (March 26, 1906); Robert H. Hall (Nov. 15, 1901); Richard Comba (July 11, 1901); Charles W. Miner (November 21, 1904); E. M. Coates (Jan. 29, 1900); George M. Randall (Oct. 8, 1905); E. H. Liscum (July 16, 1905); Ezra P. Ewers (April 13, 1901); Isaac D. De Russy (June 13, 1904); C. McKibbin (Nov. 2, 1904); William H. Bisbee (Jan. 28, 1904); A. S. Daggett (June 14, 1903); E. Moale (Jan. 29, 1904); C. C. Hood (Aug. 28, 1905); J. H. Smith (Jan. 29, 1904); James M. J. Sanno (Dec. 10, 1904); S. Snyder (Feb. 9, 1903); Loyd Wheaton (July 15, 1902); Jacob Kline (Nov. 5, 1904); J. W. French (June 2, 1907); George W. Davis (July 26, 1903); H. B. Freeman (Jan. 17, 1901); A. F. Burt (Nov. 29, 1903).

(Note.—The names of the colonels are given in the numerical order of the regiment of each.)

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

MAJOR GENERALS.—William R. Shafter, Elwell S. Otis, Thomas M. Anderson, Henry W. Lawton, Arthur McArthur.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.—James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, John C. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, William Ludlow, Leonard Wood, George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Robert H. Hall, Loyd Wheaton, Frederick D. Grant, Robert P. Hughes, James I. Smith, Frederick Funston.

COLONELS.—James Lockett, 11th Cavalry; Edmund Rice, 26th Infantry; James M. Bell, 27th Infantry; William E. Birkhimer, 28th Infantry; Edward E. Hardin, 29th Infantry; Cornelius Gardener, 30th Infantry; James S. Pettit, 31st Infantry; Louis A. Craig, 32d Infantry; Luther R. Hare, 33d Infantry; Lyman W. V. Kennon, 34th Infantry; William A. Kobbé, 35th Infantry; J. Franklin Bell, 36th Infantry; Robert B. Wallace, 37th Infantry; George S. Anderson, 38th Infantry; Robert L. Bullard, 39th Infantry; Edward A. Godwin, 40th Infantry; Ephraim T. C. Richmond, 41st Infantry; J. Milton Thompson, 42d Infantry; Arthur Murray, 43d Infantry; Edward J. McClernand, 44th Infantry; Joseph H. Dorst, 45th Infantry; Walter S. Schuyler, 46th Infantry; Walter Howe, 47th Infantry; William P. Duvall, 48th Infantry; William H. Beck, 49th Infantry.

(Note.—All of the above colonels are officers of the regular service of ranks of lieutenant to major, and given temporary appointments in volunteer service.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding. Headquarters, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor. Geographical limits: The New-England States, States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,

Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Major General William R. Shafter (retired), commanding. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Geographical limits: States of California and Nevada and Hawaii.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, commanding. Headquarters, Denver, Col. Geographical limits: State of Colorado and Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico, Utah and such portion of Wyoming as is not embraced in Yellowstone National Park.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Major General William R. Shafter (retired), commanding. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Geographical limits: States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska Territory, excepting part of Idaho embraced in the Yellowstone National Park.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier General James F. Wade, commanding. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Geographical limits: States of Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, and such portions of Wyoming and Idaho as are embraced in the Yellowstone National Park.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.—Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson, commanding. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Geographical limits: Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, commanding. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Geographical limits: States of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—Major General Elwell S. Otis, commanding. Seadquarters, Manila, Philippine Islands. Geographical limits: All territory in control of the United States troops in the Philippine Islands and the Ladrones.

DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO.—Brigadier General George W. Davis, commanding. Headquarters, San Juan. Geographical limits: The island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—State of Texas. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Colonel Chambers McKibbin, 12th United States Infantry, commanding.

DIVISION OF CUBA.

Major General John R. Brooke, commanding; headquarters, Havana, Cuba.

DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA.—That portion of the island of Cuba embraced within the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of the Almendares River; thence south and east following the Almendares to its tributary, the Rio Grande; thence along the Rio Grande to near its head; thence north via Santa Maria del Rosario to the headwaters of the Rio las Vegas; thence along the Rio las Vegas and the Rio Cojimar to the sea; headquarters, Havana, Cuba. Brigadier General William Ludlow, commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA.—Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara; headquarters, Matanzas, Cuba. Brigadier General J. H. Wilson, commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO.—Consisting of all that portion of the island of Cuba within the limits of the Province of Havana (except such portion as is embraced in the Department of Havana) and the Province of Pinar del Rio; headquarters, Havana, Cuba. Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE.—Provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe; headquarters, Santiago, Cuba. Brigadier General Leonard Wood, commanding.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Board of Managers: President, General William B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; vice-presidents, General William J. Sewell, Camden, N. J., and Colonel John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, General T. J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; managers, General A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Penn.; Colonel G. W. Steele, Marion, Ind.; Major W. H. Bonsall, Los Angeles, Cal.; General C. M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio; Colonel Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan.; General Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; General J. M. Brown, Portland, Me.; treasurer, Major J. M. Bermingham, Hartford, Conn.

Branches of the National Home and membership cared for during fiscal year 1897: Central, Dayton, Ohio, 7,037; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis., 3,429; Eastern, Togus, Me., 3,130; Southern, Hampton, Va., 5,076; Western, Leavenworth, Kan., 3,801; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal., 2,310; Marion, Marion, Ind., 2,530.

Principal officers of branch homes: Central: Governor, J. B. Thomas; treasurer, M. McCoy; surgeon, D. C. Huffman. Northwestern: Governor, Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, J. E. Armitage; surgeon, Almon Clarke. Eastern: Governor, S. H. Allen; treasurer, A. L. Smith; surgeon, W. E. Elwell. Southern: Governor, P. T. Woodfin; treasurer, William Thompson; surgeon, R. S. Vickery. Western: Governor, J. G. Rowland; treasurer, W. B. Shockley; surgeon, D. C. Jones. Pacific: Governor, A. J. Smith; treasurer, F. K. Upham; surgeon, H. E. Hasse. Marion: Governor, J. H. Chapman; treasurer, H. O. Heichert; surgeon, A. D. Kimball.

The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United States service; disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not eligible to the Home undess the reasons are explained to the managers and are satisfactory to him.

There are also twenty-six State homes, located as follows: New-York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.; Vermont Soldiers' Home, Bennington, Vt.; Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Chelsea, Mass.; Fitch's Home for the Soldiers, Noroton Heights, Conn.; New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.; Pennsylvania Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors, Erie, Penn.; Michigan Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ohio

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio; Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill.; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca, Wis.; Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha, Minn.; Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa; Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island and Milford, Neb.; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kan.; California Veterans' Home, Yountville, Cal.; South Dakota Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. D.; Colorado Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista, Col.; New-Hampshire Soldiers' Home, Tilton, N. H.; Washington's Soldiers' Home, Orting, Wash.; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol, R. I.; North Dakota Soldiers' Home, Lisbon, N. D.; Oregon Soldiers' Home, Roseburg, Ore.; Idaho Soldiers' Home, Boise, Idaho.; Wyoming Soldiers' Home, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Indiana State Home, La Fayette, Ind.

SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSIONERS.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, president; Adjutant General Henry C. Corbin, Quartermaster General M. I. Ludington, Acting Commissary General John F. Weston, Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, Judge Advocate General G. N. Lieber, Brigadier General George D. Ruggles.

Officers of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington.—Brigadier General George D. Ruggles, governor; Brevet Brigadier General R. F. Bernard, deputy governor; Captain C. W. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Colonel W. H. Forwood, surgeon.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Congressional District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the academy; the cadet to be named by the Representative in Congress, and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the district or Territory from which the appointment is made. There are also twenty appointments at large at the disposition of the President. The number of students is thus limited to 381. Appointments are usually required to be made one year in advance of date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative, should he desire, may nominate a legally qualified alternate, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and admitted in the event of his success and the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations.

Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age at date of admission, at least five feet three inches in height, free from any infectious or moral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity; must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of the United States), and of the history of the United States.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, and civil and military engineering and science of war. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little over one-half the remainder finally graduate.

The discipline is very strict, and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and, as a rule, it is granted at the expiration of the first two years.

The pay of a cadet is $540 a year, and with proper economy is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about 337.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army.

The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1898 has been 3,867.

MANNER OF APPLICATION.—Applications can be made at any time, by letter, to the Secretary of War, to have the applicant's name registered for submission to the proper Representative when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth and permanent abode of applicant, with the number of the Congressional district in which his residence is situated.

Immediately after his admission, and before receiving his warrant of appointment, the cadet must sign the following engagement for service, in the presence of the Superintendent or some officer deputed by him:

I, ———, of the State (or Territory) of ——, aged ——— years ——— months, do hereby engage (with the consent of my parent or guardian) that, from the date of my admission as a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy, I will serve in the Army of the U. S. for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority.

In the presence ———. ——— ———.

The candidate must then take the following oath or affirmation:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the U. S., and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the U. S. paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty I may owe to any State or country whatsoever, and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers, and the rules and articles governing the armies of the U. S.

ARMY PAY.

GRADE.	PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.						PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.					
	Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.				Pay of grade.	Monthly pay.				
	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service 10 p. c.	After 10 y'rs' service 20 p. c.	After 15 y'rs' service 30 p. c.	After 20 y'rs' service 40 p. c.	Yearly.	Monthly	After 5 y'rs' service	After 10 y'rs' service	After 15 y'rs' service	After 20 y'rs service
Lieutenant-General	$11,000 00	$916 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8,250 00	$687 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General	7,500 00	625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,625 00	468 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-General	5,500 00	458 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125 00	343 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Colonel	3,500 00	291 67	$320 83	$350 00	$375 00	$375 00	2,625 00	218 75	$240 62	$262 50	$281 25	$281 25
‡Lieutenant Colonel	3,000 00	250 00	275 00	300 00	325 00	333 33	2,250 00	187 50	206 25	225 00	243 75	250 00
Major	2,500 00	208 33	229 17	250 00	270 83	291 67	1,875 00	156 25	171 87	187 50	203 12	218 75
Captain, mounted	2,000 00	166 67	183 33	200 00	216 67	233 33	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
Captain, not mounted	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50
*Regimental Adjutant	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Regimental Quartermaster	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant, mounted	1,600 00	133 33	146 67	160 00	173 33	186 67	1,200 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	130 00	140 00
First Lieutenant, not mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, mounted	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,125 00	93 75	103 12	112 50	121 87	131 25
Second Lieutenant, not mounted	1,400 00	116 67	128 33	140 00	151 67	163 33	1,050 00	87 50	96 25	105 00	113 75	122 50
Chaplain	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00	1,350 00	112 50	123 75	135 00	146 25	157 50

*Regimental Adjutants and Regimental Quartermasters never retired as such.

†The maximum pay of a Colonel is, by law, $4,500 per annum.

‡The maximum pay of a Lieutenant Colonel is, by law, $4,000 per annum.

NOTES.—Under Sec. 1,261, Revised Statutes, an Aide-de-Camp to a Major-General is allowed $200 a year in addition to the pay of his rank, not to be included in computing the service increase; an Aide-de-Camp to a Brigadier-General, $150 a year, and an Acting Commissary of Subsistence $100 a year. Assistant Surgeons are entitled to pay of Captain after five years' service, service to be reckoned from date of acceptance of appointment or commission.

Retired officers receive 75 per cent of pay (salary and increase) of their rank. Retired officers detailed for duty at colleges under the act of November 3, 1893, are entitled to the full pay of officers of corresponding rank. Those detailed under other laws are not entitled to anything beyond their retired pay.

Mileage, from and after July 1, 1897, is allowed to officers travelling on duty under orders at the rate of 4 cents per mile, by the shortest usually travelled routes, payable by the Pay Department.

The monthly pay of enlisted men in the Army is as follows: Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry—Privates, $13; corporals, $15; sergeants, $18; first sergeants, $25. Engineers and Ordnance—Corporals, $20; sergeants, $34. The pay increases $1 per month each year during the term of the first five years' enlistment. For the second term of enlistment the pay is $2 per month above that of the last year of the first enlistment. The pay of others on the first year of enlistment is: Ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant and post quartermaster sergeant, $31; hospital steward, $45; acting hospital steward, $25; senior veterinary surgeon, $100; junior veterinary surgeon, $75. There is, in addition, a clothing allowance. Enlisted men when retired are entitled to 75 per cent of the pay which they received in active service.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.
Secretary of the Navy	John D. Long, Massachusetts.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy	Charles H. Allen.
Chief Clerk	Benjamin F. Peters.
Private Secretary	Lewis H. Finney, jr.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

Bureau.	Name.	Term expires.
Navigation	*Captain A. S. Crowninshield	April 8, 1901
Equipment	*Captain Royal B. Bradford	September 7, 1901
Ordnance	*Captain Charles O'Neil	June 1, 1901
Medicine and Surgery	*Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen	October 21, 1901
Supplies and Accounts	*Pay Director Albert S. Kenney	May 4, 1903
Steam Engineering	*Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville	August 9, 1903
Construction and Repair	*Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn	September 7, 1901
Yards and Docks	*Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott	April 4, 1902
Judge Advocate General	†Lieutenant Commander Samuel C. Lemly	June 5, 1900
Office of Naval Intelligence	Captain Charles D. Sigsbee	November, 1903

*Rank of Rear Admiral while Chief of Bureau.
†Rank of Captain while holding said office.

OFFICERS OF GRADES FROM ADMIRAL TO COMMANDER ON ACTIVE LIST.

ADMIRAL.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
George Dewey	Vermont	

REAR ADMIRALS.

(Rank with Major General in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Frederick V. McNair	Penn.	Jan. 13, 1901
John A. Howell	N. Y.	Mar. 16, 1902
Albert Kautz	Ohio.	Jan. 29, 1901
George C. Remey	Iowa.	Aug. 10, 1903
Norman H. Farquhar	Penn.	July 28, 1902
John C. Watson	Ky.	Aug. 24, 1904
Winfield S. Schley	Md.	Oct. 9, 1901
Silas Casey	N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1903
William T. Sampson	N. Y.	Feb. 9, 1902
Bartlett J. Cromwell	Neb.	Feb. 11, 1902
John W. Philip	N. Y.	Aug. 26, 1902
Francis J. Higginson	Mass.	July 19, 1905
Frederick Rodgers	Md.	Oct. 3, 1904
Louis Kempf	Ill.	Oct. 11, 1903
George W. Sumner	Ky.	Dec. 31, 1903
Benjamin F. Day	Ohio.	Jan. 16, 1903
Alexander H. McCormick	Tex.	May 9, 1904
Albert S. Barker	Mass.	Mar. 31, 1905

CAPTAINS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Charles S. Cotton	Wis.	Feb. 15, 1905
Silas W. Terry	Ky.	Dec. 28, 1904
Merrill Miller	Ohio.	Sept. 13, 1904
John J. Read	N. J.	June 17, 1904
Mortimer L. Johnson	Mass.	June 1, 1904
Edwin M. Shepard	N. Y.	Sept. 16, 1905
Robley D. Evans	Utah.	Aug. 18, 1908
Frank Wildes	Mass.	June 17, 1905
Henry Glass	Ill.	Jan. 7, 1906
Philip H. Cooper	N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1906
Henry C. Taylor	Ohio.	Mar. 4, 1907
George H. Wadleigh	N. H.	Sept. 28, 1904
A. S. Crowninshield	N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1905
James H. Sands	Md.	July 12, 1907
Yates Stirling	Md.	May 6, 1905
William C. Wise	Ky.	Nov. 8, 1904
Joseph B. Coghlan	Ill.	Dec. 8, 1906
Purnell F. Harrington	Del.	June 6, 1906
[1]Louis J. Allen	Md.	Feb. 23, 1902
[1]George W. Melville	N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1903
Nehemiah M. Dyer	Mass.	Feb. 19, 1901
Francis A. Cook	Mass.	May 10, 1905
Colby M. Chester	Conn.	Feb. 28, 1906
Charles E. Clark	Vt.	Aug. 10, 1905
Charles J. Barclay	Penn.	Sept. 8, 1905
[1]Peter A. Rearick	D. C.	Nov. 12, 1900
Charles D. Sigsbee	N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1907
Benjamin P. Lamberton	Penn.	Sept. 25, 1905
Richard P. Leary	Md.	Nov. 3, 1904
William H. Whiting	Wis.	July 8, 1905
Charles O'Neil	Mass.	Mar. 15, 1904
Caspar F. Goodrich	Conn.	Jan. 7, 1909
French E. Chadwick	W. Va.	Feb. 29, 1906
Theodore F. Jewell	Va.	Aug. 5, 1906
William M. Folger	Ohio.	May 19, 1906
[1]Cipriano Andrade	Penn.	Mar. 16, 1902
[1]John Lowe	Ohio.	Dec. 11, 1900
John Schouler	Mass.	Nov. 30, 1908
Francis W. Dickins	Conn.	Nov. 2, 1906
[1]Lewis W. Robinson	N. J.	Mar. 1, 1902
George F. F. Wilde	Mass.	Feb. 23, 1907
Charles H. Davis	Mass.	Aug. 28, 1907
Bowman H. McCalla	N. J.	June 19, 1906
Charles J. Train	Mass.	May 14, 1907
Edwin White	Ohio.	Dec. 20, 1905
[1]William H. Harris	Mass.	Mar. 23, 1902
[1]Ralph Aston	Conn.	Jan. 31, 1903
George W. Pigman	Ind.	Dec. 19, 1905
John McGowan	N. J.	Aug. 4, 1905
James G. Green	Mass.	June 27, 1903
Charles H. Rockwell	Mass.	June 12, 1902
James M. Forsyth	Penn.	Jan. 1, 1904
George A. Converse	Vt.	May 13, 1906
Royal B. Bradford	Me.	July 22, 1906
Joseph E. Craig	N. Y.	Feb. 24, 1907
Charles M. Thomas	Penn.	Oct. 1, 1908
Albert S. Snow	Me.	Nov. 18, 1907
George C. Reiter	Penn.	July 6, 1907
Willard H. Brownson	N. Y.	July 8, 1907
William W. Mead	Ky.	Feb. 8, 1907
Edwin S. Houston	Penn.	May 13, 1906
Edwin Longnecker	Penn.	Feb. 19, 1906
George E. Ide	Ohio.	Dec. 6, 1907
George M. Book	Penn.	May 25, 1907
Thomas Perry	N. Y.	May 26, 1906
Charles H. Stockton	Penn.	Oct. 13, 1907
Asa Walker	N. H.	Nov. 13, 1907
Oscar W. Farenholt	Tex.	May 2, 1903
Edward T. Strong	Mass.	Feb. 10, 1902
Robert E. Impey	Ohio.	Mar. 17, 1907

COMMANDERS.

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Eugene W. Watson	Penn.	Feb. 17, 1905
John F. Merry	Me.	Mar. 5, 1902
William C. Gibson	N. Y.	July 23, 1900
Washburn Maynard	Tenn.	Dec. 5, 1906
Henry W. Lyon	Mass.	Nov. 8, 1907
James H. Dayton	Md.	Oct. 25, 1908
Morris R. S. Mackenzie	N. J.	May 5, 1910

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Charles S. Sperry	Conn.	Sept. 3, 1909
Frank Courtis	Cal.	June 18, 1906
William W. Reisinger	Md.	Dec. 14, 1905
William T. Burwell	Mo.	July 19, 1908
John J. Hunker	Ohio.	June 12, 1906
Franklin Hanford	N. Y.	Nov. 8, 1906
Robert M. Berry	Ky.	Jan. 28, 1908
Samuel W. Very	Mass.	April 23, 1908
Henry N. Manney	Minn.	Dec. 27, 1906
Chapman C. Todd	Ky.	April 5, 1910
Joseph N. Hemphill	Ohio.	June 18, 1909
Abraham B. H. Lillie	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1907
William T. Swinburne	R. I.	Aug. 24, 1909
William H. Emory	D. C.	Dec. 17, 1908
George A. Bicknell	Ind.	May 15, 1908
Charles T. Hutchins	Penn.	Feb. 5, 1906
Seth M. Ackley	Mass.	Oct. 13, 1907
Benjamin F. Tilley	R. I.	Mar. 29, 1910
Harry Knox	Ohio.	July 2, 1910
Clifford H. West	N. Y.	Nov. 10, 1910
John P. Merrell	Mich.	Sept. 7, 1908
Joseph G. Eaton	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1909
William I. Moore	Va.	June 12, 1906
Charles Belknap	N. Y.	Aug. 25, 1908
Fernando P. Gilmore	Ohio.	Aug. 15, 1909
Eugene H. C. Leutze	D. C.	Nov. 16, 1909
Uriel Sebree	Mo.	Feb. 20, 1910
[1]William A. Windsor	Md.	Feb. 13, 1904
Albert R. Couden	Utah.	Oct. 30, 1908
E. C. Pendleton	Son of officer.	May 27, 1909
William Swift	Conn.	Mar. 17, 1910
Henry B. Mansfield	Mass.	Mar. 5, 1908
[1]Charles R. Roelker	N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1903
Frederick M. Symonds	N. Y.	May 16, 1908
Walton Goodwin	Me.	April 10, 1908
[1]John D. Ford	Md.	May 19, 1902
Albert Ross	Penn.	Jan. 3, 1908
Richardson Clover	Mo.	July 11, 1908
James M. Miller	Mo.	May 23, 1909
Frederick M. Wise	Md.	May 19, 1907
J. V. B. Bleecker	Son of officer	Aug. 16, 1909
Andrew Dunlap	N. Y.	Oct. 7, 1906
[1]John A. B. Smith	Md.	Mar. 2, 1905
Edward H. Gheen	Penn.	Dec. 11, 1907
Wells L. Field	N. Y.	Jan. 31, 1908
Harrison G. O. Colby	Mass.	Jan. 28, 1908
Leavitt C. Logan	Ohio.	Jan. 30, 1908
C. H. Arnold	Son of officer.	Nov. 14, 1910
William S. Cowles	Conn.	Aug. 1, 1908
Charles O. Allibone	N. J.	Sept. 2, 1908
[1]Alexander B. Bates	Md.	Nov. 25, 1904
Edward D. Taussig	Mo.	Nov. 20, 1909
John E. Pillsbury	At large.	Dec. 15, 1908
William H. Reeder	Iowa.	Aug. 24, 1910
[1]Robert W. Milligan	Penn.	April 8, 1905
[1]George W. Baird	D. C.	April 22, 1905
[1]Richard Inch	D. C.	June 29, 1905
[1]Harrie Webster	D. C.	Feb. 12, 1905
Daniel Delehanty	N. Y.	Aug. 12, 1907
Charles C. Cornwell	Utah.	Dec. 18, 1909
[1]Holland N. Stevenson	N. Y.	Sept. 3, 1906
[1]Charles W. Rae	N. Y.	June 30, 1909
[1]George H. Kearney	N. Y.	Mar. 31, 1910
[1]William S. Moore	Mass.	Feb. 23, 1908
Royal R. Ingersoll	Mich.	Dec. 4, 1909
Adolph Marx	Iowa.	May 10, 1910
Duncan Kennedy	N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1909
James D. J. Kelley	At large.	Dec. 25, 1909
Jefferson F. Moser	Penn.	May 3, 1910
R. P. Rodgers	Son of officer.	Dec. 30, 1911
Seaton Schroeder	S. C.	Aug. 17, 1911
Franklin J. Drake	N. Y.	Mar. 4, 1908
Thomas C. McLean	N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1909
William J. Barnette	N. Y.	Feb. 2, 1909
Francis H. Delano	Mass.	April 14, 1910
Charles T. Forse	Ky.	Dec. 29, 1909
Edwin K. Moore	Ohio.	July 24, 1909
Albion V. Wadhams	N. Y.	June 8, 1909
James D. Adams	Miss.	May 4, 1910
R. Wainwright	Son of officer.	Dec. 17, 1911
James R. Selfridge	Cal.	July 11, 1911
William H. Everett	Conn.	Mar. 6, 1909
John M. Hawley	Mass.	July 28, 1908
John A. Rodgers	Son of officer.	July 26, 1910
James W. Carlin	Ill.	May 14, 1910
Gottfried Blocklinger	Iowa.	Oct. 23, 1909
Perry Garst	Ill.	July 11, 1910
James K. Cogswell	Wis.	Sept. 27, 1909
Frederick Singer	Ohio.	May 3, 1909
Arthur B. Speyers	N. Y.	Aug. 15, 1908
Ebenezer S. Prime	Ohio.	Jan. 16, 1909
Nathan E. Niles	Penn.	Dec. 27, 1909
T. H. Stevens	Son of officer.	July 12, 1910
[1]Julien S. Ogden	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1908
[1]George Cowie	Iowa.	April 28, 1908
Charles P. Perkins	Mass.	Feb. 18, 1910
Charles G. Bowman	Ind.	Oct. 15, 1910
William P. Potter	N. Y.	May 10, 1912
William H. Beehler	Md.	April 2, 1910
Giles B. Harber	Ohio.	Sept. 24, 1911
John B. Briggs	Mass.	Mar. 1, 1911
Newton E. Mason	Penn.	Oct. 14, 1912
Arthur P. Nazro	Mass.	Dec. 3, 1912
Wm. W. Kimball	Son of officer.	Jan. 9, 1910
Dennis W. Mullan	Ky.	Nov. 10, 1905

[1]To perform engineer duty only, on shore only. The Engineer Corps was amalgamated with the line on March 3, 1899, by act of Congress.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Walter K. Schofield	Conn.	April 28, 1901
Grove S. Beardsley	N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1900
William K. Van Reypen	N. J.	Nov. 14, 1902
Thomas C. Walton	N. Y.	May 31, 1900
Charles H. White	Mass.	Nov. 19, 1900
George W. Woods	N. Y.	Aug. 24, 1900
James M. Flint	N. H.	Feb. 7, 1900
George F. Winslow	Mass.	May 8, 1904
Hosea J. Babin	Mass.	Dec. 15, 1904
Joseph B. Parker	Md.	June 20, 1903
Joseph G. Ayers	N. H.	Nov. 3, 1901
Abel F. Price	Penn.	Dec. 31, 1909
James A. Hawke	Penn.	Jan. 31, 1904
Robert A. Marmion	W. Va.	Sept. 6, 1906
Dwight Dickinson	N. Y.	Oct. 31, 1909

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
William G. Farwell	Mich.	April 5, 1905
John C. Wise	Md.	Feb. 7, 1910
George P. Bradley	Me.	Jan. 3, 1910
Charles N. Gravatt	Va.	June 28, 1911
Paul Fitzsimmons	Ga.	Feb. 27, 1909
William S. Dixon	D. C.	Jan. 3, 1909
Charles A. Siegfried	Penn.	June 6, 1912
Remus C. Persons	Ala.	Dec. 28, 1912
Nelson M. Ferebee	N. C.	April 16, 1912
Franklin Rogers	Penn.	July 29, 1912
James R. Waggener	Ky.	Oct. 20, 1908
Thomas H. Streets	Penn.	Nov. 20, 1909
Manly H. Simons	Ohio.	July 10, 1911
John W. Boyd	S. C.	Dec. 24, 1912
George E. H. Harmon	Md.	Mar. 5, 1910

PAY DIRECTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Charles H. Eldredge	N. Y.	Sept. 21, 1901
Edward May	Mass.	Jan. 20, 1900
Henry M. Denniston	N. Y.	June 13, 1902
Frank C. Cosby	Ky.	April 10, 1902
George Cochran	Penn.	April 8, 1901
Albert S. Kenny	Vt.	Jan. 19, 1903
Edward Bellows	N. H.	April 28, 1902
Arthur Burtis	N. Y.	June 29, 1903

Name.	State from which appointed.	Retirement date.
Edwin Putnam	Me.	Sept. 28, 1902
Robert P. Lisle	Penn.	Aug. 28, 1904
Leonard A. Frailey	D. C.	Aug. 8, 1905
George A. Hendee	Mass.	June 30, 1903
Henry T. Wright	Wis.	Feb. 6, 1905

PAY INSPECTORS.

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.)

Daniel A. Smith	N. H.	Aug. 27, 1901
George H. Griffing	Md.	April 25, 1901
Albert W. Bacon	Penn.	Jan. 5, 1903
Joseph Foster	N. H.	June 17, 1903
Theodore S. Thompson	Mass.	Nov. 6, 1902
William J. Thomson	Md.	April 27, 1903
Henry G. Colby	Vt.	Mar. 4, 1901
John B. Redfield	Mich.	April 13, 1904
Ichabod G. Hobbs	Me.	Mar. 13, 1905
J. Porter Loomis	Penn.	Mar. 5, 1901
H. T. B. Harris	N. Y.	April 5, 1905
Stephen Rand	N. H.	May 11, 1906
Lawrence G. Boggs	D. C.	April 5, 1908

CHAPLAINS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Wesley O. Halloway	Me.	June 9, 1901
David H. Tribou	Me.	Sept. 16, 1910
Henry H. Clark	Me.	Mar. 6, 1907
Adam A. McAllister	Cal.	Mar. 2, 1903

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.)

Thomas A. Gill	Penn.	Feb. 8, 1902
Sylvester D. Boorom	N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1902
Alfred L. Royce	Wis.	Mar. 4, 1908
William F. Morrison	Md.	Oct. 25, 1912
Frank Thompson	La.	July 14, 1918
Roswell R. Haes	N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1912
Carroll Q. Wright	Penn.	Nov. 6, 1918

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

W. W. Hendrickson	Ohio.	June 21, 1906
Henry D. Todd	Penn.	Aug. 25, 1900
Marshall Oliver	N. Y.	April 25, 1905

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.)

Stimson J. Brown	N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1916
Edward K. Rawson	N. Y.	Feb. 21, 1908
Philip R. Alger	At large.	Sept. 29, 1921
Omenzo G. Dodge	Kan.	June 1, 1918

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Philip Hichborn	Cal.	Mar. 4, 1901
William H. Varney	Mass.	April 19, 1900
John F. Hanscom	Mass.	May 21, 1904
Francis T. Bowles	Mass.	Oct. 7, 1920
Joseph H. Linnard	Penn.	Sept. 27, 1922

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.)

Joseph J. Woodward	At large.	Oct. 2, 1922
David W. Taylor	Va.	Mar. 4, 1926
Albert W. Stahl	N. Y.	May 12, 1918
William J. Baxter	Ohio.	Oct. 19, 1920
Washington L. Capps	Va.	Jan. 31, 1926

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Peter C. Asserson	Va.	Jan. 5, 1901
Mordecai T. Endicott	N. J.	Nov. 26, 1906

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.)

Franklin C. Prindle	Penn.	July 8, 1903
Ulysses S. G. White	Ohio.	Oct. 20, 1910

In addition to those above named there are 170 lieutenant commanders, 300 lieutenants, 132 lieutenants (junior grade), 107 ensigns, 92 naval cadets, 50 surgeons, 51 passed assistant surgeons, 37 assistant surgeons, 41 paymasters, 30 passed assistant paymasters, 28 assistant paymasters, 13 chaplains with rank of lieutenant, 5 professors of mathematics with rank of lieutenant, 29 naval constructors and assistant naval constructors with rank of lieutenant, 2 civil engineers with rank of lieutenant commander, 4 with rank of lieutenant and 11 with rank of lieutenant (junior grade); 68 boatswains, 71 gunners, 56 carpenters, 11 sailmakers, 25 pharmacists and 12 mates.

MARINE CORPS OF THE NAVY.

COMMANDANT. — Brigadier General Charles Heywood, New-York.

GENERAL STAFF.—Colonel George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector; Colonel Frank L. Denny, quartermaster; Colonel Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster; Major Charles H. Laucheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector; Major Thomas C. Prince, assistant quartermaster; Major Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster; Major George Richards, assistant paymaster; captains Cyrus S. Radford, William B. Lemly and R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermasters.

COLONELS.—James Forney, Percival C. Pope, Robert L. Meade, Charles F. Williams and Henry C. Cochrane.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.—William S. Muse, Francis H. Harrington, Mancil C. Goodrell, George F. Elliott and Allan C. Kelton.

In addition there are 10 majors, 41 captains, 45 first lieutenants and 18 second lieutenants.

NAVY PAY TABLE.

Section 13 of the Navy Personnel bill, which became a law on March 3, 1899, provided that "after June 30, 1899, commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, that such officers when on shore duty shall receive the allowances, but 15 per centum less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warrant officers commissioned under section 12 of this act. Provided further, that when naval officers are detailed for shore duty beyond seas they shall receive the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of the Army detailed for duty in similar places." The pay of officers of the Army of and below the rank of colonel is increased 10 per cent for each five years of service in the grade, until the increase amounts to 40 per cent of the original pay, when no further increase may be made. The pay of a retired officer is 75 per cent of the highest pay of his grade on the active list.

The relative rank between officers of the Navy (whether on the active or retired list) and officers of the Army is as follows: Admiral with general, rear-admiral with major general, captain with colonel, commander with lieutenant colonel, lieutenant commander with major, lieutenant with captain, lieutenant of junior grade with first lieutenant, ensign with second lieutenant. The following is the pay table:

Rank.	Sea duty or shore duty beyond sea.	On shore.
*NAVY (LINE).		
Admiral	$13,500	$13,500
Rear-Admirals:		
First nine	7,500	6,375
Second nine	5,500	4,675
Chiefs of Bureau	——	5,500
Captains	3,500	2,975
Judge Advocate-Gen'l.	——	3,500
Commanders	3,000	2,550
Lieut.-Commanders	2,500	2,125
Lieutenants	1,800	1,530
Lieuts. (junior grade).	1,500	1,275
Ensigns	1,400	1,190
Chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers	1,400	1,400
Cadets	950	500
MARINE CORPS.		
Brigadier-General	——	5,500
Colonels	3,500	3,500
Lieutenant-Colonels	3,000	3,000
Majors	2,500	2,500
Captains (line)	1,800	1,800
Captains (staff)	2,000	2,000
First lieutenants	1,500	1,500
Second lieutenants	1,400	1,400
Leader of band	1,500	1,500

*Officers of the Pay and Medical Corps receive the same pay as other officers with whom they rank.

NAVY (STAFF).

Chaplains.—First five years, at sea, $2,500; shore duty, $2,000; leave or waiting orders, $1,600. Second five years, $2,800, $2,300, $1,900.

Professors of Mathematics.—First five years, at sea or shore duty, $2,400; leave or waiting orders, $1,500. Second five years, $2,700, $2,700, $1,800. Third five years, $3,000, $3,000, $2,100. Fourth five years and thereafter, $3,500, $3,500, $2,600.

Civil Engineers.—Same as professors of mathematics.

Naval Constructors.—First five years, on duty, $3,200; on leave or waiting orders, $2,200. Second five years, $3,400, $2,400. Third five years, $3,700, $2,700. Fourth five years, $4,000, $3,000. After twenty years, $4,200, $3,200.

Assistant Naval Constructors.—First four years, $2,000.

Warrant officers (boatswains, carpenters, gunners, sailmakers and machinists).—First three years, at sea, $1,200; shore duty, $900; leave or waiting orders, $700. Second three years, $1,300, $1,000, $800. Third three years, $1,400, $1,300, $900. Fourth three years, $1,600, $1,300, $1,000. After twelve years, $1,800, $1,600, $1,200.

Mates (in service August 1, 1894).—At sea, $1,200; shore duty, $900; leave or waiting orders, $700. (Appointed since August 1, 1896), at sea, $900; shore duty, $700; leave or waiting orders, $500.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

STUDENTS AND COURSE.—The students of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are styled Naval Cadets. One cadet is allowed for each member or delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. No more than ten appointed at large are allowed in the Academy at any one time. The course of study is six years, four years at the Academy and two at sea, at the end of which time the cadet returns to the Academy for final graduation, and the district then becomes vacant.

NOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, notifies in writing each member or delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, if such recommendation is made by July 1 of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the district in which the vacancy exists and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large are selected by the President. Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for Territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or Territories from which they are nominated. And all candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of fifteen and twenty, physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy by May 15 receive permission to present themselves on that date to the Superintendent for examination for admission. Those not nominated in time to present themselves at the May examination are examined on the 1st of September following. When either of the above dates falls on Sunday, the candidates present themselves on the Monday following. Candidates are required to enter the Academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations. No leave of absence is granted to cadets of the fourth class.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS. — Appointments to fill all vacancies that may occur during a year in the lower grades of the line of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are made from the Naval Cadets, graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea pay, as provided for Naval Cadets.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

In the following tables "B. L. R." means breech-loading rifles; "M. L. R.," muzzle-loading rifles; "S. B.," smooth-bore guns; "B. L. H.," breech-loading howitzers; "S. B. H.," smooth-bore howitzers; "R. F.," rapid-firing guns; "H. R. C.," Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "R. F. B. L. R.," rapid-

firing breech-loading rifles; "mm.," millimetre, or 39-1,000ths of an inch; "D.," speed displacement in tons; "T.," torpedo tubes; [3]Triple screw; [4]Twin screw; [5]Captured in Spanish-American War.

BATTLE-SHIPS—FIRST CLASS.

[4]ALABAMA—D., 11,565; speed, 16 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F., 16 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. R. F. field and 4 Colts; 4 T. Launched May, 1898.

[4]GEORGIA—Particulars not yet fixed.

[4]ILLINOIS—Same as Alabama; 4 T. Launched Oct., 1898.

[4]INDIANA—D., 10,810; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F., 2 T. Launched Feb., 1893.

[4]IOWA—D., 11,340; speed, 17.0 knots; armament, 4 12-in., 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1896.

[4]KEARSARGE—D., 11,565; speed, 16 knots; armament, 4 13-in. and 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in., 20 6-pdr. and 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1898.

[4]KENTUCKY—Same as Kearsarge.

[4]MAINE—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; same armament as Missouri. Building.

[4]MASSACHUSETTS—D., 10,810; speed, 16.2 knots; armament, same as Indiana; 2 T. Launched June, 1893.

[4]MISSOURI—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F., 16 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 T. Building.

[4]NEW-JERSEY—Same as Georgia.

[4]OHIO—Same as Missouri.

[4]OREGON—Same as Indiana, except D., 11,000. Launched Oct., 1893.

[4]PENNSYLVANIA—Same as Georgia.

[4]WISCONSIN—Same as Alabama.

BATTLE-SHIPS—SECOND-CLASS.

[4]TEXAS—D., 6,315; speed, 17.8 knots; [1]$2,500,000; armament, 2 12-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr., 4 37-mm.; 2 Colts; 1 field; 2 T. Launched June, 1892.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

[4]BROOKLYN—D., 9,215; speed, 21.9 knots; armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched Oct., 1895.

[4]CALIFORNIA—Particulars not yet fixed.

[4]NEBRASKA—Same as California.

[4]NEW-YORK—D., 8,200; speed, 21 knots; armament, 6 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts, 2 field guns, 2 T. Launched Dec., 1891.

[4]WEST VIRGINIA—Same as California.

DOUBLE-TURRET MONITORS.

[4]AMPHITRITE—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in., 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 5 1-pdr. H. R. C. Launched June, 1893.

[4]MIANTONOMOH—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 Gatling. Launched Dec., 1876.

[4]MONADNOCK—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh; also 2 4-in. R. F. B. L. R. and 2 37-mm. H. R. C. Launched Sept., 1883.

[4]MONTEREY—D., 4,084; speed, 13.6 knots; armament, 2 12-in., 2 10-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Launched April, 1891.

[4]PURITAN—D., 6,060; speed, 12.4 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. R. C. Launched Dec., 1882.

[4]TERROR—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh. Launched March, 1883.

SINGLE-TURRET HARBOR-DEFENCE MONITORS.

ARKANSAS—D., 3,235; speed, 11.5 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F. 3 6-pdr. R. F.; 5 1-pdr. R. F. Building.

CONNECTICUT—Same as Arkansas.

FLORIDA—Same as Arkansas.

WYOMING—Same as Arkansas.

LOW FREEBOARD SINGLE-TURRET MONITORS (BUILT IN 1862).

CANONICUS—Iron; D., 2,100; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.; 2 12-pdr. howitzers.

CATSKILL—Iron; D., 1,875; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.

JASON—Same as Catskill.

LEHIGH—Same as Catskill.

MAHOPAC—Iron; D., 2,100; speed and armament same as Ajax.

MANHATTAN—Same as Mahopac.

MONTAUK—Same as Catskill.

NAHANT—Same as Catskill.

NANTUCKET—Same as Catskill.

HARBOR DEFENCE RAM.

[4]KATAHDIN—D., 2,155; speed, 16.11 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F. Launched 1893.

PROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

ATLANTA—D., 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F. and 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-in. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1884.

[4]BALTIMORE—D., 4,570; speed, 20.096 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1888.

BOSTON—D., 3,035; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in., 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 47-mm. H. R. C., 2 37-mm. H. R. C., 2 Gatlings. Launched Dec., 1884.

[4]CHARLESTON—D., 3,730; speed, 18.2 knots; armament, 2 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts, 1 field gun. Launched July, 1888. (Wrecked in Philippine Islands, November 7, 1899.)

[4]CHICAGO—D., 5,000; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 14 5-in. R. F.; 7 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts and 1 field gun. Launched Dec., 1885.

[4]CINCINNATI—D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 1 3-in. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Nov., 1892.

[3]COLUMBIA—D., 7,375; speed, 22.8 knots; [2]$2,725,000; armament, 1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in., 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts, 1 field gun, 4 T. Launched July, 1892.

[3]MINNEAPOLIS—Same as Columbia; 4 T. Launched Aug., 1893.

[4]NEWARK—D., 4,098; speed, 19 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F. G.; 8 6-pdr. 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched March, 1890.

[4]OLYMPIA—D., 5,870; speed, 21.7 knots;

armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 14 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Gatling; 6 T. Launched Nov., 1892.

[4]PHILADELPHIA — D., 4,410; speed, 19.67 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts.; 1 3-in. Launched Sept., 1889.

[4]RALEIGH—D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; armament, 1 6-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in R. F. G.; 8 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr., 1 Colts, 1 3-in. Launched March, 1892.

[4]SAN FRANCISCO—D., 4,098; speed, 19.5 knots; armament, 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 Colts, 4 T. Launched Oct., 1889.

PROTECTED CRUISERS, SHEATHED.

[4]ALBANY—D., 3,769; speed, 20 knots; armament, 6 6-in., 4 4.7-in., 10 6-pdr. and 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Jan., 1899, England.

[4]CHATTANOOGA—D., 3,200; speed, 16.5 knots; armament, 10 5-in., 8 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Building.

[4]CLEVELAND—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]DENVER—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]DES MOINES—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]GALVESTON—Same as Chattanooga.

[4]NEW-ORLEANS. Same as Albany. Launched Dec., 1896.

[4]TACOMA—Same as Chattanooga.

UNPROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

[4]DETROIT—D., 2,089; speed, 18.7 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field; 2 T. Launched Oct., 1891.

[4]MARBLEHEAD — D., 2,089; speed, 18.44 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F. G.; 6 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 T. Launched Aug., 1892.

[4]MONTGOMERY—D., 2,089; speed, 19 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F. guns, 6 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 T. Launched Dec., 1891.

[5]REINA MERCEDES—D., 3,090; speed, 17.5 knots. Built 1887.

UNARMORED STEEL GUNBOATS.

[4]BANCROFT—D., 839; speed, 14.4 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 8 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt; 1 T. Launched April, 1892.

[4]BENNINGTON—D., 1,710; speed, 17.5 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C., and 2 Gatlings. Launched June, 1890.

[4]CASTINE—D., 1,177; speed, 16 knots; armament, same as Machias. Launched May, 1892.

[4]CONCORD—D., 1,710; speed, 16.8 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr. and 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched March, 1896.

[5]DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA—D., 1,130; speed, 14 knots. Launched 1887.

[5]ISLA DE CUBA—D., 1,030; speed, 14 knots; armament, 6 4.7-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr.; 4 Nordenfeldts.

[5]ISLA DE LUZON—Same as Isla de Cuba.

[4]MACHIAS—D., 1,177; speed, 15 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Launched Dec., 1891.

PETREL—D., 892; speed, 11.8 knots; armament, 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched Oct., 1888.

TOPEKA—D., 1,814; speed, 16 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Purchased. Launched 1881.

[4]YORKTOWN—D., 1,710; speed, 16.14 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched April, 1888.

No. 16—Plans being prepared.

LIGHT DRAUGHT GUNBOATS.

[4]HELENA—D., 1,397; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field gun. Launched Jan., 1896.

[4]NASHVILLE—D., 1,371; speed, 16.30 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F. guns, 2 1-pdr. Hotchkiss, 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1895.

[4]WILMINGTON—Same as Helena; exception, speed, 15 knots. Launched Oct., 1895.

UNARMORED COMPOSITE GUNBOATS.

[4]ANNAPOLIS—D., 1,000; speed. 13.17 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 Colt, 1 field gun. Launched Dec., 1896.

[4]MARIETTA—D., 1,000; speed, 13.03 knots. Launched March, 1897.

[4]NEWPORT—Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12.29 knots. Launched Dec., 1896.

[4]PRINCETON—Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12 knots. Launched June, 1897.

[4]VICKSBURG—Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12.71 knots. Launched Dec., 1896.

[4]WHEELING—Same as Marietta; speed, 12.88 knots; no field gun. Launched March, 1897.

UNARMORED VESSELS — SPECIAL CLASS.

DOLPHIN—Dispatch boat; D., 1,486; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 3 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 2 14pdr., 2 3-pdr., and 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Launched April, 1884.

[4]VESUVIUS—Dynamite cruiser; D., 929; speed, 21.4 knots; armament, 3 15-in. dynamite; 5 3-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Launched April, 1888.

CHESAPEAKE—Training ship (sailing); D., 1,175; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr., and 2 1-pdr. R. F. G. Launched June, 1899.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

[4]BAINBRIDGE—D., 420; speed, 29 knots; armament, 2 long 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes; 2 14-pdr. R. F.; 5 6-pdr. R. F. Launched 1899.

[4]BARRY—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]CHAUNCEY—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]DALE—Same as Bainbridge. Speed, 28 knots.

[4]DECATUR—Same as Dale.

[4]HOPKINS—Same as Bainbridge. D., 408.

[4]HULL—Same as Bainbridge. D., 408.

[4]LAWRENCE—Same as Bainbridge. D., 400; speed, 30 knots.

[4]MACDONOUGH—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]PAUL JONES—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]PERRY—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]PREBLE—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]STEWART—Same as Bainbridge.

[4]TRUXTUN—D., 433; speed, 30 knots; armament, 2 14-pdr. and 5 6-pdr. R. F., and 2 long 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

[4]WHIPPLE—Same as Truxtun.
[4]WORDEN—Same as Truxtun.

TORPEDO BOATS (ALL TWIN SCREWS).

BAGLEY—D., 167; speed, 28 knots; armament, 3 3-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.

BAILEY—D., 235; speed, 30 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.

BARCELO—Speed, 17 knots.

BARNEY—Same as Bagley.

BIDDLE—Same as Bagley.

BLAKELEY—Same as Bagley. Speed, 26 knots.

CUSHING—D., 105; speed, 22.5 knots; armament, 3 torpedo tubes, 3 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1890.

DAHLGREN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1898.

DAVIS—D., 154; speed, 22½ knots; armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.

DE LONG—Same as Blakeley.

DU PONT—D., 165; speed, 27.5 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1896.

ERICSSON—D., 120; speed, 24 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead T. built 1892.

FARRAGUT—D., 279; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built 1898.

FOOTE—D., 142; speed, 24.53 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

FOX—D., 154; speed, 23.1 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1897.

GOLDSBOROUGH—D., 247.5; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built 1899.

GWIN—D., 45.8; speed, 20 knots; armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.

MACKENZIE—D., 65; speed, 20.1 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.

M'KEE—D., 65; speed, 19.8 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.

MANLY—Yarrow boat; purchased 1898.

MORRIS—D., 104.7; speed, 24 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1897.

NICHOLSON—D., 174; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Blakeley. Built 1899.

O'BRIEN—Same as Nicholson.

PLUNGER—Submarine torpedo-boat; D., 168; speed, 8 knots; armament, 2 Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.

PORTER—D., 165; speed, 28.6 knots; armament, same as Du Pont. Built 1896.

RODGERS—D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

ROWAN—D., 182; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Du Pont. Built 1897.

SHUBRICK—Same as Blakeley.

SOMERS—Purchased in 1898.

STOCKTON—Same as Blakeley.

STILETTO—(Single screw) D., 31; speed, 18 knots; wooden vessel; 2 Howell torpedoes.

STRINGHAM—D., 340; speed, 30 knots; armament, 7 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1899.

TALBOT—D., 46½; speed, 21.2 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.

T. A. M. CRAVEN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; armament, same as Dahlgren. Built 1898.

THORNTON—Same as Blakeley.

TINGEY—Same as Blakeley.

WILKES—Same as Blakeley; speed, 26.5 knots.

WINSLOW—D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

OLD STEAM NAVY.

ADAMS.—Wooden; D., 1,400; speed, 9.8 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 2 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 12 Colts. Built 1874–'76.

ALERT.—Iron; D., 1,100; speed, 10 knots; armament, 6 4-in. and 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 3-in field and 1 Colt. Built 1873–'75.

ALLIANCE.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 9.98 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1873–'76.

ENTERPRISE.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 11.4 knots; armament, 1 3-in. B. L. H., 1 field. Nautical Schoolship of Massachusetts. Built 1873–'76.

ESSEX.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.4 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 field and 2 Colts. Training ship. Built 1874–'76.

FERN.—Wooden; D., 840; armament, 3 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1871.

FRANKLIN.—Wooden; D., 5,170; receiving ship, Norfolk Navy Yard. Built 1855; rebuilt 1865.

HARTFORD.—Wooden; D., 2,790; armament, 13 5-in., 4 1-pdr. and 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 3-in. field and 2 Colts. Built 1858; rebuilt 1898.

IROQUOIS.—Wooden; D., 1,575; Marine Hospital Service. Built 1858.

LANCASTER. — Wooden; D., 3,250; speed, 9.6 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F. G.; 2 5-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 1 3-pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Built 1858

MARION.—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 11¼ knots; armament, 1 8-in. M. L. R.; 6 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 20-pdr.. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Built 1871–'75.

MICHIGAN.—Iron; D., 685; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Built 1844.

MINNESOTA. — Wooden; D., 4,700; speed, 9.25 knots. Naval militia ship, Massachusetts.

MOHICAN.—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 10.65 knots. Built 1872; rebuilt 1883.

MONOCACY.—Iron; D., 1,370; speed, 11.2 knots. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 2 60-pdr. and 1 3-in. B. L. R.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 47-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatling. Built 1863. On China station.

NIPSIC.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.7 knots; station-ship at Puget Sound Naval Station. Built 1873-9.

OMAHA.—Wooden; D., 2,400; speed, 11.3 knots. Marine hospital service. Built 1867-9.

PINTA.—Iron; D., 550; speed, 8.5 knots. Armament, 2 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 1 Colt; 3 3-pdr. R. F. Built 1865.

PENSACOLA. — Wooden; D., 3,000; speed, 9 knots. Built 1858.

RANGER.—Iron; D., 1,110; speed, 10 knots. Armament, 6 4-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 field gun; 1 Colt. Built 1873–6.

RICHMOND.—Wooden; D., 2,700; receiving-ship, League Island. Built 1858.

WABASH.—Wooden; D., 4,650; receiving-ship, Boston. Armament, 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 12-pdr. S. B. H. Built 1854.

YANTIC.—Wooden; D., 900; speed, 8.3

knots. Naval Militia ship, Michigan. Built 1864.

WOODEN SAILING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION. — Training-ship. Newport. Armament, 8 8-in. S. B.; 2 20-pdr. and 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. B. L. H.; 1 Gatling, and 2 37-mm. H. R. C. Built 1854.

CONSTITUTION.—Armament, 4 32-pdr. Built 1797.

DALE.—Receiving-ship, Maryland Naval Militia ship; no battery. Built 1839.

INDEPENDENCE. — Receiving-ship. Mare Island. Armament, 3 20-pdr. and 1 12-pdr. S. B. Built 1837.

JAMESTOWN.—Quarantine ship. Built 1845.

MONONGAHELA.—Training Squadron. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 6-pdr. R. H. C. Built 1862, as steam vessel.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—New-York Naval Militia practice-ship. Armament, 2 20-pdr. B. L. R. Built 1818.

PORTSMOUTH. — Training Squadron. Armament, 11 8-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R. Built 1843.

ST. LOUIS.—Pennsylvania Naval Militia ship; no battery. Built 1828.

ST. MARY'S. — Nautical schoolship, New-York. Built 1844.

SARATOGA.—Nautical schoolship, Philadelphia. Built 1842.

VERMONT.—Receiving-ship, New-York Navy Yard. Armament, 1 12-pdr. S. B. H. Built 1818.

In addition to the above there are seventeen tugboats, five gunboats under 500 tons, captured during the war with Spain; fourteen gunboats, under 500 tons, purchased by War Department and transferred to Navy list, and the following purchased during the war with Spain for the "Auxiliary Navy": 7 cruisers, 25 yachts, 27 tugs, 17 colliers and 12 special class.

PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

[1]JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—MELVILLE W. FULLER, Illinois. Appointed 1888.

No. of Circuit.	Justices.	When appointed.
1.	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881
2.	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895
3.	George Shiras, jr., Penn.	1892
4.	Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888
5.	Edward D. White, La.	1894
6.	John M. Harlan, Kentucky.	1877
7.	Henry B. Brown, Michigan.	1890
8.	David J. Brewer, Kansas.	1889
9.	Joseph McKenna, California.	1898

[1]Salary of Chief Justice, $10,500; of each Justice, $10,000.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Salary, $6,000 a year each.)

1. Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island; William L. Putnam, Maine.
2. William J. Wallace and E. Henry Lacombe, New-York; Nathaniel Shipman, Connecticut.
3. Marcus W. Acheson and George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania, and George Gray, Delaware.
4. Nathan Goff, West Virginia; C. H. Simonton, South Carolina.
5. Don A. Pardee, Louisiana; A. P. McCormick, Texas, and David D. Shelby, Alabama.
6. William H. Taft, Ohio; Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee, and William R. Day, Ohio.
7. W. A. Woods, Indiana; James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin and Peter S. Grosscup, Illinois.
8. Henry C. Caldwell, Arkansas; Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota; Amos M. Thayer, Missouri.
9. William W. Morrow, California; William B. Gilbert, Oregon; Erskine M. Ross, California.

The first circuit consists of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

The Second, of Connecticut, New-York and Vermont.

The Third, of Delaware, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Fourth, of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Fifth, of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

The Sixth, of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee.

The Seventh, of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The Eighth, of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

The Ninth, of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

DISTRICT JUDGES. ANNUAL SALARY, $5,000.

State.	Name.	Where detailed.
Alabama	(N. and M.D.)—John Bruce	Montgomery
	(S.D.)—Harry T. Toulmin	Mobile
Ark.	(E.D.)—J. A. Williams	Little Rock
	(W.D.)—John H. Rogers	Fort Smith
California	(N.D.)—John J. De Haven	S. Fr.
	(S.D.)—Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles
Colorado	—Moses Hallett	Denver
Connecticut	—W. K Townsend	New-Haven
Delaware	—Edw'd G. Bradford	Wilmington
Florida	(N.D.)—C Swayne	Pensacola
	(S.D.)—James W. Locke	Jacksonville
Georgia	(N.D.)—W. T. Newman	Atlanta
	(S.D.)—Emory Speer	Macon
Idaho	—James H. Beatty	Boise City
Illinois	(N. D.)—C. C. Kohlsaat	Chicago
	(S.D.)—William J. Allen	Springfield
Indiana	—John H. Baker	Indianapolis
Iowa	(N.D.)—Oliver P. Shiras	Dubuque
	(S.D.)—John S. Woolson	Des Moines
Kansas	—William C. Hook	Leavenworth
Kentucky	—Walter Evans	Louisville
Louisiana	(E.D.)—Chas. Parlange	N.-O'ns
	(W.D.)—Aleck Boarman	Shreveport
Maine	—Nathan Webb	Portland
Maryland	—Thomas J. Morris	Baltimore
Massachusetts	—Francis C. Lowell	Boston
Michigan	(E.D.)—Hy. H. Swan	Detroit
	(W.D.)—Henry F. Severens	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	—William Lochren	Minneapolis
Mississippi	(N.&S.D.)—Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko
Missouri	(E.D.)—E. B. Adams	St. Louis
	(W.D.)—John F. Phillips	Kansas City
Montana	—Hiram Knowles	Helena
Nebraska	—William H. Munger	Omaha

State.	Name.	Where detailed.
Nevada	Thomas P. Hawley	Carson City
New-Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton
New-Jersey	Andrew Kirkpatrick	Newark
New-York (N.D.)	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica
(S.D.)	Addison Brown	N. Y. City
(E.D.)	Edward B. Thomas	Brooklyn
No. Carolina (E.D.)	T. R. Purnell	R'leigh
(W.D.)	H. G. Ewart	Hendersonville
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo
Ohio (N.D.)	Aug. J. Ricks	Cleveland
(S.D.)	Albert C. Thompson	Cincinnati
Oregon	Charles B. Bellinger	Portland
Pennsylvania (E.D.)	John B. McPherson,	Philadelphia
(W.D.)	Joseph Buffington	Pittsburg
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence
South Carolina	W. H. Brawley	Charleston
South Dakota	J. E. Carland	Sioux Falls
Tennessee (E. and M.D.)	C. D. Clark	Chat
(W.D.)	Eli S. Hammond	Memphis
Texas (N.D.)	Edward R. Meek	Ft. Worth
(E.D.)	David E. Bryant	Sherman
(W.D.)	Thomas S. Maxey	Austin
Utah	John A. Marshall	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Hoyt H. Wheeler	Brattleboro
Virginia (E.D.)	E. Waddill, jr.	Richmond
(W.D.)	J. Paul	Harrisonburg
Washington	Cornelius H. Hanford	Seattle
West Virginia	J. J. Jackson	Parkersburg
Wisconsin (E.D.)	W. H. Seaman	Sheboygan
(W.D.)	R. Bunn	Madison
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne

Retired District Judges—Samuel Treat, Missouri; Martin Welker, Ohio; Robert A. Hill, Mississippi; Henry W. Blodgett, Illinois; D. M. Key, Tennessee; R. R. Nelson, Minnesota; Charles L. Benedict, New-York; Robert W. Hughes, Virginia; George R. Sage, Ohio. The salaries of Samuel Treat and Martin Welker, $3,500; of all the other retired Judges, $5,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

*Alaska—Judge—Charles S. Johnson, Sitka.

*Arizona—Chief Justice—Webster Street. Associates—George R. Davis, Fletcher M. Doan, Richard E. Sloan.

*New-Mexico—Chief Justice—Wm. J. Mills. Associates—John R. McFee, Jonathan W. Crumpacker, Frank W. Parker, Charles A. Leland.

†Indian Territory—Judge U. S. Court—Joseph A. Gill; (N.D.), William M. Springer; (S.D.), Hosea Townsend; (C.D.), William H. H. Clayton.

*Oklahoma—Chief Justice—J. H. Burford. Associates—B. F. Burwell, John L. McAtee, Bayard T. Hainer, John C. Tarsney.

*Annual salary, $3,000. †Annual salary, $5,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS, OLD CORCORAN ART GALLERY, PENNSYLVANIA-AVE. AND 17TH-ST. (TEMPORARY), WASHINGTON.

*Chief Justice—Charles C. Nott, New-York.

*Judges—Lawrence Weldon, Illinois; John Davis, District of Columbia; Stanton J. Peelle, Indiana; Charles B. Howry, Mississippi.

*Annual salary, $4,500 each.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

*Chief Justice—Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

*Associate Justices—Henry C. Sluss, Wichita, Kan.; Wilbur F. Stone, Denver, Col.; William W. Murray, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Thomas C. Fuller, Raleigh, N. C.

Attorney—Matthew G. Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo., $3,500.

*Annual salary, $5,000 each.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Chief Justice—Edward F. Bingham, Ohio.

*Associate Justices—Alexander B. Hagner, Maryland; Andrew C. Bradley, Charles C. Cole, Job Barnard and Harry M. Clabaugh, all of District of Columbia.

*Annual salary, $5,000 each.

Retired Associate Justices—Andrew Wylie and Charles P. James. Salary, $4,000 each.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice—Richard H. Alvey, Maryland, $6,500.

Associate Justices—Martin F. Morris and Seth Shepard, $6,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District.	Name.	Address.
Alabama, N. D.	Vaughan, William	Birmingham, Ala.
Alabama, M. D.	Reese, Warren S., jr.	Montgomery, Ala.
Alabama, S. D.	Wickersham, Morris D.	Mobile, Ala.
Arkansas, E. D.	Trieber, Jacob	Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas, W. D.	Barnes, James K.	Fort Smith, Ark.
Alaska	Friedrich, Robert A.	Sitka, Alaska.
Arizona	Morrison, Robert E.	Prescott, Ariz.
California, N. D.	Coombs, Frank S.	San Francisco, Cal.
California, S. D.	Flint, Frank P.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Colorado	Whitford, Greeley W.	Denver, Col.
Connecticut	Comstock, Charles W.	Hartford, Conn.
Delaware	Byrne, William M.	Wilmington, Del.
District of Columbia	Anderson, Thomas H.	Washington, D. C.
Florida, N. D.	Eagan, John	Pensacola, Fla.
Florida, S. D.	Stripling, Joseph N.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Georgia, N. D.	Angler, Edgar A.	Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia, S. D.	Erwin, Marion	Macon, Ga.
Idaho	Cozier, Robert V.	Moscow, Idaho.
Illinois, N. D.	Bethea, Solomon H.	Chicago, Ill.
Illinois, S. D.	Humphrey, J. Otis	Springfield, Ill.
Indiana	Wishard, Albert W.	Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—(Continued).

District.	Name.	Address.
Indian Territory, N. D.	Soper, Pliny L.	Vinita, I. T.
Indian Territory, C. D.	Wilkins, John H.	S. McAlester, I. T.
Indian Territory, S. D.	Johnson, Wm. B.	Ardmore, I. T.
Iowa, N. D.	McMillan, Horace G.	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Iowa, S. D.	Miles, Lewis.	Corydon, Iowa.
Kansas	Lambert, Isaac E.	Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky	Hill, Reuben D.	Louisville, Ky.
Louisiana, E. D.	Gurley, J. Ward, jr.	New-Orleans, La.
Louisiana, W. D.	Elstner, Milton C.	Shreveport, La.
Maine	Dyer, Isaac W.	Portland, Me.
Maryland	Rose, John C.	Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts	Jones, Boyd B.	Boston, Mass.
Michigan, E. D.	Gordon, William D.	Detroit, Mich.
Michigan, W. D.	Covell, George G.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Minnesota	Evans, Robert G.	St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi, N. D.	Montgomery, Mack A.	Oxford, Miss.
Mississippi, S. D.	Lea, Albert M.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Missouri, E. D.	Rozier, Edward A.	St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri, W. D.	Warner, William.	Kansas City.
Montana	Rodgers, William B.	Helena, Mont.
Nebraska	Summers, Williamson S.	Omaha, Neb.
Nevada	Sardis, Summerfield.	Carson City, Nev.
New-Hampshire	Hamblett, Charles J.	Concord, N. H.
New-Jersey	Rice, J. Kearney.	New-Brunswick, N. J.
New-Mexico	Childers, William B.	Albuquerque, N. M.
New-York, N. D.	Brown, Charles H.	Buffalo, N. Y.
New-York, S. D.	Burnett, Henry L.	New-York City.
New-York, E. D.	Pettit, George H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
North Carolina, E. D.	Bernard, Claude M.	Ralelgh, N. C.
North Carolina, W. D.	Holton, Alfred E.	Winston, N. C.
North Dakota	Rourke, Patrick H.	Fargo, N. D.
Ohio, N. D.	John T. Sullivan.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Ohio, S. D.	Bundy, William E.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oklahoma	Scothorn, John W. (ad int.).	Guthrie, Okla.
Oregon	Hall, John H.	Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania, E. D.	Beck, James M.	Philadelphia, Penn.
Pennsylvania, W. D.	Heiner, Daniel B.	Pittsburg, Penn.
Rhode Island	Wilson, Charles A.	Providence, R. I.
South Carolina	Lathrop, Abial.	Charleston, S. C.
South Dakota	Elliott, James D.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Tennessee, E. D.	Wright, William D.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Tennessee, M. D.	Tillman, Abram M.	Nashville, Tenn.
Tennessee, W. D.	Randolph, George.	Memphis, Tenn.
Texas, E. D.	McLemore, Marcus C.	Galveston, Texas.
Texas, N. D.	Atwell, William H.	Dallas, Texas.
Texas, W. D.	Terrell, Henry.	San Antonio, Texas.
Utah	Whittemore, Charles O.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Vermont	Martin, James L.	Brattleboro, Vt.
Virginia, E. D.	Allan, Edgar.	Norfolk, Va.
Virginia, W. D.	Alderson, Thomas M.	Abingdon, Va.
Washington	Gay, Wilson R.	Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia	Gains, Joseph H.	Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin, E. D.	Phillips, Milton C.	Oshkosh, Wis.
Wisconsin, W. D.	Jones, David F.	Madison, Wis.
Wyoming	Burke, Timothy F.	Cheyenne, Wyo.

TREATIES.

The new treaty between the United States and Japan went into effect on July 17, 1899. It was ratified in February, 1895, but its actual operation was deferred so as to give time for adjusting affairs to the changed conditions. Similar treaties were made by Japan with most of the other first-class Powers. Their essential feature is to give Japan a status as a modern nation, instead of imposing the restrictions which she was under, along with China and other Eastern countries, before her advance to modern methods. The entire extra-territorial system is swept away by the new treaties. This gave to foreign Powers, including the United States, a right to try civil and criminal cases relating to their own citizens in consular courts, instead of in the Japanese courts. Hereafter these foreign courts will be abolished and Japanese courts will try all cases alike. Another feature is in opening up the entire interior of Japan to the capital and enterprise of foreign merchants. (See "Tribune Almanac" for 1896 for sections of treaty).

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Immediately after the beginning of the session of the LVIth Congress the President transmitted to the Senate four treaties negotiated with Great Britain dur-

ing the Congressional session, and one with France, for reciprocal reductions of tariff rates. Those negotiated with Great Britain were: Jamaica, Guiana, Barbadoes and Bermuda. In the main the concessions to the colonies were on food products, and there were also reductions on manufactured goods, flour, etc.

The most important of the treaties was that between the United States and France. Among the reductions allowed France are the following: Alcoholic perfumery, toilet water, etc., 10 per cent; medical preparations, 10 per cent; cosmetics, etc., without alcohol, 10 per cent; opera glasses, magnifying glasses, 10 per cent; watch and clock movements, 15 per cent; other metal articles, not otherwise specified, 10 per cent; macaroni, vermicelli, etc., 10 per cent; preserved fruits, 10 per cent; prunes, 10 per cent; nuts, 20 per cent; liquers, 10 per cent; mineral waters, 20 per cent; plush and cotton velvet, 5 per cent; silk goods under Schedule L, 5 per cent; toys, 20 per cent; fans, 10 per cent; jewelry, 5 per cent; gloves, except gloves called "Schauschen," 10 per cent; musical instruments, 15 per cent; sparkling wines receive the same benefits accorded to other European countries.

Reductions allowed the United States are understood to comprise all the articles of the French minimum tariff list except horses, stallions, mares and colts; eggs, cheese, butter, honey, cloverseed and lucerne, sugar, chicory root, feed, type, porcelain, cardboard, tanned hides, leather soles, boot and shoe uppers, boots, shoes, belting, dynamo electric machines, machinery tools, parts of dynamos and electric machines.

PORTUGAL.—A treaty with Portugal was proclaimed by President McKinley on July 22, 1899. Under its provisions Portugal secures a reduction of duties on argols, still wines, sparkling wines, brandies, paintings and drawings. The United States secures a reduction of duties to the minimum rate on flour of cereals except wheat, maize, wheat, lard and grease, mineral oils and products, agricultural machinery, instruments and tools, tar and pitch. The text of the arrangement is as follows:

Article I. Upon the following articles of commerce, being the product of the soil or industry of Portugal or of the Azores and Madeira Islands, imported into the United States, the present rates of duty shall be reduced and shall hereafter be as follows:

Upon argols or crude tartar or wine lees, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Upon still wines in casks, 30 cents per gallon; in bottles, per case of one dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles containing not more than one pint, $1 25 per case; and any excess beyond these qualities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles.

Upon sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $6 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $1 50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $6 per dozen bottles, on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of $1 50 per gallon.

Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, whether the product of Portugal or of the Portuguese possessions, $1 75 per proof gallon.

Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Article II. Reciprocally, and in consideration of the preceding concessions, upon the following articles of commerce, being the products of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the kingdom of Portugal and the Azores and Madeira Islands, the rates of duty shall be as low as those accorded to any other country (Spain and Brazil being excepted from this provision), namely:

Tariff No. 325—Flour of cereals, except wheat.

Tariff No. 326—Maize in the grain.

Tariff No. 327—Wheat in the grain.

Tariff No. 354—Lard and grease.

Tariff No. 97.

Tariff No. 98.

Tariff No. 99—Mineral oils and their products, not elsewhere specified in the tariff.

Tariff No. 373—Reaping, mowing and thrashing machines for compressed hay and straw, steam ploughs and separate parts of these machines and ploughshares.

Tariff No. 386—Instruments, implements and tools for the arts, manufactures, agriculture and gardening; and upon the following articles shall not exceed the rates hereinafter stated, namely:

Upon the foregoing machines described in No. 373, 5 reis per kilogram.

Upon the instruments, implements and tools described above in No. 386 for use in agriculture and gardening, 60 reis per kilogram.

Upon lighter mineral oils for illuminating purposes (density 0.780 up to 0.820, point of ignition from 37 degrees up to 49 degrees), 46 reis per litre.

Upon medium mineral oils (density above 0.820 and up to 0.860, point of ignition from 50 degrees up to 150 degrees), 52 reis per kilogram.

Upon tar and mineral pitch, 10 reis per ton.

Under Article XIII Portugal reserved the right, after three months' prior notification to the United States Government of its intention to do so, to arrest the operation of this convention in case the United States shall hereafter impose a duty on crude cork or coffee, being the product of Portugal or of the Portuguese possessions, or shall give less favored treatment to the following articles, being the product of Portugal or of her possessions, than that accorded to the like articles, being the product of any other country not under the control of the United States, namely: Argols, crude tartar or wine lees, coffee, cocoa, wines, brandies, cork (raw or manufactured), sardines and anchovies preserved, and fruits not preserved; but in respect to fruits the United States reserves the right to make special arrangements to any of the West India Islands.

SPORTS.

ATHLETICS.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS —EASTERN COLLEGES.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Association had its twenty-fourth annual track and field meeting at Manhattan Field, New-York City, on May 27, 1899, with an overwhelming victory for the University of Pennsylvania. The records were: Pennsylvania, first, 57 points; Harvard second, 28 points; Yale, 22½ points; Princeton, 11 points; Syracuse, 10 points; Columbia and Cornell, each 5 points; Williams, 3 points; Georgetown, 1 point; Haverford, ½ point. The summary of events is as follows:

One hundred yard run—U. of P., first, 10 sec.; Princeton, second; U. of P., third; Harvard, fourth. (Best previous record by B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896, 9⅘ sec.)

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle—U. of P., first, 15⅖ sec.; Harvard, second; Syracuse, third; Yale, fourth.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—U. of P., first, 23⅘ sec.; Harvard, second; Harvard, third; U. of P., fourth. (Best previous record, A. C. Kraenzlein, U. of P., 1898, 23⅗ sec.)

Two hundred and twenty yard run—U. of P., first, 21⅗ sec.; Yale, second; Harvard, third; Syracuse, fourth. (Best previous record, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896, 21⅕ sec.)

Four hundred and forty yard run—Columbia, first, 49⅖ sec.; Yale, second; Yale, third; Georgetown, fourth.

Half mile run—Harvard, first, 1 min. 58⅘ sec.; U. of P., second; Yale, third; Yale, fourth. (Best previous record, Evan Hollister, Harvard, 1896, 1 min. 56⅘ sec.)

Mile run—Princeton, first, 4 min. 25⅕ sec.; Williams, second; Yale, third; Yale, fourth. (Best previous record, G. W. Orton, U. of P., 1895, 4 min. 23⅖ sec.)

Two mile run—U. of P., first, 10 min. 3⅖ sec.; U. of P., second; Harvard, third; Cornell, fourth.

Running high jump—U. of P., first, 6 ft., 2 in.; Harvard, second; Princeton third; Yale fourth. (Best previous record, J. D. Winson, jr., U. of P., 1897, 6 ft. 3 in.)

Running broad jump—U. of P., first, 24 ft. 4½ in.; Syracuse, second; Harvard, third; Syracuse, fourth.

Throwing the 16 pound hammer—U. of P., first, 144 ft. 1 in.; U. of P., second; Harvard, third; Harvard, fourth. (Best previous record, J. C. McCracken, U. of P., 1898, 149 ft. 5 in.)

Putting 16 pound shot—U. of P., first; 42 ft. ½ in.; Syracuse, second; Harvard, third; Princeton, fourth. (Best previous record, J. C. McCracken, U. of P., 1898, 43 ft. 8½ in.)

Pole vault—Yale, first, 11 ft. 5 in.; Yale, second; Cornell, third; Cornell, fourth.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS —WESTERN COLLEGES.

Meeting held at Chicago, June 3, 1899, resulting in the following scores: University of Chicago, 46 points; Notre Dame, 33 points; Michigan University, 27 points; Wisconsin University, 14 points; Illinois University, 9 points; Drake College, 5 points; Iowa University, 4 points; Grinnell College and Northwestern University, each 3 points. The summary of the events is as follows:

One hundred and twenty yard hurdles—Fisher (Grinnell), McLean (Michigan), and O'Dea (Wisconsin) tied for first place; points divided. Time—16⅕ sec. W. I. A. A. record, 15⅘ sec.

One hundred yard dash—Burroughs, Chicago, first; Corcoran, Notre Dame, second; Jones, Northwestern, third. Time—10 sec. Record, 9⅘ sec.

Mile run—Smith, Chicago, first; Wood, Michigan, second; Conger, Michigan, third. Time—4 min. 39⅘ sec. Record, 4 min. 33 sec.

Four hundred and forty yards—Slack, Chicago, first; Teetzel, Michigan, second; Thomson, Michigan, third. Time, record—53 sec.

Half mile—Maloney, Chicago, first; Mills, Illinois, second; Sturgeon, Northwestern, third. Time, record—2 min. 6⅘ sec.

Mile walk—Hoagland, Illinois, first; Bredsteen, Wisconsin, second; Parker, Chicago, third. Time, record—7 min. 5 sec.

Discus—Powers, Notre Dame, first; Lehr, Michigan, second; Cochems, Wisconsin, third. Distance, record—115 ft. 11 in.

Hammer—Mortimer, Chicago, first; Stangel, Wisconsin, second; Avery, Michigan, third. Distance—121 ft. 2 in. Record—123 ft. 9½ in.

Shot—Powers, Notre Dame, first; Lehr, Michigan, second; Eggeman, Notre Dame, third. Distance—40 ft. 5½ in. Record—44 ft. ¾ in.

Two hundred and twenty yard dash—Burroughs, Chicago, first; Corcoran, Notre Dame, second; McGowan, Wisconsin, third. Time—22⅘ sec. Record—21⅘ sec.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdles—McLean, Michigan, first; O'Dea, Wisconsin, second; Trude, Chicago, third. Time—27⅖ sec. Record—25⅗ sec.

Mile bicycle race—Brown, Chicago, first; Baldwin, Michigan, second; Ross, Chicago, third. Time—2 min. 39⅖ sec. Record—2 min. 25 sec.

Quarter-mile bicycle race—Gaffney, Notre Dame, first; Goodenow, Chicago, second; Brown, Chicago, third. Time, record—31⅖ sec.

High jump—Powers (Notre Dame and Louis (Iowa) tied for first place; Flournoy, Michigan, third. Height, record—5 ft. 11 in.

Broad jump—Holland, Drake, first; Powers, Notre Dame, second; D. Garrett, Illinois, third. Distance—22 ft. 2.4 in. Record—22 ft. 7½ in.

Pole vault—Powers (Notre Dame) and Herschberger (Chicago) tied for first place; Booth, Northwestern, third. Height—10 ft. 8 in. Record—11 ft.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

H. F. Cochems, of Harvard University, on April 12, 1899, broke the intercollegiate strength-test records with a total of 1,761½. The best previous record was by F. R. Godfrey, of Bowdoin, who made 1,716.

Double-kick—The world's record for double-kick was broken on April 15, 1899, by D. C. Briggs, of Columbus, Ohio, who made 7 ft. 3¾ in.

INTERNATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE MATCH.

The International Intercollegiate (Oxford-Cambridge-Harvard-Yale) track games took place on the Queen's Club grounds (London) on July 22, 1899. The games were in response to a joint invitation from Oxford and Cambridge, and it was the third occasion on which English and American university athletic teams have contested. In 1894 Yale met Oxford in London, and was beaten—5½ firsts and 5 seconds to 3½ firsts and 4 seconds. In 1895 Cambridge met Yale in New-York, and was defeated —8 firsts and 7 seconds to 3 firsts and 4 seconds. The personnel of the Harvard-Yale team sent to London in 1899 was in every case an amateur, both in spirit and in the letter of the English as well as of the American athletic law. The English athletes won five out of the nine contests. The following is the summary:

One hundred yard dash—Won by F. J. Quinlan, Harvard; time, 0:10; C. R. Thomas, Oxford, second; F. A. Blount, Yale, third; A. E. Hind, Cambridge, fourth. English university record, 0:10. American university record (world's record), 0:09⅘.

Four hundred and forty yard run—Won by C. G. Davison, Cambridge, by five yards; time, 0:49⅘; D. Boardman, Yale, second; T. R. Fisher, jr., Yale, third; A. M. Hollins, Oxford, fourth. English university record, 0:48½. American university record, 0:49⅘. (On straightaway track, against time, Wendell Baker (Harvard) holds world's record, 0:47¾.)

Eight hundred and eighty yard run—Won by H. E. Graham, Cambridge, by twelve yards, in 1:57⅕; C. F. W. Struben, Oxford, second; J. P. Adams, Yale, third; T. E. Burke, Harvard, fourth. English university record (also British amateur record), 1:54⅗. American university record (also world's record), 1:53⅗.

One mile run—Won by M. H. Hunter, Cambridge, by twenty-five yards, in 4:24; A. L. Dawson, Oxford, second; C. B. Spitzer, Yale, third; H. P. Smith, Yale, fourth. English university record, 4:19⅘. American university record, 4:23⅗.

Three mile run—Won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge, in 15:24⅘; C. K. Palmer, Yale, second; H. W. Foote and H. P. Clarke, of Harvard, and A. R. G. Wilberforce, of Oxford, did not finish. English university record, 14:44⅘. No American university record.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race—Won by F. L. Fox, Harvard, by two yards, in 0:15⅗; W. G. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge, second; H. R. Parkes, Oxford, third; J. W. Hallowell, Harvard, fourth. English university record (also British amateur record), 0:15⅘. American university record (world's record), 0:15⅕.

Running high jump—Won by A. N. Rice, Harvard, 6 ft.; H. S. Adair, Oxford, second, 5 ft. 11 in.; C. M. Rotch, Harvard, third, 5 ft. 10 in.; W. G. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge, fourth, 5 ft. 5 in. English university record, 6 ft. 2½ in. American university record, 6 ft. 4 in.

Running broad jump—Won by G. C. Vassall, Oxford, 23 ft.; C. D. Daly, Harvard, second, 22 ft. 3 in.; J. T. Roche, Harvard, third, 21 ft. 9 in.; L. R. O. Bevan, Cambridge, fourth, 20 ft. 4½ in. English university record, 23 ft. 6½ in. American university record (world's record), 24 ft. 4½ in.

Sixteen pound hammer—Won by W. A. Boal, Harvard, 136 ft. 8½ in.; H. J. Brown, Harvard, second, 122 ft. 9 in.; J. G. Greenshields, Oxford, third, 109 ft. 6 in. English university record, 138 ft. 3 in. American university record, 153 ft. 8 in.

RECORDS OF 1899.

Broad jump—Distance, 24 ft. 4½ in.; A. C. Kraenzlein, New-York City, May 26, 1899.

Throwing the sixteen pound hammer for distance from seven foot circle without follow—Distance, 167 ft. 8 in.; John Flanagan, New-York Athletic Club, at New-York, September 23, 1899.

Throwing the sixteen pound hammer from nine foot circle without follow for distance—Distance, 164 ft. 6 in.; John Flanagan, New-York Athletic Club, Bayonne, N. J., September 4, 1899.

Standing broad jump—Distance, 11 ft. ½ in.; R. C. Ewry, at Asbury Park, N. J., August 9, 1899.

Forty-five-yard hurdle race (three hurdles, each 2 ft. 6 in. high)—Time, 0:05⅗; F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 18, 1899.

Forty-yard run—Time—0:04⅗; F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., February 16, 1899. Also A. F. Duffey, Boston, Mass., February 18, 1899. Also three times in one evening by A. F. Duffey, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1899.

One-thousand yards record—At the Aberavon (Wales) athletic meeting on August 5, 1899, Harry Cullum covered the distance in 2:09½, thus beating the world's record.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSIONAL MATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.—On May 15, 1899, Schaefer and Slosson played a match of 600 points at the Lenox Lyceum, New-York City, the former winning. Score: Schaefer, 600; average, 13 28-44; highest run, 139. Slosson, 418; average, 9 31-43; highest run, 58.

May 22 Slosson defeated Schaefer in second game, 400 points, at Lenox Lyceum. Score: Slosson, 400; average, 4 52-87; high runs, 34 and 27. Schaefer, 359; average, 4 15-86; high runs, 55, 34 and 22.

The amateur balkline tournament was played in New-York City and was finished on April 3, 1899, with W. G. Douglas, of the New-York Athletic Club, in first place, having won all three of the games. I. H. Mannes and L. A. Servatius tied, and upon playing off Mannes got second place and made the novice record run of 40, with Servatius second.

Three cushion caroms.—May 25, 26 and 27, Ives's Billiard Academy, New-York City. First game: Schaefer and Harrison beat Ives and Thatcher; score, 60 (Schaefer made 37 and Harrison 23). Schaefer's highest runs, 5, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3; total innings, 46. Harrison's highest runs, 3 and 3; total innings, 45. Ives's total score, 33; highest

runs, 5, 5, 3. Thatcher's total score, 12; highest runs, 3, 3, 2. Second game: Same players. Score: Schaefer and Harrison, 65; Ives and Thatcher, 55. Schaefer's total score, 26; highest runs, 5, 4, 3; innings, 50. Harrison's total score, 39; highest runs, 5, 4, 4, 3, 3; innings, 50. Ives's total score, 32; highest runs, 5, 4, 3; innings, 49. Thatcher's total score, 22; highest runs, 5, 3; innings, 50.

George Slosson and Jacob Schaefer played a three-nights' cushion carrom match in New-York City, on October 30, 31 and November 1. The scores on each night were: First night, Slosson, 300; Schaefer, 185. Second night, Slosson, 600; Schaefer, 495. Third night, Slosson, 900; Schaefer, 757. Average for the tournament: Slosson, 4.56; Schaefer, 3.84. Highest run: Slosson, 37; Schaefer, 41.

ENGLAND'S CHAMPIONSHIP. — This was a match of 18,000 points up, for £100 a side and all the gate receipts, between John Roberts and Charles Dawson The match was played in London, hegirning on March 20, 1899, and ending on April 3, on even terms, and was won hy Roberts, who scored the full 18,000 points to 16,186 by Dawson.

POOL CHAMPIONSHIP.—Games played in New-York City on November 30 and December 1 and 2, 1899, between Alfredo de Oro, holder of the title, and Frederick Payton, the challenger. The match was 600 ball continuous pool, in blocks of 200, for three nights, and a purse of $300. De Oro won on each night, the scores being: First night, De Oro, 207; Payton, 183. Second night, De Oro, 203; Payton, 172. Third night, De Oro, 198; Payton, 131. De Oro made 8 scratches and Payton made 7. The grand totals were: De Oro, 600; Payton, 479.

BASEBALL.

The baseball season for 1899 was mainly successful and few of the clubs in the National League lost money. The Brooklyn club spent the most money for players and other expenses, and its liberal policy resulted in its winning the championship. Boston finished second, Philadelphia third and Baltimore fourth. The West was again forced to be content with minor positions in the race.

RECORD FOR THE SEASON.

Clubs.	Brooklyn....	Boston.....	Philadelphia.	Baltimore...	St. Louis....	Cincinnati...	Pittsburg....	Chicago.....	Louisville...	New-York...	Washington.	Cleveland...	Games won.
Brooklyn	—	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	11	10	11	14	101
Boston	6	—	5	7	8	10	10	5	9	12	12	11	95
Philadelphia	6	9	—	7	8	10	6	9	6	10	12	12	94
Baltimore	6	7	6	—	8	4	9	9	6	10	9	12	86
St. Louis	4	6	7	6	—	8	7	6	9	10	8	13	84
Cincinnati	6	4	4	9	5	—	10	6	8	9	8	14	83
Pittsburg	6	4	8	3	7	3	—	7	8	7	11	12	76
Chicago	5	7	5	7	8	8	6	—	7	7	4	13	75
Louisville	3	5	7	4	5	6	6	7	—	7	12	10	75
New-York	2	2	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	—	7	13	60
Washington	3	3	2	2	6	6	3	9	2	7	—	10	54
Cleveland	0	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	4	1	4	—	20
Games lost	47	57	58	62	67	67	73	73	77	90	98	134	—

Boston led in club batting, with Baltimore second; Brooklyn, third. In club fielding Baltimore led; Boston, second; Brooklyn, third. Philadelphia scored the largest number of runs. Hughes made the best individual record among the pitchers who played in ten games or more, winning 29 out of 35 games.

Of the first basemen Clarke, of Louisville, and O'Connor, of St. Louis, did the best work. Of the second basemen Reitz, of Pittsburg, led; De Mont, second; McPhee, third. Cross, of St. Louis, led the third basemen; Collins, second; McGraw, third. Davis, of New-York, led the shortstops. Brodie, of Baltimore, led the outfielders; Lange, second; Blake, third. Of the catchers Peitz, of Cincinnati, led; Zimmer, second; Farrell, third.

BATTING RECORDS.

Player and Club.	Games.	Per cent
Delehanty, Philadelphia	145	.403
Burkett, St. Louis	138	.402
Hickman, Boston	18	.397
McGraw, Baltimore	118	.390
Lajoie, Philadelphia	72	.379
Keeler, Brooklyn	143	.376
Barrett, Cincinnati	26	.374
Wagner, Louisville	144	.359
Williams, Pittsburg	153	.352
McBride, Cincinnati	62	.352
Beaumont, Pittsburg	104	.350
Tenney, Boston	150	.350
Davis, New-York	111	.348
Clarke, Louisville	147	.348
Stahl, Boston	148	.348
Flick, Philadelphia	125	.345
Breitenstein, Cincinnati	33	.339
Seymour, New-York	45	.337

BASEBALL—BATTING RECORDS.

Player and Club.	Games.	Per cent
Grady, New-York	83	.336
Beckley, Cincinnati	135	.333
McFarland, Philadelphia	90	.333
Keister, Baltimore	134	.331
Frisbie, Boston	39	.331
Heidrick, St. Louis	147	.329
Donlin, St. Louis	67	.329
Kelley, Brooklyn	144	.329
Chiles, Philadelphia	81	.329
McCreery, Pittsburg	113	.325
Lange, Chicago	107	.324
Thomas, Philadelphia	148	.324
Freeman, Washington	155	.318
Wood, Cincinnati	58	.317
Holmes, Baltimore	138	.315
Daly, Brooklyn	143	.312
Colliflower, Cleveland	21	.311
Ketcham, Louisville	15	.311
Everitt, Chicago	136	.309
Ritchey, Louisville	147	.309
Brodie, Baltimore	138	.309
Smith, Baltimore and Brooklyn	57	.309
Doyle, New-York	117	.308
Zimmer, Cleveland and Louisville	94	.308
Crawford, Cincinnati	31	.308
McCarthy, Pittsburg	139	.307
Bradley, Chicago	35	.307
Lachance, Baltimore	116	.307
Hamilton, Boston	81	.306
Fultz, Baltimore	56	.306
Hoy, Louisville	155	.306
Foster, New-York	88	.305
O'Brien, New-York	152	.305
Mertes, Chicago	109	.305
McGuire, Brooklyn & Washington	99	.305
Mercer, Washington	98	.303
Barry, Washington	75	.303
Crisham, Baltimore	44	.303
Schrecongost, Cleveland & St. L	109	.303
Selback, Cincinnati	139	.302
Wallace, St. Louis	151	.302
Van Haltren, New-York	153	.301
Ryan, Chicago	124	.301
Jennings, Brooklyn	63	.300
Sheckard, Baltimore	147	.298
Cassidy, Brooklyn & Washington	51	.298
McGann, Brooklyn & Washington	138	.298
Schriver, Pittsburg	84	.297
Donovan, Pittsburg	123	.296
Green, Chicago	114	.296
Dineen, Washington	36	.296
Wolverton, Chicago	99	.295
Farrell, Brooklyn & Washington	83	.295
Smith, Cincinnati	87	.293
Quinn, Cleveland	146	.292
Cross, St. Louis and Cleveland	141	.292
Leach, Louisville	106	.289
Chance, Chicago	57	.289
Ely, Pittsburg	138	.288
Shelbeck, Washington	27	.287
Jones, Brooklyn	95	.286
Stafford, Washington and Boston	80	.285
Robinson, Baltimore	105	.284
Sullivan, Boston	22	.284
Goeckel, Philadelphia	35	.283
Harris, Baltimore	21	.283
McPhee, Cincinnati	106	.283
Clark, Pittsburg	79	.282
Sugden, Cleveland	78	.281
McKean, St. Louis	67	.281
De Montreville, Chicago & Balt	143	.280
Cooley, Philadelphia	94	.280
Duffy, Boston	147	.279
Corcoran, Cincinati	135	.279
Stenzel, St. Louis & Cincinnati	41	.379
O'Brien, Washington	121	.279
Bonner, Washington	65	.276
Dahlen, Chicago & Brooklyn	122	.276
Dowd, Cleveland	146	.275
Collins, Boston	151	.275
Hemphill, Cleveland & St. Louis	62	.274
Anderson, Brooklyn	112	.274
Slagle, Washington	146	.273
Piatt, Philadelphia	39	.273
Padden, Washington	131	.272
Warner, New-York	83	.271
Peitz, Cincinnati	91	.271
Nops, Baltimore	32	.269
Bowerman, Pittsburg	107	.269
Madison, Pittsburg	33	.269
Wilson, New-York	93	.268
Clingman, Louisville	108	.267
Gleason, New-York	148	.267
Lowe, Boston	132	.267
Taylor, Chicago	42	.266
Childs, St. Louis	125	.266
Douglass, Philadelphia	72	.264
Smith, Pittsburg	15	.264
Reitz, Pittsburg	35	.263
Lauder, Philadelphia	149	.263
Dexter, Louisville	76	.262
Hartzell, Louisville	20	.261
O'Connor, St. Louis	79	.261
Hughes, Brooklyn	35	.261
Griffith, Chicago	39	.260
Elberfield, Cincinnati	41	.259
Cross, Philadelphia	153	.259
Cunningham, Louisville	43	.258
Dillon, Pittsburg	30	.258
Miller, St. Louis & Cincinnati	90	.257
Casey, Washington & Brooklyn	143	.257
Flemming, New-York	20	.257
Long, Boston	145	.257
Bergen, Boston	71	.257
Criger, St. Louis	75	.256
Dolan, Philadelphia	60	.256
Callahan, Chicago	45	.255
Wills, Louisville	24	.255
McCormick, Chicago	102	.254
Tebeau, St. Louis	76	.253
Lewis, Boston	27	.252
Donahue, Chicago	90	.250
Harley, Cleveland	145	.250
Sullivan, Cleveland	126	.250
Tiernan, New-York	36	.250
Kelly, Louisville	76	.247
Tannehill, Pittsburg	40	.246
Woodruff, New-York	20	.246
Bernhardt, Philadelphia	17	.245
Orth, Philadelphia	17	.245
Magoon, Chicago & Baltimore	120	.244
Dunn, Brooklyn	39	.244
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	107	.242
Kennedy, Brooklyn	37	.241
Fifield, Philadelphia & Washing	20	.241
Leever, Pittsburg	50	.241
Hartman, New-York	52	.241
Atherton, Washington	63	.240
Gettig, New-York	31	.239
McAllister, Cleveland	110	.238
Blake, St. Louis	94	.238
Tucker, Cleveland	126	.237
Roach, Washington	21	.237
Taylor, Cincinnati	24	.236

BASEBALL—BATTING RECORDS.

Player and Club.	Games.	Per cent.	Player and Club.	Games.	Per cent.
Carsey, Cleveland, Wash. & N. Y.	20	.234	Powell, St. Louis	46	.198
Doheny, New-York	35	.233	McGinnity, Baltimore	47	.195
Duncan, Cleveland & Washington	45	.233	Davis, Washington	18	.187
Powers, Washington & Louisville.	35	.233	McFarland, Washington	30	.186
Irwin, Cincinnati	87	.231	Nichols, Boston	41	.181
Clarke, Boston	60	.229	Sudhoff, Cleveland & St. Louis	33	.179
Hardesty, New-York	21	.228	Vaughan, Cincinnati	28	.178
Bates, Cleveland & St. Louis	23	.227	Donahue, Philadelphia	34	.177
Gettman, Washington	16	.226	Fraser, Philadelphia	37	.176
Dowling, Louisville	35	.225	Cuppy, St. Louis	21	.174
Lockwood, Cleveland	146	.223	Woods, Louisville	40	.174
Hawley, Cincinnati	33	.222	Kittridge, Washington & Louisv.	87	.166
Seybold, Cincinnati	22	.221	Magee, Louisville, Phila. & Wash.	25	.162
Becker, Louisville & Washington.	42	.220	Hughey, Cleveland	35	.162
Philippi, Louisville	42	.218	McJames, Brooklyn	31	.162
Young, St. Louis	43	.216	Hulen, Washington	19	.147
Willis, Boston	40	.216	Hahn, Cincinnati	38	.147
O'Brien, Pittsburg & Baltimore	115	.212	Garvin, Chicago	22	.147
Yeager, Brooklyn	15	.209	Chesbro, Pittsburg	19	.140
Connor, Chicago	66	.206	Carrick, New-York	44	.139
Wrigley, Brooklyn & New-York	19	.206	Schmidt, Cleveland	21	.136
Weyhing, Washington	40	.206	Phillips, Cincinnati	31	.135
Kitson, Baltimore	40	.202	Knepper, Cleveland	27	.135
Hoffer, Pittsburg	30	.200	Howell, Baltimore	28	.134
Meekin, New-York & Boston	30	.200	Sparks, Pittsburg	25	.133

LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Year.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788
1877	Boston	31	17	.648
1878	Boston	41	19	.707
1879	Providence	55	23	.705
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798
1881	Chicago	56	28	.637
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655
1883	Boston	63	35	.643
1884	Providence	84	28	.750
1885	Chicago	87	25	.776
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637
1888	New-York	84	47	.641
1889	New-York	83	43	.659
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891	Boston	87	51	.630
1892	*Boston (first half)	55	22	.703
1892	Cleveland (second half)	53	23	.697
1893	Boston	86	44	.662
1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897	Boston	98	39	.705
1898	Boston	102	47	.685
1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682

*In the final series the Bostons defeated the Clevelands.

CHESS.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The fourth annual match between teams of the United States and Great Britain for the Anglo-American trophy given by Sir George Newnes took place on March 10 and 11, 1899, when the Americans won with a score of 6 to 4. The Americans have won the first and fourth matches, and the English the second and third. The next match will be the deciding one. The Americans played their games in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and the British players were at the Hotel Cecil, London. The result of the match, giving the players and scores, is in the table below:

UNITED STATES.	Won.
1—H. N. Pillsbury	0
2—J. W. Showalter	1
3—J. F. Barry	1
4—A. B. Hodges	1
5—E. Hymes	½
6—H. G. Voigt	½
7—S. P. Johnston	½
8—F. J. Marshall	½
9—C. J. Newmann	½
10—D. G. Baird	½
Total	6

GREAT BRITAIN.

1—J. H. Blackburne	1
2—H. E. Atkins	0
3—T. F. Lawrence	0
4—E. M. Jackson	0
5—D. Y. Mills	½
6—H. Jacobs	½
7—C. D. Locock	½
8—G. E. Wainwright	½
9—G. E. H. Bellingham	½
10—H. W. Trenchard	½
Total	4

The totals in previous matches were: 1896—United States, 4½; Great Britain, 3½. 1897—United States, 4½; Great Britain, 5½. 1898—United States, 4½; Great Britain, 5½.

BRITISH INTER-UNIVERSITY.—This match, between teams from the Cambridge and Oxford universities, was played on March 24, 1899, with seven players on a side. Cambridge won.

VIENNA—ST. PETERSBURG.—The two clubs of these two cities played a telegraphic match on February 8, 1899, for 1,000 francs a side. The Vienna club won.

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE.—This match, always played in the Christmas holidays, was finished on December 31, 1898. Harvard won with ten points to its credit, Columbia second, Princeton third, Yale fourth. The records of the colleges to date are:

Year.	Columbia.	Harvard.	Princeton.	Yale.
1892	9	7½	2½	5
1893	8½	7	3½	5
1894	3	9	6	6
1895	8	8½	4	3½
1896	4½	10	5½	4
1897	6½	10	3	4½
1898	8½	10	3	2½
Totals	48	62	27½	30½

INTERNATIONAL MASTERS' Tournament was begun in St. Stephen's Hall, London, on May 30, and finished on July 10. The result was that Lasker won the first prize of $1,250; Pillsbury, Maroczy and Janowski divided the second, third and fourth prizes, each man receiving $575; Schlechter won the fifth prize of $325; Blackburne sixth, $250; Tschigorin seventh, $200; Showalter eighth, $150; Mason ninth and last prize, $100. The records of the players were as follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Lasker	22½	4½
Pillsbury	18	9
Maroczy	18	9
Janowski	18	9
Schlechter	17	10
Blackburne	15½	11½
Tschigorin	15	12
Showalter	12½	14½
Mason	12	15
Cohn	11½	15½
Steinitz	11½	15½
Lee	9½	17½
Bird	7	20
Tinsley	6	21

The first prize for the most brilliant game was awarded to Lasker for his game with Steinitz, and Blackburne won the second prize for his game against Lasker.

The minor tournament ended on June 14 at London, when the American player, Marshall, won the first prize of $350; Marco and Physick divided the second and third prizes, $250 and $150; Jones and Mieses divided the fourth and fifth prizes, $100 and $75; Jackson and Smith divided the sixth and seventh prizes, $60 and $25. The following are the final records:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Marshall	8½	2½
Marco	8	3
Physick	8	3
Jones	7½	3½
Mieses	7½	3½
Jackson	5½	5½
Smith	5½	5½
Muller	5	6
Esser	4	7
Tabuntschikoff	3½	7½
Erskine	3	8
Klimsch	0	11

CORRESPONDENCE.—In 1896 a "correspondence tournament" was arranged under the direction of the Pillsbury National Correspondence Association. There were 117 entries from eight divisions distributed over the United States, the plan being that the champion of each division should receive a medal and a prize, and that the several division champions should subsequently play for the National championship. On August 2, 1899, J. E. Eaton, of Collinsville, Conn., won the championship for the New-England division. In the series of ten games played by Mr. Eaton the time taken for the longest one was eleven months.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—Played at Amsterdam, Holland, August, 1899; sixteen contestants. H. E. Atkins, Northampton, England, won first prize of 200 florins, with fifteen games won, none lost. M. Olland, Utrecht, 11 won, 4 lost, second prize, 150 florins. Third, fourth and fifth prizes (total of 280 florins), divided between D. Bleykmans, Amsterdam; Dr. D. J. D. Treshing, Winschoten; N. Mannheimer, Frankenthal, and R. Swinderski, Leipsic. Seventh and eighth prizes, 50 florins, divided between J. Dimer, Hamburg, and J. von Foroest, The Hague.

The interstate match, with teams of seven, under the auspices of the New-York State Association, was won by the New-York team, with 26½ games won and 22½ lost, against Pennsylvania with 22½ won and 26½ lost. Lipschutz (New-York) won first prize, with 6½ games won and ½ game lost. Marshall (New-York) and Kemeny (Pennsylvania) divided for second and third prizes, each winning 4½ games, and Halpern (New-York), Shipley (Pennsylvania) and Bampton (Pennsylvania), divided the fourth and fifth prizes, each winning four games and losing three.

MARTINEZ PRIZE.—Special prize given by Aristides Martinez for the best game played by any one of the competitors in the match between the New-York and Pennsylvania teams at the meet of the New-York State Association, was awarded to S. Lipschutz, who also won the "Staats-Zeitung" Cup.

"STAATS-ZEITUNG" TROPHY.—Won by Lipschutz against Marshall, September 2, 1899.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL CHESSMASTERS.—The tournament ended in October.

There were twelve contestants, and Tschigorin won the first prize, with a score of 10 games won and 1 lost. Schiffers was second, with 7½ wins, 3½ lost. Lewitzki, Lebedew and Jankowitsch took the third, fourth and fifth prizes, respectively, and Hellhack and Neuarokow divided the sixth prize, each scoring 5½ wins and 5½ lost.

CRICKET.

The cricket season of 1899 in this country was more successful than in 1898. Some of the records of the year, compiled from the books of the secretary of the Metropolitan Cricket League, follow:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr.
K. A. C., Team A	*9	8	1	1
K. A. C., Team B	*9	7	2	1
Manhattan	10	5	3	2
Staten Island	10	4	6	0
New-York	10	4	6	0
Newark	*8	0	10	0

*Newark forfeited one game to each of the Knickerbocker teams.

BATTING AVERAGES.

(Five innings and over.)

	Most in innings.	Runs.	Average.
M. R. Cobb	92	363	60.50
C. P. Hurditch	101	241	60.25
H. C. Wright	*101	207	51.75
C. H. Clarke	*86	326	40.75
F. F. Kelly	*49	122	40.66
J. Adam	*94	300	33.33
A. V. Clarke	*32	145	29.00
C. S. Moore	*55	157	26.16
F. W. Green	*23	52	26.00
G. A. Gittens	66	189	23.62
J. G. Backus	*52	135	22.50
T. Clarke	*25	65	21.66
T. Gilbert	72	128	21.33
W. Williams	27	60	20.00
H. E. Jackson	75	156	19.50
A. Smedley	54	150	16.66
C. Byers	30	147	16.33
A. E. Smith	29	109	15.57
C. H. Hill	33	84	14.00
W. S. R. Ogilby	51	121	13.44
F. J. Prendergast	48	105	13.12
J. Flannery	47	117	13.00
G. Quirk	47	100	12.50
W. Adam	27	88	11.00
J. Seignior	26	66	11.00
J. E. Pitcher	24	94	10.44

BOWLING AVERAGES.

(Three hundred balls and over.)

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
J. E. Roberts	313	12	119	22
F. F. Kelly	706	32	270	36
M. R. Cobb	810	35	333	37
A. V. Clarke	531	22	258	28
N. S. Walker, jr.	448	12	219	20
H. Tattersall	571	21	219	19
C. H. Clarke	672	17	392	32
A. Cleaver	408	12	208	15
A. H. Stratford	319	4	237	17
A. Richardson	336	7	174	12
J. Adam	372	7	181	11
A. Backus	527	4	420	20
J. E. Backus	411	5	358	17
F. J. Prendergast	325	6	167	6
H. E. Jackson	348	4	184	5

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The contestants in 1898 were Harvard, Pennsylvania University and Haverford College. Each played two games, and Haverford won one and drew one; Pennsylvania won one and lost one, and Harvard lost one and drew one. P. H. Clark, of Pennsylvania, obtained the best batting average, with 31. C. H. Carleton, of Harvard, followed, with 30.50; W. S. Hinchman, of Haverford, was third, with 29, and L. Biddle, of Pennsylvania; S. R. Roader and T. Wister, of Haverford, had averages above 20. The best bowling average was obtained by F. C. Sharpless, of Haverford, who obtained 12 wickets for 5.50 apiece. F. A. Green, of Pennsylvania, obtained 8 at 6.25, and T. M. Hastings, of Harvard, 13 at 9.

CYCLING.

The year 1899 was a remarkable one for bicycle contests in many respects. One of the most notable performances of the year was the ride behind a locomotive of Charles M. Murphy, of Brooklyn. Paced by a train on the Long Island Railroad, Murphy covered a mile in 57⅘ seconds. The record was discredited for a long time on both sides of the water, but as the officials who had charge of the trial were trustworthy there is no doubt of its genuineness.

There were also many changes in the trade. It is believed that the organization of the American Bicycle Company, called the "Bicycle Trust," may do much to help the trade as a whole. Much of the uncertainty which surrounded the bicycle industry was removed, and it is predicted that 1900 will be one of the best seasons in the history of the trade. The rubber combination, organized about the same time, promised to work in harmony with the bicycle trust. There was a change in the sentiment in the trade regarding cycle shows and most of the prominent manufacturers pledged to support them hereafter.

The following are the principal records made in 1899:

½ mile	0:41⅘	*E. A. McDuffee	Paced	Chicago, Ill., November 7, 1899.
1 mile	1:19	"Major" Taylor	Paced	Chicago, Ill., November 20, 1899.
2 miles	2:58	E. A. McDuffee	Paced	Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1899.
3 miles	4:23	E. A. McDuffee	Paced	Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1899.
4 miles	5:51⅗	E. A. McDuffee	Paced	Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1899.
5 miles	7:12⅗	E. A. McDuffee	Paced	Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1899.

*McDuffee used wind shields in all of these records. (Professional.)

FENCING.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.—The match was played on March 31 and April 1, 1899, at the Fencers' Club, New-York City, between teams from Columbia, Cornell and Harvard Universities, the Boston Athletic Association, New-York Athletic Club, and Fencers' Club. Harvard won, with 36 victories; Boston A. A., second, 31; N. Y. A. Club, third, 27; Fencers' Club, fourth, 23; Columbia, fifth, 13; Cornell, sixth, 6.

The championship of the Amateur Fencers' League was contested for on April 20, 1899, and was won by the Fencers' Club.

FOOTBALL.

The principal interest in the football season of 1899 was the collegiate championship. There was also much interest taken in the contest between the Army and the Navy cadets on December 2. The actual attendance at most of the big college games was larger during the season of 1899 than ever before, and, while it is a difficult matter to determine the college championship, the majority of critics think that Princeton is entitled to it, having beaten Yale after Yale and Harvard had played a drawn game. Harvard was preferred to Yale for second honors, as her team had made the best showing prior to her meeting with Yale. The other teams may be classed in this order: Carlisle Indians, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Lafayette and Columbia. Below are some of the principal games of the colleges:

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 14.

Columbia (0). Position.	Princeton (11).
Slocovitch (Neidlinger)	Left end. Palmer (Beardsley)
Smythe	Left tackle. McCord
Longacre (Bruce)	Left guard. Mills
Wright	Centre. Booth (Losy)
Miller	Right guard. Edwards (cpt.)
Knapp	Right tackle. Lloyd
Putnam	Right end. Poe
Wilson (capt.)	Quarterback. Burke
Larenden	Left halfback. Levick
Morley	Right halfback. Reiter
Simons (Jones, Dcnam)	Fullback. Wheeler

Touchdowns—Levick, Poe. Goal kicked from touchdown—Wheeler.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 28.

Columbia (5). Position.	Yale (0).
Slocovitch	Right end. Thomas (Gould)
Knepp	Right tackle. Stillman
Miller	Right guard. Olcott
Wright	Centre. Cunha
Longacre	Left guard. Brown
Smyth	Left tackle. Hale (Francis)
Neidlinger	Left end. Winter
Wilson (capt.)	Quarterback. Fincke
Morley	Right halfback. Adams (Richards)
Weekes	Left halfback. Sharpe
Larendon	Fullback. McBride (capt.)

Touchdown—Weekes.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 4.

Harvard (16). Position.	Pennsylvania (0).
Campbell	Left end. Potter (Stehle)
Donald (Eaton)	Left tackle. Snover
Boal (A. R. Sargent)	Left guard. Hare (capt.)
Burnett	Centre. Overfield
Burden (capt.)	Right guard. Teas
Lawrence	Right tackle. Wallace
Hallowell	Right end. Coombs
Daly	Quarterback. Outland (Woodley, Gardiner)
Kendall (Warren)	Right halfback. McCracken (Smith)
Sawin	Left halfback. Kennedy
Reid (Ellis)	Fullback. Bannard (McCracken)

Touchdowns—Kendall, Ellis. Goal—Lawrence.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 11.

Princeton (12). Position.	Carlisle (0).
Palmer (Roper)	Left end. Rogers
Pell	Left tackle. Wheelock (capt)
Mills (Dana)	Left guard. Redwater
Booth	Centre. Smith
Edwards	Right guard. Scott
Hillebrand	Right tackle. Scholder (Warren)
Poe (Lathrope)	Right end. Sickles (Miller)
Hutchinson	Quarterback. Hudson
McCord	Left halfback. Metoxen (Johnson)
Knight (Kafer)	Right halfback. Seneca
Wheeler (Hodgman)	Fullback. Pierce (Metoxen)

Touchdowns—Knight, Hodgman. Goals—Wheeler (2).

CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER 18.

Harvard (0). Position.	Yale (0).
Hallowell	Right end. Gibson (Snitzer)
Lawrence	Right tackle. Sillman
Burden (capt.)	Right guard. Olcott
Burnett	Centre. Hale
Sargent	Left guard. Brown
Donald (Eaton)	Left tackle. Francis
Campbell (Ristine)	Left end. Hubbell
Daly	Quarterback. Fincke
Kendall	Right halfback. Richards (Keane)
Sawin (Parker)	Left halfback. Sharpe (Chadwick)
Ellis (Reid)	Fullback. McBride (capt.)

NEW-HAVEN, NOVEMBER 24.

Princeton (11). Position.	Yale (10).
Palmer (Roper)	Left end. Hubbell
Pell	Left tackle. Francis
Mills (Craig)	Left guard. Brown
Booth (Bannard)	Centre. Hale
Edwards (capt)	Right guard. Olcott
Hillebrand (Lloyd)	Right tackle. Stillman
Poe	Right end. Snitzer (Gould)
Hutchinson (Burke)	Quarterback. Fincke
McCord (Lathrope)	Left halfback. Sharpe
Reiter (McClave)	Right halfback. Keane (Richards)
Wheeler (Mattis)	Fullback. McBride (captain)

Touchdowns—Relter, McBride. Goals—Wheeler. Goals from field—Sharpe, Poe.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 30.

Columbia (0).	Position.	Carlisle Indians (45).
Neidlinger (McCaskey)	Left end	Rogers
Smythe	Left tackle	Pierce
Miller	Left guard	Redwater
Wright	Centre	Smith
Longacre	Right guard	Warren
Bruce	Right tackle	Wheelock
Slocovitch	Right end	Scholder (Sickles)
Wilson (capt.) (Putnam)	Quarterback	Hudson (Roberts)
Weekes	Left halfback	Seneca Morley
(Dunman)	Right halfback	Miller (Johnson)
Larendon (Berrian)	Fullback	Metoxen

Touchdowns—Seneca (2), Metoxen, Miller (2), Johnson, Rogers. Goals from touchdown—Hudson (5). Goal from field—Hudson.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 2.

West Point (17).	Position.	Annapolis (5).
Smith (capt.)	Left end	Long (Read) Farnsworth
Enis	Left tackle	Wortman (capt.)
Hopkins	Left guard	Halligan
Bettison	Centre	Adams
Boyers	Right guard	Belknap (Fremont)
Bunker (Nelly)	Right tackle	Nichols (Williams)
Burnett (Zeel)	Right end	Berrien (Weaver)
Wesson	Quarterback	Osterhous Cossad (Rockwell)
Clark (Rockwell)	Left halfback	Fowler (Fryer)
Jackson	Fullback	Gannon (Land)

Touchdowns—Rockwell (2), Jackson, Wade. Goals from touchdowns—Bettison (2).

GOLF OF 1899.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP. — Played on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club, of Lake Forest, Ill. As in previous years medal and match play were combined; that is, the qualifying round was at medal play and the first thirty-two players became eligible for the succeeding rounds at match play. The tournament opened on July 4. In the qualifying round Charles B. Macdonald, of the Chicago Golf Club, won the medal for the best gross score, 168. The others to secure places for the match play were John Reid, jr., St. Andrews Golf Club; Walter J. Travis, Oakland G. C.; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield County G. C.; David R. Forgan, Onwentsia G. C.; W. B. Smith, Onwentsia G. C.; James A. Tyng, Morris County G. C.; Roderick Terry, jr., Ardsley; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook Hunt Club; H. H. Cumming, Allegheny Country Club; William McCawley, Merion C. C.; G. G. Hubbard, Oakley C. C.; J. G. Thorpe, Oakley C. C.; W. H. Holabird, jr., Glenview G. C.; C. A. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia C. C.; Jasper Lynch, Golf Club of Lakewood; John Stuart, Princeton C. C.; Sterling Beckwith, Cleveland G. C.; Sheldon Cary, Cleveland G. C.; Walter Fairbanks, Overland Park Golf Association; A. H. Smith, Huntington Valley C. C.; Stuart Stickney, St. Louis C. C.; J. A. Curtis, Essex County C. C.; H. P. Toler, Baltusrol G. C.; W. E. Egan, Onwentsia G. C.; R. Sykes, Overland Park G. A.; Herbert McBride, Cleveland G. C.; Slason Thompson, Onwentsia G. C.; A. M. Robbins, St. Andrews G. C.; W. C. Carnegie, jr., Allegheny C. C.; H. C. Smith, Onwentsia G. C., and William Waller, Onwentsia G. C. The final round at 36 holes took place on July 8, Herbert M. Harriman defeating Findlay S. Douglas by a score of 3 up and 2 to play, and winning championship cup.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.—Open to both amateurs and professionals. Played on the links of the Baltimore Country Club, September 14 and 15. The contest was at 72 holes, medal play, one-half played each day. It was won by Will Smith, professional, Chicago Golf Club, score, 315. The other seven prizes were won in the following order: W. T. Way, professional, Detroit C. C., 326; George Low, professional, Dyker Meadow G. C., Brooklyn, 326; Valentine Fitzjohn, professional, Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, Lakewood, N. J., 326; William Anderson, professional, Baltusrol G. C., Short Hills, N. J., 327; John Park, Essex County C. C., Orange, N. J., 328; Alexander Smith, professional, Chicago G. C., 330, and Harry Gullane, professional, Radnor, Penn., 331.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP. — Played on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club, October 10 to 14 inclusive. There were 79 entries, the largest number ever received for a woman's golf contest in this country. The qualifying round was at 18 holes, medal play, and each of the succeeding rounds at 18 holes, match play. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, Long Island, made the best score in the qualifying round at 97. Besides Miss Hoyt the following fifteen became eligible for the match play: Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion C. C.; Miss Anna Sands, Newport G. C.; Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley; Mrs. C. B. Fox, Huntington Valley C. C.; Miss Elsie Cassatt, Merion C. C.; Miss Pauline Mackay, Oakley C. C.; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Wee Burn G. C.; Miss Alice R. Day, Morris County G. C.; Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country Club; Miss Jane H. Swords, Morris County G. C.; Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn C. C.; Miss May Barron, Ardsley; Miss Florence McNeeley, Merion C. C.; Miss Marion Oliver, Albany C. C., and Mrs. J. McFadden, Philadelphia C. C. In the final round Miss Ruth Underhill defeated Mrs. C. F. Fox by a score of 2 up and 1 to play, winning the championship cup.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF ASSOCIATION.—Played on the links of the Garden City Golf Club, October 24 to 28, inclusive. In the first round of the team championship Yale was beaten by Princeton by a score of 11 to 17, while Harvard won from Columbia by a score of 29 to 0. In the final round Harvard defeated Princeton, 9 to 1. In the

individual championship Percy Pyne, 2d, of Princeton, won the final round from J. G. Averill, of Harvard, by 1 up in 36 holes.

INTERSCHOLASTIC TOURNAMENT.—This was played on the St. Andrews links in a five days' match, ending April 7, 1899. Of 46 entries only 24 started and 5 of these withdrew before the round was finished. The winner was M. L. Hitchcock, of the Cutter School, who made 95 gross, but as he had a handicap of 14 his net score was 81. Oakley Vanderpoel got second place at 83 net.

METROPOLITAN (NEW-YORK) DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP.—The championship was won on April 15, 1899, by Herbert M. Harriman, of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. The match began with forty players and continued five days, the final game being played between Harriman and Reginald Brooks, the former winning by 2 up and 1 to play.

RACQUETS, 1899.

The American amateur racquet championship tournament for singles was held in New-York and for doubles in Philadelphia during February. The championship in singles was won by Q. A. Shaw, jr., of Boston, who beat H. H. Hunnewell, also of Boston, in the final round by 15—8, 15—11, 15—9. The championship in doubles was won by Q. A. Shaw, jr., and H. H. Hunnewell, both of Boston, who beat M. S. Paton and C. H. Mackay, both of New-York, in the finals by 15—6, 15—9, 15—6, 15—10.

ROWING.

CAMBRIDGE-OXFORD.—The fifty-sixth annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge universities, England, was rowed on March 25, 1899, over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, 4¼ miles, and was won by Cambridge for the first time in ten years. This gives Cambridge 24 of the 56 races. Cambridge defeated Oxford by four lengths. Official time, 21 minutes 4 seconds. (For records of races previous to 1898 see Tribune Almanac for 1897, other races in succeeding Almanacs.)

SWIMMING.

One-hundred-yard straightaway, across stream—Time, 1:08⅘; E. Carroll Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania and New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1899.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard, one turn, across stream—Time, 2:53⅘; E. Carroll Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania and New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1899.

Four-hundred-and-forty-yard, three turns, across stream—Time, 6:48⅘; E. Carroll Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania and New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1899.

The championship races of the Atlantic Swimming Association took place in the Schuylkill River, August 19, 1899. The results were:

Championship one-hundred-yard race (plunge start)—Harry Kallock, Philadelphia, won; Howard C. Storey, Philadelphia, second; Charles H. Kallock, Philadelphia, third. Time—1:14⅘.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard handicap—E. C. Schaeffer, New-York (scratch), won; Frederick Wenecke, New-York, second; C. H. Kallock, Philadelphia, third. Time—2:45.

Half-mile championship—Harry Kallock, Philadelphia, won; Walter M. Jarman, Philadelphia, second; Victor Winder, Philadelphia, third.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP FOR 1899

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.—Tournament held at Newport, R. I., beginning August 15. All comers' singles, won by J. Parmly Paret, of New-York, beating Dwight F. Davis, of St. Louis, Mo. Score, final round, 7—5, 8—10, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. Paret then challenged Malcolm D. Whitman, of Boston, previous holder of championship, and was beaten by 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5. The championship in doubles was divided into two sections, the Eastern championship being held at Longwood, Mass., beginning July 24, and the Western tournament in Chicago, beginning July 10. In the former Dwight F. Davis, of St. Louis, and Holcombe Ward, of Orange, N. J., won in the finals from C. R. Budlong, of Providence, and B. C. Wright, of Boston, by 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. At Chicago H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, both of New-York, won in the finals from L. H. Waidner and W. L. Meyers, both of Chicago, by 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. The two winning teams met at Newport during the August championship week, and the Eastern pair won by 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. They then challenged the former champions, L. E. Ware, of Boston, and George P. Sheldon, jr., of Chicago, and won the title by 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

NEW-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.—The tournament took place at New-Haven and finished on May 27, with the following results: Singles—A. E. Foote beat T. A. Driscoll, the California expert and holder, by default, and as Foote had won it twice before the cup thus became his personal property. Doubles—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat C. P. Dodge and Winchester Noyes, with a score of 6—1, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4.

NEW-JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The tournament was played at Orange during the week of June 12-17, 1899. The championship singles was won by Richard Stevens (holder), beating Stephen C. Millett (challenger), with the following score: 6—2, 4—6, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4. The final match for the doubles was played on June 19, between the Larned brothers and Fischer and Bostwick, the former winning with the following score: 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The tournament was played at Philadelphia in the week ending June 24. Miss Marion Jones, of Pasadena, Cal., won the singles, the final round being: Marion Jones against Maud Banks, of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5. In the final round in the consolation singles Miss R. H. Lycott beat Miss D. H. Rastall, 6—2, 6—2. In the mixed doubles the Misses E. J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins defeated the Misses J. W. Craven and J. P. Gardner, 6—4, 6—0 (retired). In the final round in the doubles, the Misses Myrtle McAleer

and J. W. Craven beat the Misses E. J. Rastall and Maud Banks, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

COLUMBIA INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP—Played in New-York City on April 29. The championship and the first prize was won by Wylie Grant.

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.—Ended at Washington, D. C., on May 22. The results were as follows: Open handicap singles—L. W. Glazebrook (owe 15) beat Calhoun Cragin (owe 15), 6—0, 3—6, 6—8, 6—0, 6—1. Singles—J. C. Davidson beat J. P. Paret, 6—1, 8—6, 8—6. Championship doubles—Davidson and Paret beat Glazebrook and Wadsworth, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.—Held at Wimbledon, England. Tournament began June 19. A. W. Gore, of London, beat S. H. Smith, of Birmingham, in the finals of the all comers' singles by 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. He then challenged the previous champion, R. F. Doherty, of London, and was beaten by 1—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Clarence Hobart, of New-York, with H. A. Nisbet, of London, won the all comers' doubles, beating A. W. Gore and H. R. Barrett, both of London, in the finals by 6—4, 6—1, 8—6. They then challenged the former champions, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, both of London, and were beaten by 7—5, 6—0, 6—2.

RANKING FOR 1899.

1, M. D. Whitman; 2, D. F. Davis; 3, W. A. Larned; 4, J. Parmly Paret; 5, Kriegh Collins; 6, G. L. Wrenn, jr.; 7, L. E. Ware; 8, B. C. Wright; 9, Holcombe Ward; 10, R. P. Huntington; 11, Richard Stevens; 12, E. P. Fischer; 13, J. A. Allen; 14, .S C. Millett; 15, W. S. Bond; 16, R. D. Little; 17, H. H. Hackett; 18, E. R. Marvin; 19, C. R. Budlong; 20, J. C. Davidson.

CHAMPIONS FOR 1899.

Men's Singles.—United States, M. D. Whitman; Canada, M. D. Whitman; Western, C. B. Neel; Eastern, M. D. Whitman; Southern, J. C. Davidson; Middle States, M. D. Whitman; Pacific Coast, G. F. Whitney; International (Canada), R. D. Little; intercollegiate, D. F. Davis; interscholastic, B. C. Wright; New-Jersey, Richard Stevens; New-York, M. D. Whitman; Maine, H. H. Hackett; Massachusetts, M. D. Whitman; District of Columbia, J. C. Davidson; metropolitan, E. P. Fischer; New-England, A. E. Foote.

Men's doubles.—United States, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; Canada, M. D. Whitman and B. C. Wright; Middle States, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; Western, H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen; Eastern, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; Southern, J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson; Pacific Coast, Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy; New-York State, J. P. Paret and R. D. Little; New-Jersey, W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned; Maine, E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond; intercollegiate, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; metropolitan, H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen; New-England, H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen.

WOMAN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.—Tournament ended September 4, 1899. Miss Juliette P. Atkinson, of Brooklyn, contested in the final round with Miss Myrtle McAteer, and retained her title with the following scores: 6—8, 10—8, 6—4, 6—2.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK, N. Y. (Spring meeting)—Metropolitan Handicap (one mile).—Filigrane, 3, 102 lb (Clawson), first; Ethelbert, 106 (H. Martin), second; Sanders, 110 (Sims), third; time, 1:39⅘. Withers Stakes (one mile)—Jean Beraud, 122 lb (Clawson), first; Filon d'Or, 119 (Powers), second; The Bouncer, 122 (Maher), third; time, 1:42¼. National Stallion Stakes (for two-year-olds; five furlongs; value $20,000)—Pupil, 122 lb (Odom), first; His Royal Highness, 122 (H. Martin), second; Vulcain, 117 (W. Leigh), third; time, 0:58⅘. Grand National Steeplechase ($5,000 added; about two and a half miles)—Trillion, 163 lb (Mr. Hayes), first; White Garters, 140 (Veitch), second; Westown, 163 (Cochrane), third; time, 4:27⅖. Amateur Cup (gentlemen riders; one mile)—Buela, 150 lb (Mr. Paget), first; Brahmin, 129 (Mr. Holloway), second; Arquebus, 143 (Mr. Watson), third; time, 1:44⅘. Eclipse Stakes (for two-year-olds; $4,000 added; five and a half furlongs)—His Royal Highness, 122 lb (Maher), first; Doublet, 127 (Spencer), second; Water King, 122 (Doggett), third; time, 1:06⅘. Belmont Stakes (thirty-third renewal; for three-year-olds; one and three-eighths miles)—Jean Beraud, 122 lb (Clawson), first; Half Time, 119 (H. Martin), second; Glengar, 122 (Neville), third; time, 2:23.

MORRIS PARK (Fall Meeting).—Matron Stakes (for two-year-olds; Eclipse Course)—Indian Fairy, 111 lb (J. Slack), first; Red Path, 100 (O'Leary), second; Runaway Girl, 113 (Spencer), third; time, 1:10¼. Nursery Handicap (for two-year-olds; Eclipse Course)—King's Courier, 108 lb (Jenkins), first; Killashandra, 115 (Bullman), second; The Scotchman, 105 (O'Leary), third; time, 1:10⅕. Champion Steeplechase (about three and a half miles)—Van Ship, 163 lb (Mara), first; Philæ, 144 (Donohue), second; The Bachelor, 158 (McInerney), third; time, 7:05. Champagne Stakes (for two-year-olds; seven furlongs)—Kilmarnock, 112 (Odom), first; Montanic, 114 (Boland), second; Sadducee, 109 (Spencer), third; time, 1:27⅕. Municipal Handicap (one and three-quarter miles)—Ben Holladay, 130 lb (Spencer), first; Laverock, 106 (O'Connor), second; Warrenton, 110 (Bullman), third; time, 3:00⅘. Morris Park Handicap (two and one-quarter miles)—Muskadine, 106 lb (O'Leary), first; Ben Holladay, 140 (Spencer), second; Ethelbert, 117 (Odom), third; time, 3:57⅖.

AT GRAVESEND, CONEY ISLAND—(Spring Meeting).—Expectation Stakes (for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs)—Rikki Tikki Tavi, 112 lb (A. Clayton), first; Vulcain, 112 (Furnier), second; Prince of Melbourne, 112 (Everett), third; time, 0:55⅖. Brooklyn Handicap—One and one-quarter miles—Banastar, 110 lb (Maher), first; Lanky Bob, 105 (Everett), second; Filigrane, 98 (McCue), third; time, 2:06¼. Hudson Stakes (for two-year-olds, five furlongs)—High Order, 112 lb (McCue), first; Maribert, 112 (W. Martin), second; Withers, 112 (Odom), third; time, 1:01⅖. Carlton Stakes (for three-year-olds, one mile)—Lothario, 119 lb (H. Martin), first;

Half Time, 116 (Clawson), second; Prestidigitatrice, 114 (Littlefield), third; time, 1:42. Great American Stakes (for two-year-olds, five furlongs)—Vulcan, 112 lb (Turner), first; Misslonary, 112 (O'Connor), second; McMeekin, 112 (O'Leary), third; time, 1:02⅘. Tremont Stakes (for two-year-olds, six furlongs)—Maribert, 112 lb (Maher), first; Modrine, 112 (Odom), second; Missionary, 112 (O'Connor), third; time, 1:15. Brooklyn Derby (for three-year-olds, one and one-half miles)—Ahom, 119 lb (H. Martin), first; The Bouncer, 119 (Maher), second; MacLeod of Dare, 119 (Taral), third; time, 2:36.

GRAVESEND (Fall Meeting).—Junior Champion Stakes (for two-year-olds; six furlongs)—Mesmerist, 122 lb (O'Connor), first; High Order, 112 (Doggett), second; Ildrim (Wilson), third; time, 1:15. First Special (one and one-quarter miles)—Imp, 119 lb (Clay), first; May Hempstead (Spencer), second; Maxine, 119 (Clawson), third; time, 2:09⅘. Standard Handicap (one and one-eighth miles)—Batten, 126 (Spencer), first; Prince McClurg, 120 (Jenkins), second; King Barleycorn, 116 (Bullman), third; time, 1:54⅘.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY (Spring Meeting)—Double Event (First Part), for two-year-olds, five and one-half furlongs)—Prince of Melbourne, 122 lb (O'Leary), first; Mesmerist, 117 (O'Connor), second; Mark Cheek, 122 (McCue), third; time, 1:08⅘. Suburban Handicap (one and one-quarter miles)—Imp, 114 lb (Turner), first; Bannockburn, 112 (W. Martin), second; Warrenton, 114 (Sims), third; time, 2:05⅘. Great Trial Stakes (for two-year-olds. Value, $20,000. Futurity Course)—David Garrick, 115 lb (O'Leary), first; Mesmerist, 122 (O'Connor), second; Withers, 115 (Wilson), third; time, 1:12⅘. Special (Match), one mile—Admiration, 107 lb (Clawson) first; May Hempstead, 107 (Turner), second; time, 1:40⅕. Double Event (Second Part), for two-year-olds, Futurity Course)—Mesmerist, 129 lb (Taral) first; Mark Cheek, 122 (Turner), second; Radford, 114 (Sims), third; time, 1:12⅘. Lawrence Realization (for three-year-olds, one and five-eighths miles)—Ethelbert, 118 lb (Spencer), first; Lothario, 122 (Turner), second; Filon d'Or, 119 (O'Leary), third; time, 2:51⅘.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY (Fall Meeting).—The Futurity (for two-year-olds; Futurity Course)—Chacornac, 114 lb (Spencer), first; Brigadier, 109 (T. Burns), second; Windmere, 112 (O'Connor), third; time, 1:10⅖. Flatbush Stakes (for two-year-olds; seven furlongs)—Lieutenant Gibson, 115 lb (O'Leary), first; McMeekin, 115 (Odom), second; Sarmation, 115 (Hennessey), third; time, 1:30. Twin City Handicap (one and one-quarter miles)—Previous, 114 lb (O'Connor), first; Bangle, 120 (Maher), second; Bannockburn, 126 (Spencer), third; time, 2:10. Great Eastern Handicap (for two-year-olds; Futurity Course)—Mesmerist, 130 lb (O'Connor), first; Red Path, 110 (O'Leary), second; Gulden, 123 (Odom), third; time, 1:10⅘. Autumn Cup Handicap (two miles)—Ben Holladay, 126 lb (Spencer), first; The Bachelor, 116 (Clawson), second; Previous, 120 (O'Connor), third; time, 3:29.

BRIGHTON BEACH.—Brighton Handicap (one and one-fourth miles)—Imp, 115 (O'Leary), first; Ethelbert, 107 (Spencer), second; Bangle, 112 (Clawson), third; time, 2:05⅘. Brighton Cup (two and one-fourth miles)—Bangle, 124 lb (Maher), first; Don de Oro, 127 (O'Leary), second; Latson, 124 (Taral), third; time, 3:56⅘.

SARATOGA.—Congress Hall Stakes, for two-year-olds (five furlongs)—Kings Courier, 104 lb (Hennessey), first; Petruchio, 104 (Spencer), second; Matchim, 104 (J. Hill), third; time, 1:01¾. Fleischmann Stakes, for two-year-olds (five and one-half furlongs)—Mesmerist, 122 lb (Clawson), first; Maribert, 122 (Turner), second; McMeekin, 114 (O'Leary), third; time, 1:07½. Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds (five and one-half furlongs)—Mesmerist, 129 lb (Taral), first; Kings Courier, 122 (Hennessey), second; Sam Phillips, 122 (Burns), third; time, 1:08. Saratoga Grand Prize (one and one-eighth miles)—Don de Oro, 121 lb (Spencer), first; Tragedian, 121 (Maher), second; Previous, 121 (Taral), third; time, 2:00½. Citizens and Merchants' Handicap (one and one-sixteenth miles)—Swiftmas, 116 (O'Leary), first; Kinnikinic, 112 (Spencer), second; May Hempstead, 112 (Bullman), third; time, 1:47. Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds (six furlongs)—Maribert, 129 lb (McCue), first; Gonfalon, 122 (Maher), second; Mesmerist, 129 (Taral), third; time, 1:14½.

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Miles.	Time.
¼—Bob Wade (4), at Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890	0:21¼
⅜—Fashion (4), at Lampasas, Tex., Aug. 15, 1891	0:34
⅜—Red S. (aged), 122, at Butte., Mont., July 23, 1896	0:34
½—Geraldine (4), 122, at Westchester (straight), Aug. 30, 1889	0:40
½—April Fool (4), 122, at Butte, Mont., July 23, 1891	0:47
4½ f.—Handpress (2), 100, at Westchester (straight), May 26, 1897	0:52
4½ f.—Meadows (3), 103, at Alexander Island, Va., March 28, 1895	0:53
⅝—Maid Marian (4), 111, at Westchester (straight), Oct. 9, 1894	0:56¾
⅝—George F. Smith (4), 100, at San Francisco, May 7, 1895	0:56¾
5½ f.—Tormentor (6), 121, at Westchester (straight), Oct. 10, 1893	1:03
5½ f.—Howard (4), 118, at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26, 1895	1:06
Futurity Course (170 feet less than 6 furlongs)—Kingston (aged), 139, at Sheepshead Bay, June 22, 1891	1:08
¾—Banastar (4), 116, Morris Park (straight), May 9, 1899	1:09
¾—Mary Black (3), 93, at Chicago (Wash. Park), July 16, 1898	1:12¼
6½ f.—Irish Reel (3), 108, at Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 31, 1895	1:19⅘
6½ f.—Georgie (3), 102, at Chicago (Hawthorne), Sept. 16, 1899	1:19¼
⅞—Bella B. (5), 103, at Monmouth Park (straight), July 8, 1890	1:23½
⅞—Clifford (4), 127, at Sheepshead Bay, Aug. 20, 1894	1:25⅘
7½ f.—Mamle Scott (3), 90, at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 17, 1895	1:33¼

Miles.	Time.
1—Salvator (4), 110, at Monmouth Park (straight, against time), Aug. 28, 1890	1:35½
1 1-16 m.—Carnero (5), 107, Hawthorne Park, Sept. 5, 1899	1:45
1 20 yds.—Macy (4), 106, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 2, 1898	1:40
1 70 yds.—Lillian Lee (3), 95, at Harlem, Chicago, July 31, 1894	1:43¼
1 70 yds.—Cash Day (3), 109, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 10, 1894	1:44
1 70 yds.—Sullross (aged), 96, at Washington Park, July, 1894	1:44
1 70 yds.—San Juan (3), 97, at Newport, Ky., May 20, 1897	1:44
1 1-16—Redskin (6), 85, at Forsythe, Ind., June 6, 1896	1:45¼
1⅛—Tristan (6), 114, at Westchester, June 2, 1891	1:51½
1 3-16—Boanerges (4), 110, at Washington Park, July 7, 1898	1:58¼
1¼—Banquet (3), 108, at Monmouth Park (straight) July 17, 1890	2:03½
1¼—Salvator (4), 122, at Sheepshead Bay, June 25, 1890	2:05
1 500 yds.—Ben d'Or (4), 115, at Saratoga, July 25, 1882	2:10½
1 5-16—Sir John (4), 116, at Westchester, June 9, 1891	2:14¼
1⅜—Sabine (4), 109, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 5, 1894	2:18¾
1½—Goodrich (3), 102, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 16, 1898	2:30¼
1⅝—Hindoocraft (3), 75, at Westchester, Aug. 27, 1889	2:48
1¾—Ben Holladay (4), 118, at Westchester, Oct. 23, 1897	2:59¼
1⅞—Enigma (4), 90, at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 15, 1885	3:20
2—Judge Denny (5), 105, at California Jockey Club, Feb. 12, 1898	3:26½
2⅛—Joe Murphy (4), 99, at Harlem, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1894	3:42
2¼—Springbok (5), 114, and Preakness (aged), 114, at Saratoga, July 29, 1875 (dead heat)	3:56¼
2½—Kyrat (3), 88, Newport, Nov. 14, 1899	4:24½
2⅝—Ten Broeck (4), 104, at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876	4:58½
2¾—Hubbard (4), 107, at Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873	4.58¾
3—Drake Carter (4), 115, at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 6, 1884	5:24
4—Fellowcraft (4), 108, at Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1874	7:19½

HARNESS RACING RECORDS.

TROTTING.

One mile—By an aged horse; Alix, b. m. (6 years), by Patronage; Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19, 1894, 2:03¾. Four-year-old; Directum, blk. c., by Director; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893, *2:05¼. Three-year-old; Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1893, 2:08¾. Two-year-old; Arion, b. c., by Electioneer; Stockton, Cal., Nov. 10, 1891, 2:10¾. Yearling; Adbell, br. c., by Advertiser; San Jose, Cal., Sept. 27, 1894, 2:23. To wagon; Grace Hastings, ch. m., by Bayonne Prince; Cleveland, Ohio, July 28, 1898, 2:09½. Double team; Belle Hamlin, b. m., by Hamlin's Almont, jr., and Honest George, b. g., by Albert; Providence, R. I., Sept. 22, 1892, 2:12¼. Race of three heats; Alix, b. m., by Patronage; Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894, 2:06, 2:06¼, 2:05¼.

Two miles—Greenlander, br. s., by Princess; Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 4, 1893, *4:52.

Three miles—Hamlin's Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1893, 6:55½.

Four miles—Senator L., b. s., by Dexter Prince; San Jose, Cal., Nov. 2, 1894, †10:12.

Five miles—Bishop's Hero, b. s., by Bishop; Oakland, Cal., Oct. 14, 1893, 12:30½.

Ten miles—Pascal, blk. g., by Pascarel; New-York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1893, 26:15.

Twenty miles—Captain McGowan, ro. g., pedigree unknown; Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1865, 58:25.

Fifty miles—Ariel, br. m., pedigree unknown; Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1846, 3:55:40½.

One hundred miles—Conqueror, b. g., by Latourette's Bellfounder; Centreville, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1853, 8:55:53.

*Fastest time on record for a stallion of any age. †At Blackpool, England, Sept. 11, 1899, the American bred mare Bertie R., 2:12¼, by Wilkomont, gained a record of 9:58 in a match against time.

TROTTING RECORDS OF 1899.

One mile—By an aged horse; The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes, 2:06¼, and Bingan, br. s., by May King, 2:06¼. Four-year-old; Peter the Great, b. c., by Pilot Medium, 2:07¼. Three-year-old; Extasy, b. f., by Baron Wilkes, 2:11½. Two-year-old; Endow, b. g., by Miller and Sibley's Cecilian, 2:14¾.

PACING.

One mile—By an aged horse; Star Pointer, b. s. (8 years), by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897, *1:59¼. Four-year-old; Online, b. c., by Shadeland Onward; Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 12, 1894, 2:04. Three-year-old; Klatawah, b. c., by Steinway; Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1898, 2:05½. Two-year-old; Directly, blk. c., by Direct; Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894, 2:07¾. Yearling; Belle Acton, b. f., by Shadeland Onward; Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1892, 2:20¾. To wagon; Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes; Louisville, Ky., Sept., 1899, 2:03¼. Double team; John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes, and Robert J., b. g., by Hartford; Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1897, 2:08.

Two miles—Chehalis, b. s., by Altamont; Salem, Ore., Oct. 6, 1897, 4:19¼.

Three miles—Joe Jefferson, br. s., by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, Nov. 6, 1891, 7:33¼.

Four miles—Joe Jefferson, br. s., by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1891, 10:10

Five miles—Lady St. Clair, b. m., by Millen's St. Clair; San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, 1874, 12:54¾.

*Fastest time on record for a stallion.

PACING RECORDS OF 1899.

One mile—By an aged horse; Joe Patchen, blk. s., by Patchen Wilkes, 2:02½. Four-year-old; The Maid, b. f., by Hal Index, 2:05¾. Three-year-old; Little Squaw, blk. f., by Kewanee Boy, 2:09¼. Two-year-old; N. L. B., ch. c., by Diablo, 2:21½.

YACHTING.

The year of 1899 was marked by the determined attempt of Sir Thomas Lipton to capture the America's Cup with the Shamrock. All knowledge of what the final outcome would be was delayed for a long time owing to the failures of races because of calm and fogs. The races began on October 3, and the last race was on October 20. Of the ten attempts to sail the races, seven were failures. The time limit was 5½ hours. On October 3 the time expired when the boats were over two miles from the finish; they were in almost a calm, the Shamrock slightly in the lead. On October 5 the outer mark was not reached before the time limit expired. On October 7 the boats were on about even terms, when they were stopped four miles from the finish. On October 10 the fog prevented the yachts leaving their moorings to sail. On October 12 there was not enough wind to start the yachts. October 15, the same result. On October 16 the first successful race was sailed, the time of the Columbia being 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. As the Shamrock had a time allowance of 6 seconds the Columbia won by 10 minutes 8 seconds. On October 17 the second race was over a triangular course, the Columbia winning, the Shamrock withdrawing by reason of breaking her topmast 23 minutes after the start, although she was considerably in the lead, but to leeward. The Columbia completed the 30-mile triangle, according to previous agreement, proposed by Mr. Lipton, in 3 hours 37 minutes. On October 19 the yachts failed again for want of wind, but the Columbia was far in the lead when the time limit expired four miles from the finish line. On October 20 the best and most conclusive race was sailed, fifteen miles to leeward and return, with a 15 to 17 knots wind; the Columbia won with 6 minutes 37 seconds to spare, she being allowed 16 seconds by the Shamrock by reason of the latter having been overhauled and her ballast readjusted after the second race. The elapsed time at the finish was: Columbia, 3:38:25; Shamrock, 3:44:43. A feature of the "America's Cup races was the eleven trial races between the Columbia and Defender, the latter the winner in 1895. The first trial race was sailed off Sandy Hook on July 6; second, Larchmont, July 8; fourth, Vineyard Haven, August 10, and the seven others off Newport. The Columbia won the whole series, the difference in time ranging from less than two minutes to over twenty-two minutes.

ASTOR TROPHY FOR SCHOONERS.—Sailed for at Newport, on August 14, and it was won by the Amorita, owned by W. Gould Brokaw, her corrected time being 5:01:53. The other boats and their times were: Quissetta, 5:03:07; Ariel, 5:13:28; Colonia, 5:14:48. Course, 38 miles.

ASTOR TROPHY FOR SLOOPS.—Sailed for on the same day, and was won by the Columbia, which beat the Defender by 13 minutes 7 seconds. Elapsed time: Columbia, 3:57:08; Defender, 4:06:46. Course, 38 miles.

CANADA CUP.—Challenge by the Chicago Yacht Club against the Canada Club. Races sailed in August, best three in five, on Lake Ontario. Six yachts of 35 feet racing length were built in the United States and six in Canada for trials for selection. The Genesee was the successful American yacht, and the Beaver was selected as the Canadian defender. First race, over a 21-mile triangular course, August 22, won by Genesee in 3:25:10; Beaver's time, 3:26:32. Second race, 9 miles to windward and return, won by Genese in 5:06:57; Beaver's time, 5:07:36. Third race, August 24, 21-mile triangular course, won by Genesee in 3:32:11; Beaver's time, 3:42:58. Winds light in each race.

SEAWANHAKA CUP. — Contestants: Constance, Seawanhaka Club; Glencairn, St. Lawrence Yacht Club. First race, July 28, 12 miles to windward and return, won by Constance in 4:13:28; Glencairn's time, 4:15:43. Second race, 36-mile triangular course, won by Constance in 3:29:00; Glencairn's time, 3:29:55. Third race, same course as first race, won by Glencairn in 3:53:26; Constance's time, 3:56:32. Fourth race, same course as second race, won by Glencairn in 4:15:15; Constance's time, 4:20:54. Fifth race, Constance touched ground with her centreboard right after starting, and did not continue the race. Glencairn went on and was ordered to finish the course alone, and a protest of the Constance was disallowed.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

(Year ends June 30.)

Nationality.	Number. 1898.	1899.
Austria-Hungary	†23,132	‡62,491
Belgium	694	1,104
China	2,071	1,660
Denmark	1,946	2,690
England	9,877	*
Finland	2,607	[1]
[2]France	1,989	1,694
German Empire	17,091	17,476
Greece	2,358	2,333
Ireland	25,128	*
[3]Italy	58,608	77,419
Japan	2,230	2,844
Mexico	107	161
Netherlands	775	1,029
Norway	4,936	6,705
[4]Poland	4,726	——
Portugal	1,716	2,054
Rumania	903	1,606
Russia	27,221	[5]60,982
Scotland	1,797	*
Spain	577	385
Sweden	12,398	12,797
Switzerland	1,246	1,328
Turkey-in-Asia	4,275	4,436
United Kingdom	——	[6]45,103
Wales	1,219	*
West Indies	1,877	2,585
Other countries	1,133	2,035
Totals	229,299	311,715

*See United Kingdom. †Not including Hungary. ‡Including Hungary. [1]See Russia. [2]Including Corsica. [3]Including Sicily and Sardinia. [4]Including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands. [5]Russian Empire and Finland. [6]Including England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

MAZET COMMITTEE INQUIRY.

The Assembly of the New-York Legislature passed, by a vote of 85 to 62, this resolution on March 29, 1899:

"Whereas, It is currently reported and generally believed that in the city of New-York funds are being raised by levy upon members of the police force, saloon and resort keepers and by other contributions for use in corruptly influencing legislation; that there is a lax enforcement of the laws in said city and in the counties included in said city; that corrupt and tyrannical methods have been resorted to in the enforcement of the same, and that the public funds of said city are being wasted in extravagant increases of official salaries and in other ways; and

"Whereas, It is deemed desirable for the public good that there should be a legislative investigation into all and single facts upon which said reports and charges are made, to the end that any action of the Legislature in reference thereto may be the more intelligently taken; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Speaker of the Assembly be and is hereby directed to appoint seven members of the Assembly, who shall be a special committee of this body with full power and authority to investigate all and singular charges and all matters and things pertaining thereto and with full power to prosecute its inquiry in any and every direction in its judgment necessary and proper to enable it to obtain and report the facts in reference to said charges."

The following is the committee appointed on March 31: Republicans—Robert Mazet (chairman) and Edward H. Fallows, of New-York City; Thomas M. Costello, Oswego County; James B. McEwan, of Albany; Harris Wilson, of Kings County. Democrats—Benjamin Hoffman, of New-York City and Anthony J. Boland, of Erie County. Frank Moss was made counsel and John Proctor Clarke associate counsel.

Some of the salient points brought out in the first few days of the investigation were, that Richard Croker, the "Boss" of Tammany Hall, either by means of his sons or his trusted henchmen, was engaged in so many enterprises that there were few persons on the municipal pay rolls who could not materially increase his revenues if they wished to—and if they didn't it would be useless for them to hope for re-engagement either by election or appointment. Mr. Croker also admitted that no man, from the judges on the bench to the day laborer on the street, could hope to draw salary or wages from the municipality unless he was willing to do what he could to throw business into the lap of Richard Croker himself.

The investigation began in New-York City on April 8, when William Archer, of the building firm of Dawson & Archer, testified that the cost of the building, No. 13-21 Park Row, was to be $25,000 less than the contract price agreed upon if the Roebling system of fireproofing could be used. The Buildings Department would not sanction its use, however. A. L. Himmelwright, the manager of the Roebling Construction Company, testified that soon after Frank H. Croker, son of Richard Croker, took a large block of stock in that company its fireproofing material was discovered by the Buildings Department to be rather better than any other known substance. So far had this preference for the Roebling fireproofing material gone that in the specification for the construction of two public schools the fireproofing clauses were almost word for word identical with the Roebling company's advertisement of its product, practically shutting out any other competitor. It was also brought out that Charles E. F. McCann, a nephew of Richard Croker and a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, had accepted a retainer of $5,000 as counsel for the Roebling company, and was endeavoring to get fees of from $5,000 to $10,000 from other building companies for presenting their claims "in a proper manner" before the Building Codes Commission. McCann himself admitted that he had no expert experience in building laws or anything of the kind to make his services worth $5,000 or $10,000.

George S. Hayes, another builder, declared that because he would not pay money to the officials of the Buildings Department he had been practically debarred from doing business in New-York.

W. P. Tostevin testified that while trying in vain to get his fireproofing material passed upon by the Buildings Department he had been advised by Superintendent Dooner to go and see "Con" Daly, a liquor dealer, about it. "Con's" terms for exerting his influence with the Buildings Department were a free gift of $2,000 in paid up stock and a directorship in the company.

Chief of Police Devery was made to admit that he had been promoted in a few months from captain through the grades of inspector and deputy chief to the head of the force, and that the untried charge against him had never been tried because of the stay secured by himself. It was demonstrated that he was on friendly relations with dive and poolroom keepers, and that he had conferred with such people on a corner where he often went to "breathe the fresh air."

Chief Devery was examined on the same lines on the following day. Mr. Tostevin recounted a conversation with Bingham Brothers, building contractors, when he was told that Senator Grady's office was a good place to go on all matters concerning fireproofing, but that no one who went into the office on such business came out with as much money as he went in with. He had lost money because his fireproof construction had not found favor with the Buildings Department, but could have arranged it "with grease enough—grease properly applied."

Frank H. Croker told how he had invested $17,000 in the Roebling company, paying for it in bills given him by his father to start him in the fireproofing business. He became secretary of the company at a salary of $2,500 a year, but his duties were merely perfunctory.

April 14.—Richard Croker stated that Democratic judges who accepted Tammany nominations were expected, in the appoint-

ment of referees and court officials and in giving out emoluments generally, to give the preference to Tammany adherents, and that any judge who failed to favor Tammany would be looked upon as betraying his party and would receive short shrift when nominations were again made. He also acknowledged that through the friendliness of Tammany judges the judicial sales of real estate were changed from the Real Estate Exchange to No. 111 Broadway, where Peter F. Meyer (Croker's partner) had his office, with the result that Croker's share of the profits was between $25,000 and $30,000 in 1898. Mr. Croker stubbornly refused to answer questions as to the sources of his wealth, contending that they were his "personal affairs."

Judge Pryor deposed that in 1891, when he was nominated for the Common Pleas bench, after a conference with Mr. Croker, he gave $10,000 to the Tammany fund.

April 15.—Peter F. Meyer told of his big business and enormous profits after Croker became his partner. Mr. Croker was recalled and he related how the representatives of a syndicate of capitalists, among whom was John Jacob Astor, came to him for his influence to secure the passage of an ordinance by the Municipal Assembly whereby the company might be allowed to operate a telephone company to supply service to New-York City, but that he gave them no encouragement to the establishment of a competitor to the New-York Telephone Company, in which it was claimed he was financially interested.

April 17.—The first direct charge of corruption was made by Simon Buttner, exkeeper of the notorious Broadway Garden, who accused Captain Price of demanding $150 a month for protection and half of the proceeds of robberies that might take place in the Broadway Garden; also that in 1890 and 1891, when he ran a place in the Bowery, he made an arrangement with Captain Price to pay him $100 a month and one-half of the plunder whenever a man was robbed in his place. He testified also that women were protected by the police because they gave the proceeds of robberies to the officers, and that disorderly houses in the precinct were not raided. He deposed that "Bob" Nelson had the monopoly in the district of bailing out prisoners, receiving a fee of $5 in each case of women and $15 and $20 for larceny and like cases.

Mr. Croker was asked about his interest in the Auto-Truck Company and various other matters, but pleaded that they were his "personal affairs." He admitted, however, being a stockholder in Andrew Freedman's guarantee company, and that it did a profitable business in supplying bonds for city officials. Mr. Freedman testified that his company paid him a salary and commissions and that he divided his emoluments with Croker, which he would not deny amounted to $25,000 a year.

The investigation also brought out the fact that there was great inequality in real estate assessments, and that Croker's was reduced while those of his neighbors were increased.

April 22.—W. J. Fryer, of the Board of Building Examiners, admitted that the Board frequently passed plans on which his advice had been paid for by architects or contractors, and in one case, where plans had been rejected by the Buildings Department, a fee of $75 to Mr. Fryer resulted in such good advice that the plans were approved without further trouble.

On April 26 the committee presented two reports to the Legislature—one by the majority and the other by Hoffman and Boland. The majority asked that the period of the inquiry be extended to the end of the year, and that the committee be permitted to defer making its report till February 1, 1900; also that the investigation be enlarged so to extend to the operations of every department and public officer of New-York City, and the counties therein included. The minority report recommended the discontinuance of the investigation. The majority report and the recommendations were approved by a vote of 85 ayes against 62 noes.

The investigation was resumed in New-York City on May 16, when Mayor Van Wyck was the principal witness. His answers to questions were of the flippant and impertinent kind, and he was vehement in resenting the least reflection upon his administration or his own integrity. He was asked as to the workings of the various municipal departments, and the gist of his testimony was that the system provided by the charter was carried on with the utmost success, and until it had had a fair trial he would veto every bill that would in any way modify it. He declared that he had made the appointments of heads of departments without regard to any one's wishes except his own. His first act in the Police Board was the removal of the Republican members, Messrs, Phillips and Hamilton. It was also shown that John McCullagh had been displaced by William S. Devery as chief of police because McCullagh was too active in efforts to close the poolrooms and would not transfer men at the behest of Commissioner Sexton who were interfering with the operation of a poolroom run by Frank Farrell, but owned by State Senator "Tim" Sullivan. It was imputed by Mr. Moss that the Mayor was interested in poolrooms with James A. Mahoney, John B. Sexton and Mr. Carroll, which the Mayor resented vigorously. Other facts brought out were that two policemen, in uniform, had visited a vicious resort in East Fourteenth-st., and that one of them engaged in vulgar dances with one of the women of questionable character, etc.

May 17.—The evidence showed that poolrooms and gambling houses exist by the hundred all over the city, and that the Police Department was peculiarly ignorant of the fact and also deliberately evaded the laws under which it was supposed to be governed in the purchases of supplies. The statutes provide that the Department shall not purchase supplies when the amount called for is over $1,000 except upon public tender, but Chief Devery had been empowered by the Board to purchase horses at an amount considerably over $1,000, and to get around the law had bought them in lots of three. A detective named Wood gave evidence against pool-

rooms and gambling houses he had found open to the public, including those of Frank Farrell, Percy Nagel, "The" Allen, "Dry Dollar" Sullivan and Alderman Ledwith. Police Commissioner Jacob Hess testified that his reason for voting to remove Chief McCullagh was to save his own head from being cut off by the Mayor, adding that he could not afford to lose the $5,000 a year salary which it paid him because his cigar business did not profit him enough to live upon.

May 18.—The testimony showed that the United States Fidelity and Casualty Co., controlled by Croker and Freedman, supplied practically all the bonds for the city's officials and employes, and increased the premiums from one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent. Controller Coler presented the list of bonds in his possession, which showed that 291 persons were bonded in the Croker-Freedman company, against seven in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, reported to be controlled by Mr. Platt.

May 19.—Evidence brought out the fact that through the personal friendship of Mr. Croker and John F. Carroll undertakers secured a monopoly for the burial of the dead of the city institutions, the privilege being so exclusive that the favored ones were dubbed "body snatchers." It was so arranged that the rule requiring relatives of the dead should be at once informed of a death and allowed to take charge of the bodies was set aside and the favored undertakers were first informed by a clerk, to whom the favored undertakers paid $3 for each case. An instance was noted where undertakers used 50-cent coffins, made by the city, and covering each over with 69 cents worth of cloth received $35 for each job. James A. Mahoney, the head of the syndicate of poolrooms, with whom Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker and Police Commissioner Sexton admitted that they were on terms of closest friendship, confessed that his only occupation was that of bookmaking on the racetrack. It was also brought out that the specifications for sewer construction were so drawn as to favor the Contractors' Supply Company, in which one of Croker's sons and a nephew were financially interested. Judge McCarthy, of the City Court, admitted that he had contributed several thousand dollars to the Tammany campaign fund as a candidate for the judgeship, and that a friend had collected contributions and paid them to Tammany before he was nominated. He suggested that there should be a law prohibiting judicial candidates from making contributions for political purposes, which, in effect, he said, meant the purchase of nominations.

May 31.—Captain Price while on the stand displayed some of his ferocious characteristics, venting his spleen against Mr. Moss, against whom he admitted he had held a grudge for many years; and at one time of the day called Mr. Moss "a coward." It was elicited, however, that out of 734 prisoners bailed between July, 1898, and April, 1899, three men held in high favor by Tammany leaders supplied no fewer than 613 bonds, the recipients of this accommodation paying from $5 to $15 each, according to the degree of the charge. Most of the 734 bonds were given for women arrested on the street. Captain Price testified that between August, 1898, and May, 1899, he had arrested 2,700 women, most of whom were fined and then let out on the street to resume their vocations. There was also evidence by witnesses of the administration of the Tombs; how the prisoners must send to restaurants for food because that served out by the city was not fit to eat; of the indiscriminate herding together in the daytime of all classes of women, some of whom did not have a bath in three months; how prisoners awaiting trial and presumably innocent were obliged to consort with women of the lowest character; of the use of the vilest language, of opium, etc.

June 1.—The greater part of the session was devoted to investigating the methods of the Tax Department, the evidence justifying the belief that assessments were not based upon any sound or equitable basis, but upon the caprice of the deputy tax commissioners; also that the department was used to punish political opponents and to reward friendships by appointments, increase of salaries, etc. It was officially reported to the committee that in attempting to serve Captain Price with a subpœna he became abusive and threatening toward the official server.

June 2.—Henry Clay Henderson, who appeared as counsel for Captain Price, openly defied the authority of the committee and was so offensive and insulting that he was ordered out of the room. Refusing to go, the sergeant at arms was called upon, when Mr. Henderson attempted violence and was charged with drawing a knife upon the official. Captain Price also made an exhibition of his sullen manner when on the stand.

June 6.—The testimony showed that there were more gambling houses, more bogus clubs, more women infesting the streets and more illegal resorts in the "Tenderloin" district than before Captain Price was sent to the precinct, and that owners of these places were obliged to pay for protection or else were hounded out of the district. The common understanding was that vicious and illegal resorts could be maintained if the owners were willing to pay for protection. It was also testified to that one of the police detectives rented one of the houses for his personal gain. Jacob B. Woolley, a dealer in Oriental curios, testified that thefts from his place had become common, and a lost vase was found at a pawnbroker's which Captain Price was charged afterward with trying to dispose of.

June 8.—The Water and Tax departments were subjects of inquiry, and it was shown that the spirit and letter of the law were almost constantly violated.

June 12—Continuation of investigation of the peculiar workings of the Tax Department, adding to the proof that valuations were made on the personal judgment of deputies who were not possessed of even rudimentary qualifications for assessing the worth of real estate. The Civil Service examination papers showed that the appointees had failed to answer the most elementary problems in arithmetic. Thomas Mulry, a candidate for Commis-

sioner of Charities, testified that he went to Lakewood and saw Mr. Croker and was advised by friends that if he would put up $10,000 he could get the appointment.

June 14.—Chief of Police Devery was so contumacious that he was ordered from the stand and to leave the room. Showing a disposition of defiance, the sergeant at arms was called, and then the Chief acted upon the order. The greater part of the day's session was devoted to hearing evidence upon the disgraceful condition of the east side of the Bowery. Ministers and laymen testified that solicitation was openly carried on by women sitting in windows and on the stoops of the tenements, and that there were hundreds of disorderly houses allowed to continue without any interference by the police. The committee adjourned until August 1.

August 1.—The committee resumed the inquiry and took up the city building contracts. It was shown that Horgan & Slattery, architects (who filed a petition in bankruptcy on August 3), had a monopoly of drawing all the designs and plans for the city's new buildings, that they had received awards of contracts embracing almost everything from landscape gardening to the construction of scows and dump cars and overhauling the machinery of the municipal fireboats.

On the next day the Dock Department methods were looked into and facts were brought out that all the city dredging was given to a company of which George Leary, a prominent Tammany man, was president, and which was paid for at more than the market price, and contrary to the law requiring that all contracts involving an expenditure of more than $1,000 shall be put up for public competition. In like manner the Department gave all its asphalt paving work to one concern, bought all its cement from John P. Kane, a personal friend of Croker and Carroll, and various other contracts went to individuals favored by Tammany. Such contracts were given out under a clause which permits work of great emergency to be carried out without the necessary delay of advertising contracts, by means of what is known as a "treasury order."

The next important matter looked into on the following days was the police administration, when Mr. Moss revealed many things which had contributed to the demoralized condition of the Police Department. It was shown that grave offences of patrolmen were punished by slight fines only, and frequently by reprimand alone, while honest and upright officers were systematically punished. Proof was also brought out that disreputable characters from all parts of the world were attracted to New-York because of its "wide openness": that New-York had a reputation of being a model community for the hiding of stolen goods, and that large quantities of thieves' plunder were forwarded regularly to the city to be safely disposed of among the pawnshops and "fences"; also that opium joints were increasing rapidly, were easy of access, and the proprietors made regular payments to the police for protection.

On the last day of the August sessions the feature of the proceedings was the brazen way in which Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, told how he had given away for nothing valuable franchises to the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Street Railway companies, when he allowed them to construct electric conduits along the tracks. He also testified that he had furnished to the Register's office sixteen typewriting machines at a cost of $175 each. The Supervisor of "The City Record" testified to the system of giving special contracts for printing "to cover emergencies," and that one firm (Martin B. Brown Company) got 90 per cent of the contracts given out by "The City Record" office.

The hearings were resumed on September 12, when the committee began to probe into the history of the Ramapo Water Company scheme, which the Tammany Board of Public Improvements attempted to foist upon the city taxpayers, by concluding a contract that would have cost $200,000,000, and which scheme was defeated by the opposition of The Tribune, also some of the other newspapers and a few citizens who disclosed the plot. This water company is a corporation with a special charter conferred on it by the Legislature and signed by Governor Morton at the solicitation of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. General Benjamin F. Tracy was at one time its president, but resigned to run for Mayor the year that the present Tammany government was chosen. The present president is Silas B. Dutcher, a prominent Republican of Brooklyn. The company has no plant and has done no work under its franchises, though it has been in existence several years. When Tammany came into power Edward Lauterbach, formerly chairman of the Republican County Committee, entered into negotiations on behalf of the company with the city officials to secure the contract which was about to be made when the plot was revealed. It has been impossible to secure the names of the persons interested in the company, the officers having refused to answer questions on that subject. The committee had three objects in view—to show that the contract was impossible of fulfilment and was in reality a stockjobbing swindle; to prove that the City Government was responsible for the job, and to uncover the politicians who were to be beneficiaries. The rottenness of the contract was revealed in the testimony of Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Commissioner Holahan, and others, as was also the fact that the city administration was responsible for the attempt to swindle the people on a gigantic scale. The witnesses mentioned used abusive and contemptuous language to the committee and its counsel during the proceedings. William Dalton, a butcher by profession until Tammany appointed him Commissioner of Water Supply, was one of the principal witnesses, and he testified to his ignorance of the duties required to be performed by the office, and also his ignorance of the administration of his departments. He was also confronted with his official report, made only a short time before, in which he stated that 680,000,000 gallons of water were daily running to waste over the Croton Dam. On Septem-

ber 26 Justice Gaynor testified that he had received an offer of $50,000 worth of the Ramapo Water Company's stock if he would accept the presidency and give the company his influential service, which offer he declined.

On September 25 and 26 the committee went into an investigation of the existing system of assessing judicial candidates for contributions toward campaign expenses. Each of the several judges, excepting Justice MacLean, admitted that he had contributed money for election expenses, but asserted that the payment was not a necessary condition to nomination. Some of the justices testified that they had voluntarily given a round sum to the organization nominating them, because they thought it only fair that a judicial candidate should bear his part of the election expenses, just as any other candidate did, while others stated that before contributing they consulted with the leaders of their party in order to obtain some knowledge of what amount was expected from them. The sums paid by the judges who gave evidence ranged from $1,500 to $10,000. Justice MacLean surprised the committee by stating that not only had he not been assessed, but he had never been asked for anything. The judges were varied in their opinions as to the wisdom of the suggested legislation relieving candidates for the judiciary from assessment. The majority of them held that as long as election expenses had to be met they thought it was only proper that the judiciary nominees should bear their share. They all agreed, however, that it would be preferable and advisable to have an election system that would relieve candidates from the necessity of giving large sums to party organizations.

The inquiry on October 5 and 6 revealed the existence of several conditions which gravely affect the welfare of the city. One of these was the fact that the proposed Blackwell's Island Bridge had been located so close to the site covered by the Rainey franchise that the authorities had negotiated for the purchase of the latter, notwithstanding it expires in 1901. Commissioner Shea gave only one reason for the need of buying the Rainey franchise without waiting for it to expire—that it would increase the value of real estate in Queens County. It was intimated that a "chosen few" in Tammany had bought real estate in Queens. Another disclosure was that it was proposed to buy the subway monopoly possessed by the Bell Telephone people, at a cost of $13,00,000, and thus enable independent companies to use the conduits. The methods practised in the District Attorney's office and Tammany's influence with the judiciary were also exposed. On October 13 the inquiry was adjourned to October 31. The inquiry of the day exposed the existence of poolrooms conducted by women for women; the way in which the new Building Code was drawn to facilitate the collection of blackmail in immense amounts; the abominable work in paving and curbing new streets, and the unfair manner in which real estate appraisements for the purposes of taxation are made.

The sessions were resumed on October 31, with the continuation of the inquiry of the Ramapo Water Company's scheme. General B. F. Tracy, ex-president and ex-counsel of the company, was the principal witness on the first and second days, and he gave an exhaustive history of the company. He denied that Senator T. C. Platt or any of his relatives had ever held any of the stock, and declared that Senator Platt had never taken any part in procuring legislation for the company. The inquiry was continued on the following days, and there was evidence presented showing the inefficiency of the District Attorney's office to bring criminals to trial; also proving that crime had increased enormously under the administration of Chief of Police Devery.

On November 3 the committee adjourned to November 21. In the interim Mr. Mazet was married, and, not returning from his wedding trip in time, the hearings were postponed till November 27, and were then continued for three days. The principal feature of the inquiry was the method of the District-Attorney's office, and showing how punishments were obstructed. The final session of the committee was on December 6, when a quorum failing to appear an adjournment was taken until the call of the Chair.

TRANSVAAL WAR.

In the early part of 1899, and for months following, the British Government seemed at times to be on the verge of war against the Boer Government, because of the eagerness of the mining and the commercial interests to force a recognition of their protests against continued coercion. The Transvaal had arranged its taxes in such a way that much of the public revenue was obtained from the assessments against the profits of the gold fields. Another objectionable part of the Boer policy was the maintenance of a monopoly in dynamite and explosives used in mining operations, the extortions from the miners amounting to about $1,500,000 a year. The greatest grievance, however, was the franchise restriction, the law being that the naturalized inhabitants could not become burghers of the first class until after a considerable term of years' residence in the country.

By the law of 1882 it had been provided that any one could obtain the right of citizenship after a residence of five years. In 1887 the Volksraad raised the period of residence necessary to obtain the right to vote for President and members of the Volksraad to fifteen years; but, by a subsequent amendment, no alien could ever really attain full burgher rights. In 1890 a second Raad was created, membership in which might be attained after four years, but it was of no avail, since all its acts could be (and were) overruled by the first Volksraad. Reforms were agitated from time to time by the British subjects, but their petitions were rejected with jeers and insults. The British Colonial Office tried again and again to obtain for the British residents the electoral franchise after five years of residence, but in vain.

On April 21 a meeting of miners was held at Johannesburg, when a demand

was framed for amendments to the laws. Then a petition was sent to the Queen of England, signed by 21,684 British subjects in the Transvaal, in which they set forth that they were "suffering from that class of injury which is a direct cause of every rebellion made by the people of their race" and making these demands: That legislation entirely by Volksraad resolution be abolished; a readjustment of the franchise law, which will admit of Outlander representation hitherto denied; the English language to be used in schools, and, with the Dutch, to be recognized in official documents; a reorganization of the civil service—presumably in the interest of the Outlanders; the High Court to be independent of the Volksraad; monopoly franchises for dynamite, liquor and railways to be cancelled. It was over the demand for Outlander representation and the question of the putative suzerainty of Great Britain that the great bulk of palavering and conferring followed. The British Government maintained that the suzerainty provided in the Convention of 1881 was yet in full force, while the Boer Government maintained that the 1884 Convention dropped the suzeralnty and that the South African Republic was an independent State thereafter. Finally, it was proposed that a conference be held at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, to adjust differences. Sir Alfred Milner, England's representative at Cape Town, and President Krüger met on May 30, and after several sessions they separated without accomplishing anything. Counter propositions were made by them with regard to the franchise, but neither would recede from the original stand taken.

A couple of weeks previous to the conference the Boers arrested eight British officers on the charge of high treason and took them to the Pretoria prison. It was charged that they had been enlisting men in order to begin a rebellion. They were arraigned on the following day and sworn affidavits were presented alleging that 2,000 men had been enrolled for military service, that they were to be armed at Natal and then to return to the Rand, and at a given signal they were to seize and hold the fort at Johannesburg for twenty-four hours, pending the arrival of British troops. One of the prisoners alleged that he was acting under instructions from the British War Office, but the head of that office declared that the story was "too absurd for refutation." Correspondents of English papers were of the opinion that the alleged plot was engineered by Boer officials to divert attention from the real demands of the Outlanders. The conspiracy case against these prisoners was withdrawn and they were released on July 26.

On July 1 President Krüger, in a message to the Volksraad, proposed certain amendments to the franchise law, which provlded that persons not wishing to become naturalized In the manner fixed by the existing law could obtain the franchise by taking the oath after a seven years' notice of residence. The amendments were so retroactive that persons who had taken up their residence in the Transvaal before the law went in force could obtain a full franchise nine years after the establishment of their domicile, or five years after the law should come into force, provided they had been settled seven years in the republic. The Volksraad approved the amendments and ordered them to be put into the bill. On July 13 the Volksraad adopted the preamble to the franchise law, which declared that necessity existed for the immediate adoption of the law. Two days later the Volksraad adopted the first two sections of the law. On July 18 the Volksraad adopted the seven years' franchise proposition. This was regarded as practically ending the crisis. On the following day the Volksraad adopted further articles enahling sons of Outlanders to become naturalized at the age of sixteen and to obtain the franchise five years thereafter. These articles went into operation at once and the new franchise law was promulgated on July 26.

Pending the matters relating to the franchise there arose a dissension between President Krüger and the Volksraad on the dynamite question. The Volksraad majority favored cancelling the monopoly, while Mr. Krüger opposed the cancellation. The President submitted his resignation to the Volksraad and it was rejected, but only by the casting vote of the chairman. Subsequently the dynamite company submitted a schedule of reduction in prices, and on August 26 the Volksraad adopted the majority report of the Dynamite Commission, which was to continue the monopoly.

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, appealed to President Krüger for a joint inquiry as to the effect that the new franchise law would have on the position of the Outlanders and with the view of determining what representation would be given to aliens, Mr. Chamberlain declaring this to be the only basis of a satisfactory settlement. To this the Transvaal Government replied in two dispatches—August 19 and 21. The first dispatch contained the proposals regarding the franchise, and assumed that Great Britain would agree that the intervention proposed did not constitute a precedent and would allow the suzerainty question to drop. The dispatch of August 21 made the proposed concessions expressly conditional on Great Britain's undertaking not to interfere in the future affalrs of the Transvaal, not to insist upon a further assertion of the existence of suzerainty, and to agree to arbitration. To these dispatches the British Government replied on August 28 that it considered that the proposals assume the adoption in principle of a franchise which would not be hampered by conditions impairing its usefulness and which would secure immediate representation. With respect to Intervention the imperial note said that the Government could not debar itself from its rights under the conventions nor divest itself of the obligations of a civilized Power to protect its subjects abroad from injustice, and reminded the Transvaal that other matters existed which the grant of a political franchise would not settle and which were not the proper subjects of arbitration. These, the note declared, it would be necessary to settle concurrently with the questlons already under discussion and would form, with the question of

arbitration, proper subjects for the proposed Cape Town conference.

The Volksraad on August 14 amended the Grondwet (the constitution), compelling persons who are not burghers to cooperate with them in the defence of the national territory and the suppression of rebellion. On the following day President Krüger issued a pamphlet supporting the proposal regarding the removal of religious liberties, and argued that the exclusion of the Jews from citizenship intensified their hatred for Christianity and urged that the full franchise should be given to "all who believe in the revelation of God through His Word in the Bible." On August 16 the Volksraad resolved to eliminate from the Grondwet the religious qualification for nominations to the judiciary. A proclamation was issued appointing August 20 and 27 as days for national humiliation and prayer.

The British Government relieved Major General Sir William Francis Butler on August 15 as commandant of the British troops in South Africa and ordered Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Walker to succeed him. This was done because of some suspicions that General Butler was not as strong a man as the English Government would desire at the front in case of actual war in South Africa. At the same time the British War Office completed its arrangements for an emergency force of 20,000 men to leave London on short notice. Nine days later a British regiment started from Gibraltar for Cape Town, and 770 men of various regiments started from Southampton for the Cape. On the following day General Joubert, commandant of the Boer forces at Pretoria, issued a circular to all field cornets cautioning them against any act tending to bring on a conflict with any other Power. Three days later (August 28) the Cape Town Assembly debated the question of the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State and presumably for the Transvaal. On August 30 the State Department of the United States gave assurance that it would do all possible to look after American citizens in South Africa, but would not pledge to interfere in the political phase of the troubles.

On September 2 the Transvaal Government replied to the British Government that it regretted the rejection of the proposals made by the Transvaal on August 19 and 21, by which the term for obtaining the franchise was fixed at five years, and the representation of the Witwatersrand District was increased; that the Transvaal never desired Great Britain to abandon any rights possessed by virtue of the London Convention of 1884, or by virtue of international law, and the Transvaal hoped that there might result a solution of the existing difficulties. The reply added that the Transvaal Government had already made known to the British agent its objections to accepting the proposals of August 2, suggesting the appointment of delegates to draw up a report on the last Electoral law voted by the Volksraad; adding that "if the one-sided examination referred to in the last British dispatch should show that the existing Electoral law can be made more efficacious, the Transvaal Government is ready to make a proposal to the Volksraad with this object. It is also disposed to furnish all the information and enlightenment possible, but is of opinion that the result of such an inquiry, so far as regards a useful appreciation of the law, will be of little value." The reply then refers to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals respecting a joint inquiry, and says: "Considering that by these proposals Great Britain does not aim at any interference in the affairs of the Transvaal, and that the action would not be regarded as a precedent, but has solely for its object to ascertain whether the Franchise law fulfils its purpose, the Transvaal Government will await the ulterior proposals of Great Britain as to the eventual constitution of such commission as well as the time and place of meeting." The Transvaal Government further proposed at an early date to send a fresh reply to the letter of July 27, and expressed satisfaction that Great Britain had declared a readiness to negotiate on the question of a court of arbitration. It asked whether the Free State burghers would be admitted to such a court, and what would be the scope of the court's discussion, the Transvaal assuming that the restrictions imposed would prevent the attainment of the objects aimed at. England's Cabinet Council was summoned, and it discussed the situation in secret session on September 8. Subsequently Mr. Chamberlain sent a message to the Transvaal, which was read in both Raads on September 12. It asserted that his Government repudiated the political attitude of the Transvaal to the effect that the Transvaal was a sovereign State, hence he could not consider any proposal made conditional upon the acceptance of this view; that the British Government was satisfied that the law embodying the proposed alleviating measures for Outlanders was insufficient to secure immediate and substantial representation; that Great Britain was yet prepared to accept the franchise proposals (five years' clause, a share for Outlanders in the election of President and equal rights) of August 19, provided a court of inquiry could show the new scheme to be unencumbered by nullifying conditions; that the British Government assumed that the eight new members of the Raad, to represent the gold fields, would be allowed to speak their own language, adding that the acceptance of these terms would at once remove the tension, and "would, in all probability, render unnecessary any further intervention of Her Majesty's Government to secure redress for grievances which the Outlanders themselves would be able to bring to the notice of the Executive Council and Volksraad." It was urged that an immediate reply be sent, and, if acceded to, the British Government would make immediate arrangement for a conference to settle all details of the proposed tribunal of arbitration and the questions referred to in the note of August 30. If the reply should be negative or unconclusive, then England would reserve to itself the right to consider the situation anew and formulate its own proposals for a final settlement.

The Transvaal Government made reply a couple of days later, in which the proposals for a Joint Commission of Inquiry

and a conference of arbitration were accepted. But the reply was considered negative and defiant, as it practically repudiated suzerainty, rejected the five years' franchise and a quarter representation, and declined to give equality to the Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad.

On September 21 Krüger cabled a strong personal appeal to the Queen of Great Britain, beseeching her to intervene to prevent bloodshed. On September 22 England's Cabinet Council held its second session to consider the affairs, and on the same day Mr. Chamberlain sent a letter to Sir Alfred Milner, at Cape Town, as a reply to the Boer Government, saying that the British Government regretted that its offer of September 8 had been refused, and that such refusal made it useless to pursue the discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and that it was now compelled to consider the situation afresh and to formulate its own proposals for a final settlement of the issues. The letter also repudiated insinuations that the British Government was guilty of a breach of faith, and denied that its telegram of September 8 substituted an entirely new proposal for the invitation to the Joint Commission of Inquiry. The letter also reviewed the propositions previously made, especially the one regarding the use of the English language in the Volksraad.

October 10—The Transvaal Government sent an ultimatum to the English Government, and added its reasons for sending it. The message declared that the strengthening of the English force on the borders of the Transvaal was in conflict with the intervention of 1884, and that it was in the interest not only of the Boer Republic, but also of all South Africa, to make an end of the intolerable condition of things as soon as possible. It incorporated four demands to be replied to not later than 5 p. m. on October 11, in default of which, or not being satisfactory, the Transvaal would regard it as a formal declaration of war and would not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereto. These were the demands made in the ultimatum:

"First—That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government and Her Majesty's Government.

"Second—That all troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

"Third—That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time to be agreed upon with this Government, and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made by this Republic during the further negotiations, within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments, and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders.

"Fourth—That Her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa."

The British reply was forwarded through Commissioner Milner at 10:45 p. m., October 10, and was as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government have received with great regret the peremptory demands of the South African Republic conveyed in your telegram of October 9. You will inform the Government of the South African Republic in reply that the conditions demanded by the Government of the South African Republic are such as Her Majesty's Government deem it impossible to discuss."

Diplomatic relations were severed by Consul General White quitting London and Conyngham Greene bidding goodby to President Krüger on October 11. On the following day the Boers crossed the border and invaded Natal.

The first attack made by either side was by the Boers on October 13, when they destroyed a railroad train south of Mafeking, which was carrying 300 women and children, under the escort of a British detachment. The train left the track when the Boers fired into it with artillery and captured it.

The first battle occurred on October 20, when the Boer army of about six thousand men, led by General Joubert, met with a disastrous defeat by the force under General Symons, who was wounded, at Glencoe Camp, Natal.

Beginning with a series of stirring events which were promptly reported, a position of deadlock followed with scant news of the progress of the war by reason of strict censorship and the destruction of lines of communication. The war began before the English were ready for it, and the Boers assumed the offensive because their only chance lay in striking before the great body of English reinforcements should arrive. The principal movement of the Boers was into the English colony of Natal, where the principal English advance post was on the line of the railroad to Ladysmith.

One of the worst disasters to the British armies in war since the Sepoy Rebellion was on October 20, in the engagement before Ladysmith, when the Boers captured the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Mountain Battery, including forty-two officers and about 1,500 men.

Another serious British disaster occurred on December 10, when General Gatacre's command was defeated at Stormberg by a Boer force of 2,500. Gatacre walked into an ambuscade and was forced to retreat, and throughout a march of thirteen miles to Molteno the British were harassed by a continuous fire, not only resulting in a serious loss of killed and wounded, but 600 officers and men were captured as prisoners. On the same date the British, under General Methuen, suffered a serious defeat at Modder River.

On November 27 the Marquis of Salisbury issued an official notice to the foreign governments that the South African Republic and the Orange Free State having invaded the British colonies of the Cape and Natal, a state of war had actually existed since October 11.

PHILIPPINES AND THE WAR.

The Philippines, ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, lie wholly within the tropics, and their number is variously stated at from 600 to 2,000, but it is believed that 1,200 is nearly correct. Of these about 600 are inhabited. The most important of the islands and their areas, in square miles, are as follows: Luzon, 41,000 square miles; Mindanao, 37,500; Samar, 5,300; Panay, 4,600; Palawan, 4,150; Mindoro, 4,050; Leyte, 3,090; Negros, 2,300; Cebu, 1,650; Masbate, 1,350; Bohol, 925; Catanduanes, 450; Basilan, Busnauga, Culion, Marandaque, Tablos, Dinagat, Sulu, Guimaras, Tawi, Camiguin, Siargao and Puillo, each from 100 to 250 square miles. The average temperature at Manila is 80 degrees, the lowest being about 60 degrees and the highest about 100. There is not a month in the year that the mercury does not rise to 91 degrees. Malaria is not uncommon, and it is more serious than the heat, but some of the islands are free from it. The population is estimated at about 7,500,000, nearly half of which inhabit Luzon. The natives are mostly of the Malayan race. Chinese form an important part of the population, and the Manila neighborhood has about 50,000 Chinese of a total population of about 300,000.

So long as the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States remained unratified there existed, in a technical and legal sense, a condition of war. The peace protocol of August 12, 1898, provided that the United States should occupy the city of Manila and the harbor and bay pending a definite settlement of the question of the future government of the Philippines, to be worked out in the subsequent treaty negotiations. The United States Senate did not ratify the treaty till February 6, 1899; it was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 17, and the ratifications were exchanged and certified to at Washington on April 11, 1899. (See chapter, in Index, "War with Spain and Peace Treaty.") With the acceptance of the treaty by the Queen Regent and the final transfer to the United States of the technical title to sovereignty over the Philippines, the Filipinos, who previously owed allegiance to Spain, came to owe allegiance to the United States. But the circumstances attending the delay by the Senate to ratify the treaty, and the opposition manifested by some of the Senators, encouraged the leader of the Filipino insurgents, Aguinaldo, to become antagonistic; he had pretended otherwise.

President McKinley's proclamation of December 21, 1898, in which he declared that the treaty of peace gave to the United States the future control, disposition and government of the Philippines, and which assured to the Filipinos that the full measure of individual rights and liberties would be theirs, was published throughout the Philippines on January 5, 1899. Two days afterward Aguinaldo issued a manifesto declaring that he had never agreed to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans, and insisting that he returned to the Philippines on an American warship solely to conquer the Spaniards and win independence. He solemnly protested against the intrusion of the American Government, and called upon all his followers to work together with force to obtain absolute independence. The conditions of the insurgents and the encouragement of their emissaries in the United States because of the debates in Congress resulted in Aguinaldo and his generals precipitating an attack on the American lines about Manila between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of February 4, clearly an act of treachery. But the commander of the American forces, Major-General Elwell S. Otis, an officer of long experience in Indian fighting, with the loyal co-operation of the officers and troops under him, met the attack of the insurgents and drove them back. The loss of the insurgents was 2,000 killed, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 prisoners; the American loss was 4 officers and 53 men killed and 8 officers and 207 men wounded. The strength of the insurgents under arms about Manila was estimated at about 30,000, while the American force (Eighth Corps) was about 13,000, made up in greater part of regiments from the Western States. On the following day, at daybreak, Admiral Dewey's vessels shelled the positions of the Filipinos about Manila.

After these events occurred and the news of the ratification of the treaty by the Senate on February 6 had been cabled, an ultimatum was sent to the insurgents that they must evacuate Iloilo before the evening of February 11, under penalty of bombardment and assault. The day came, the bombardment took place, the insurgents fired the native part of the city and withdrew, and the American flag was raised over the second port of the Philippine Islands. On the day before the American forces had bombarded and captured the town of Caloocan, near Manila, a stronghold of the Filipinos.

There were engagements nearly every day between the United States troops and the rebels, until the rainy season set in (the latter part of June), resulting, usually, in the defeat of the insurgents with considerable losses. On February 15 Aguinaldo issued his famous order from Malolos calling for the assassination of all foreigners in Manila, but the plot was discovered and frustrated. A week later the Filipinos made a determined organized effort to burn Manila. The only part of the city destroyed was Tondo, where only Filipinos resided; thousands were made homeless and property valued at more than $1,000,000 went up in flames. The foreign section was protected from incendiarism by the soldiers. Subsequently General Otis issued an order that no one without a pass should be allowed on the streets of Manila after nightfall.

Upon the arrival of General Lawton and his command, on March 10, an energetic effort was made to conclude the war by pushing vigorously away from Manila toward the heart of the island of Luzon. Wheaton's command inflicted heavy losses on the rebels along the Pasig River and Laguna de Bay.

An uprising of bandits on Negros Island took place on April 6, and a proclamation was issued to the natives calling upon them to rise up and exterminate the

Americans and Spaniards. In the mean while Aguinaldo moved the Government to San Fernando, and on April 7 moved back to Calumpit.

General Lawton, with an expedition of 1,500, left Manila on April 8, to operate against Santa Cruz, and after winning many victories the expedition returned to Manila on April 17.

General MacArthur's division had several successful engagements about Calumpit the latter part of April, when co-operating with Lawton, and a flag of truce was sent by him to the Filipino commander with money and provisions for the American prisoners and to seek an exchange.

Early in May Lawton, with Kobbe cooperating, led an expedition against the insurgents, and they were away from Manila twenty days. During this time they marched 120 miles, had 22 fights, captured 22 towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice, killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number, and lost only 6 men killed and 51 wounded.

On May 31, after a conference between President McKinley and Secretary Alger, General Otis was asked if he needed any more than the 24,000 troops then in the Philippines, to which he replied that he was still of the opinion that a force of 30,000 was sufficient. However, reinforcements were ordered. (See under "United States Troops," this chapter.)

The continual heavy rains made it requisite to suspend operations in part, hence the aggressive campaigning was discontinued in June, although there were some engagements with the insurgents at intervals, and they were driven from their intrenchments.

September 22 and 23, General Snyder's forces attacked strong insurgent positions five miles west of Cebu, driving the enemy from their intrenchments and capturing seven small forts and intrenched and fortified positions.

September 28, four United States regiments and a battery under Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler advanced upon Porac, in Pampanga Province.

October 3, the insurgents made two attacks at Calamba, and also moved toward Mexico, the object of the double movement being to get behind the American garrison on both sides of the Manila-Dagupan railway. Lawton's division pressed forward from Imus, driving the rebels ahead and dislodging them from their trenches. The troops were aided by the marines from the warships, and they crossed the river south of Bacoor.

October 4, President McKinley held a long conference with Admiral Dewey at Washington, at the close of which orders were given to send without delay several vessels of the Navy, including the armored cruiser Brooklyn, to Manila. On the same day the insurgents reoccupied Porac, which place was captured by General MacArthur on September 28 and evacuated on the following day.

On October 6 General F. D. Grant and troops advanced from Imus, driving the insurgents from the west bank of the river.

One of the finest displays of generalship and energy was the advance of General Schwan's forces upon the trenches of the insurgents around Malobon on October 10 and driving them into the swamps.

A formidable expedition, consisting of a fleet of transports and gunboats, left Manila under General Wheaton's command on November 5, the object being to land at San Fabian, 20 miles north of Dagupan, and close in around Aguinaldo at Tarlac, making a junction with Lawton and MacArthur.

The expedition landed at San Fabian on November 7, in the face of a feeble opposition only and began a movement south in pursuance of the plan to surround the Filipino forces of the north. A fierce battle took place near San Jacinto on November 12, in which Major John A. Logan, jr., was one of the seven victims. On the same day MacArthur's command entered Tarlac, the Filipino capital, the Aguinaldo government and troops fleeing in hot haste. Lawton's cavalry captured Aguinaldo's secretary and several officers, who were endeavoring to escape with the Filipino leader's personal property. Thirteen carts, with the insurgent War Department records, were also captured. Within the next few days the secretaries of the Treasury and Interior of the Filipino Cabinet, the President of the Filipino Congress and Senor Buencamino, Aguinaldo's chief adviser, were driven to surrender to the United States forces. On November 18 Zamboanga, the southern half of Mindanao, was surrendered to the naval forces, Commander Very receiving the surrender. On November 26 the insurgents evacuated Mangatarem, and seven American and 94 Spanish prisoners escaped. On the same day Lawton's troops captured, near Tayug, 115 Spanish prisoners, $75,000 of the Filipino Government money and other property. General Young continued to follow up the retreating forces who were with Aguinaldo, and on December 6 occupied Vigan. Aguinaldo and his body guard were then about sixty miles to the southeast and trying to escape capture.

UNITED STATES FORCES.

The magnitude of the American military movement was not realized by the people until the War Department showed that from the time Dewey's fleet sailed into Manila Bay on the last night of April, 1898, until June 1, 1899, 27 Army expeditions had gone to the Philippines. These expeditions had carried 1,279 officers and 37,287 enlisted men. In addition to these, about 500 officers and 2,000 men were sent to the Philippines independent of the regular expeditions. Of the total force sent scarcely 1,000 had returned at that date. On June 26 General Otis reported to the War Department, in response to a request from the President, that it was not intended to prosecute a campaign through the summer because of the rainy season, except where the insurgents make it necessary to defend the territory in possession of the United States. The United States troops occupied a large portion of the Tagalog country, the lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles, and to eastward into Laguna Province. He added:

"Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force

held together about 4,000 in Tarlac Province and Northern Pampanaga. Their scattered forces in bands of 50 to 500 in other positions of Luzon, Cavité and Batangas provinces could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeat; mass of people, terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer flee on approach of our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns; population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; kept out of Manila much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be cared for. Natives southeast Luzon combining to drive out insurgents.

"Only hope insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim near overthrow of present Administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them, and no civil government remains.

"Trade with ports not in our possession, former source insurgent revenue, now interdicted; not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supply of food, and merchants suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits. Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Filipinos.

"Affairs in other islands comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops received. Am giving attention to Jolo Archipelago and Palawan Islands.

"Our troops have worked to limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in; replaced by Regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah now taking transports, and 6th Infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good physical condition.

"Sickness among troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming. Of the 12 per cent of the command reported sick, nearly 6 in general hospital, of whom 3 per cent have typhoid and 17 malarial fevers; 25 per cent have intestinal trouble; remaining 55 per cent have various ailments, 14 of which due to wound injuries. Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence Cuban fever, and Regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered."

The inadequacy in the number of officers mentioned by General Otis was remedied by the sailing of the transports Zealandia and Sheridan, carrying a number of officers for regiments in the Philippines. All officers belonging to regiments in the Philippines not absent on surgeons' certificates of illness were ordered to join their regiments at once.

The Army bill passed by Congress on March 1 gave the President authority to call for not more than 35,000 volunteers for temporary service in the Philippines. He was loath at first to muster in any new troops, but later it seemed that it could not be avoided, and on July 6 he issued an order for the enlistment of ten regiments of volunteers, each regiment to consist of fifty officers and 1,309 enlisted men, and to be designated from the 26th to the 35th regiment consecutively. It was provided that "applicants for commissions, except officers of the Regular Army, . . . must have had service during the Spanish-American war," and that the enlistments should be made for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications; and, except in special cases, only unmarried men should be enlisted for these regiments. Recruiting was begun on July 11, and the full number had been enlisted on August 14. The response to the call was so encouraging that on August 17 a call was made for the enlistment of ten more regiments. The regiments were quickly organized, and the last were under orders to the Philippines early in November.

The forces in the Philippines on December 1 consisted of 905 officers and 30,578 men of the Regulars, and 594 officers and 15,388 men of the Volunteers. There were also under orders to the Philippines other troops that would make the total force there upon arrival 2,051 officers and 63,483 men.

THE NAVY.

The Navy co-operated with the Army in very many of the engagements, and the reports from commanding officers showed that the warships and the landing parties from them were most helpful in their co-operation. The Navy took an important part off Caloocan in the engagement on February 10, as it had on February 5, 6 and 7, to the south and north of Manila, the principal work being done by the Charleston and the Monadnock. Then, in the middle of June, during the operations of Lawton's forces, the Army was greatly assisted by the Helena, the Monadnock, the Princeton and the Callao shelling the insurgents and landing forces to give assistance. The battleship Oregon arrived at Manila on March 18, and she took part in many of the movements in support of the United States troops. A part of the fleet was detailed on November 5 in the expedition under command of General Wheaton to close in around Aguinaldo.

INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE EFFORTS.

On March 17 General Lagarda visited Malolos to confer with Aguinaldo, and to convince him that further resistance was useless, when, by the chief's order, Lagarda was promptly executed. Just a month later many of the prominent and wealthy Filipinos in Manila organized to make an effort to establish peace, but it came to naught. On April 28, following the capture of Calumpit, the stronghold of the rebels, representatives of General Luna, at the request of Aguinaldo, conferred with General Otis under a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities until the Filipino Congress could be called together to consider the question of peace. General Otis declined to recognize the existence of a Filipino Government, hence the emissaries withdrew. Five days later other envoys were sent to General Otis

with a similar proposition, but the American commander refused upon the ground that it would be equivalent to a recognition of the so-called Filipino Government. Other envoys conferred with the United States Commission then at Manila.

On May 12 Aguinaldo sent a message to the Filipino Junta, at Hong Kong, declaring that war would be continued at all costs until independence was secured; that the American peace overtures, based on a restricted autonomy, coupled with promises of subsequent self-government, were refused. Two days afterward Aguinaldo asked permission to be given to a commission to confer with the United States Commission upon terms of peace, which General Otis granted. On May 20 the Aguinaldo commission urged an armistice pending negotiations, which General Otis refused, but gave orders to the American commanders to refrain from aggressive action for the time being and remain ready to resume hostilities at any time. The conference took place on May 22, at Manila, when the rebel commission stated that they were without power to bind the Filipino Government in any particular and could only refer the result of the conference to Aguinaldo. (See under head of "United States Commission," this chapter.) The conference was ended on May 25.

Copies of the Filipino official journal of June 20 showed that the Filipinos' hopes of success were kept alive by the anti-imperialists and political movements in the United States, and reports of alleged speeches at alleged meetings in the United States denouncing the war. It was also declared that the Filipinos would "continue the war until the next Presidential campaign, which is sure to result in a decision to withdraw American troops from the Philippines."

Under date of July 27 Aguinaldo appealed to the Powers for recognition of "Filipino independence," sending the letter to the foreign consuls at Manila with the request that they forward it to their respective governments. The document argued that the Filipinos had conquered the sovereignty of the islands from Spain before the signing of the Treaty of Paris; therefore Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States; that they conquered all the country except Manila, and that they co-operated in securing the latter's capitulation by surrounding it at the cost of thousands of lives; that they conquered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave to Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian consuls recognized the Filipinos' sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country. The document repeated the claim that the Filipinos had letters from American consuls and generals recognizing their sovereignty and promising that the Americans would recognize their independence, "which was at the disposition of the Powers." "Finally," the document reads, "the Filipinos make the appeal to the Powers to influence Washington to bring to a termination the unjust war which is devastating the country."

Elihu Root succeeded General Alger as Secretary of War on August 1, and at once began a careful inquiry into the military situation in the Philippines and the fluctuations of the insurrection since its beginning.

On August 10 letters from high insurgent authority were captured, in which the people were exhorted to hold out a little longer, that European recognition would be granted by August 31, and that the McKinley Administration would be overthrown.

Aguinaldo in a proclamation announcing the release of some American prisoners said: "In America there is a great party that insists on the Government recognizing Filipino independence. That party will compel the United States to fulfil the promises made to us in all solemnity and good faith, though not put into writing. Therefore, we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We should pray to God that the great Democratic party may win the next Presidential election and imperialism fail in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms. There are some Americans in the Philippines who have joined us because they disapprove a war of what Mr. Atkinson calls criminal aggression. When offered a chance to return to their own camp they declined." He also denounced "the imperialists" in the United States, and declared that "we do not want war against the United States; we only defend our independence against the imperialists; the sons of that mighty nation are our friends and brothers."

The results of the autonomist government in Negros were disappointing, and about the middle of August insurgent bands began to operate, as they did in Cuba, destroying much plantation property, claims for which were promptly filed with General Otis. The insurrection gained strength, and spread to the island of Cebu. Prior to this these islands had been counted upon as the most friendly in the archipelago to the United States. The trend of affairs tended to make the American policy of leniency unpopular, as several of those who had avowed friendliness to the United States were discovered communicating with the rebels. On August 19 the Mayor of Balinag, who was supposed to be one of the most friendly and trustworthy of the natives, was imprisoned on the charge of arranging with the rebels for an attack on the town. On August 22 the Mayor of San Pedro Macati was put in jail for using his office as a recruiting station for the Filipinos.

The Filipino Congress held a session on August 24, at which Aguinaldo proclaimed himself Dictator. A decree was issued compelling the registration of all foreigners in the Filipino territory.

Early in September a message was received from the Filipino Congress declining, with thanks, the offer of the United States of an autonomous government. A few days later a communication was received from the Filipinos asking for a conference and an offer to deliver up the American prisoners who had been in their hands for so many months.

September 30, three insurgent officers, representing Aguinaldo, came into the American lines with fourteen prisoners of war (12 soldiers and 2 citizens), who had been released. The commission was also

charged with the duty of conferring with General Otis upon the proposition to send a civil commission to represent the Filipino Government to arrange terms of peace. The conference was held on two days without accomplishing more than talk, and General Otis characterized the whole affair as a ruse to obtain some acknowledgment by the United States Government of the Filipino Government. The returned prisoners were simply stragglers who had been captured by robbers, and General Otis declined to receive the civil commission as representing any established government.

On October 18 General Otis received a message, purporting to have come from General Pio del Pilar, offering to sell out his army and to deliver Aguinaldo into the hands of the Americans upon these terms: For $50,000 to refrain from attacking Manilla with his army; for $250,000 to surrender his army after a sham battle, both sides firing into the air; for $500,000 to procure the overthrow of the insurrection and the capture of Aguinaldo, Paterno and other leaders.

On October 20 envoys from Aguinaldo had another peace conference with General Otis, which came to naught.

CASUALTIES OF UNITED STATES FORCES.

Among the casualties of the United States forces were these: On April 12 the United States gunboat Yorktown, which had been sent from Manila to rescue and bring away the Spanish force at Baler, arrived off that port, and Lieutenant James G. Gilmore was sent in charge of a boat and fourteen men to the mouth of the river to take soundings and report whether the Yorktown could proceed to the town. After entering the river they were captured, but it was not known for several days whether they had been killed or taken prisoners, as the Filipinos refused to have any communication with the searching parties. On May 2 it was learned that the party were safe and well at the headquarters of the insurgents back of Calumpit.

Colonel Henry C. Egbert was killed in the battle of Malinta on March 26.

Colonel J. M. Stotsenburg and Lieutenant Sisson were killed at the battle of Quingua on April 23.

Colonel Funston distinguished himself in a daring charge in battle on May 4, and was wounded in the hand.

Captain George H. Tilley, Signal Corps, was killed under flag of truce at Escalanta on May 27.

On August 2 the Filipinos captured the steamer Saturnus, coasting under the American flag, and burned her.

Lieutenant A. W. Drew was killed and Lieutenant W. Cline was wounded in the battle at Angeles on August 16.

The forty-ton gunboat Urdaneta was captured by the insurgents in September and beached, and Cadet W. C. Wood and nine men were made prisoners.

The total number of casualties among the United States troops up to June 2, 1899, was 736—i. e., 23 officers, 699 privates and 14 civilian attachés. Of the 23 officers, 16 were killed in action, 2 were drowned and 5 died of disease. Of the privates, 9 were killed accidentally, 294 died of wounds received in action, 23 were drowned, 7 committed suicide, 106 died of typhoid fever, 89 of smallpox, 47 of dysentery, 28 of pneumonia, 19 of malarial fever, 14 of meningitis and the others from various diseases. Of the civilians, 3 died from wounds in action and 7 from smallpox.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

In January President McKinley appointed the following as a Commission to visit the Philippines and report upon a future plan of administration by the United States: John G. Schurman, Dean C. Worcester, Charles Denby, Admiral George Dewey and Major-General Elwell S. Otis. The duties of the Commission were defined in an order issued by the President on January 20. The Commission was enjoined in this order to meet at the earliest possible day at Manila and to announce by a public proclamation its presence and the mission intrusted to it, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued as long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burdens of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends; also to endeavor to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose to study attentively the existing social and political state of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. The Commission was required to report through the State Department the result of its observations and reflections, and to recommend such executive action as might from time to time seem to it wise and useful. The President expressed in the order it to be his desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the Commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes and races which composed the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the Government of the United States.

On April 4 the Commission issued a proclamation setting forth that the object of the United States Government in the administration of affairs is the well being, prosperity and happiness of the people and their elevation and advancement to a place among the most civilized peoples of the world. The proclamation contained eleven articles, as follows:

Article I—The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist can accomplish nothing except their own ruin.

Article II—The amplest liberty of self government will be granted which is reconcilable with just, effective and economical administration and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States.

Article III—The civil rights of the Filipinos will be guaranteed and protected, their religious freedom will be assured, and all will have equal standing before the law.

Article IV—Honor, justice and friendship forbid the exploitation of the people of the islands. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

Article V—Guarantees an honest and effective civil service, in which, to the fullest extent practicable, natives shall be employed.

Article VI—The collection and application of taxes and other revenues will be put upon a sound, honest and economical basis. The public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defraying the proper expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine Government, and such general improvements as public interests demand. Local funds collected for local purposes shall not be diverted to other ends. With such prudent and honest fiscal administration, it is believed the needs of the Government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

Article VII—The establishment of a pure, speedy and effective administration of justice, by which the evils of delay, corruption and exploitation will be effectually eradicated.

Article VIII—The construction of roads, railroads and other means of communication and transportation, and other public works of manifest advantage to the people will be promoted.

Article IX—Domestic and foreign trade and commerce and other industrial pursuits and the general development of the country in the interests of its inhabitants will be the constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

Article X—Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools, in which the children of the people will be educated. Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education.

Article XI—Reforms in all departments of the Government, all branches of the public service and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people must be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with common right and justice, in a way to satisfy the well founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine people.

On April 15 the Filipinos issued a proclamation replying to the one issued by the American Commission. It declared that President McKinley issued the proclamation in order to enforce the American Congress to ratify the cession of the islands under the Treaty of Paris, and asserted that "this contract of cession was made with the Spaniards after Spanish domination had been ended by the valor of our troops," and that the Filipinos not being represented at Paris during the negotiations of the Treaty they are without assurances of the fulfilment of American promises. It concluded with this paragraph: "We stand alone, but we will fight to the death. Coming generations will pray on our graves, shedding tears of gratitude for their freedom."

The American Commission was hampered in the work of enlisting the support of friendly Filipinos through the fear expressed by many of them that the anti-expansion adherents might get into power in the United States Government and cause the withdrawal of the American troops from the Philippines, thus leaving the natives who had become identified with the American rule to the mercy of Aguinaldo's followers.

After several details of peace envoys had come in from Aguinaldo and without making propositions that General Otis felt were worthy of consideration, and which he believed were made to gain time for the rebels, he insisted that there was only one proposition that he would submit to—unconditional surrender of the Filipinos. Hence, when the envoys came within the American lines on May 20, he refused their request for an armistice, and they sought further conferences with the United States Commission. At this time there arose a difference between the military and civil elements of the United States Commission regarding the wisdom of continuing the conferences with the Filipinos. Mr. Schurman believed that force was necessary in dealing with the Filipinos, and he also believed that conciliation should accompany force, and he desired to exercise conciliation. He had confidence that the following proposals, submitted by Messrs. Schurman, Denby and Worcester, on May 22, would ultimately be adopted:

"While the final decision as to the form of government is in the hands of Congress, the President, under his military powers, pending the action of Congress, stands ready to offer the following form of Government:

"A Governor General to be appointed by the President, a Cabinet to be appointed by the Governor General, all the judges to be appointed by the President, the heads of departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos, or both, and, also, a General Advisory Council, its members to be chosen by the people by a form of suffrage to be determined upon hereafter carefully.

"The President earnestly desires that bloodshed cease, and that the people of the Philippines at an early date enjoy the largest measure of self-government compatible with peace and order."

The Commission returned to Washington and on November 2 handed in a preliminary report to the President. It was a compact summary of the conditions on the islands as the Commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish War and led the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and the progress of the insurrection of 1899, and, finally, a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. The Commission stated that the insurgent administration was worse than in the days of Spanish misrule; that Aguinaldo was a selfish despot, and that the machinery of the insurgent government served only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying "war con-

tributions," while many of the insurgent officials were rapidly accumulating wealth. In concluding the chapter reviewing the efforts of General Merritt, through a Commission, to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intentions, purposes and desires of the Filipinos, up to the attack on the American forces at Manila on February 4, 1899, the Commission said:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us, except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission.

"The Commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the Islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

CENSORSHIP.

The staff correspondents of the American newspapers and of the Associated Press framed a "round robin" and presented it to General Elwell S. Otis early in July, with the request for permission to forward it to the officials at Washington, in which they protested against the censorship exercised upon their dispatches. In the protest the correspondents declared that the official dispatches sent to Washington presented an impression as to the situation in the Philippines contrary to the facts; that the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and the brigand character of their army were misrepresented; that "the dispatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand,' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force"; that "the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service"; that the censorship has compelled the correspondents to "participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears'. Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports, suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure, numbers of heat prostrations in the field, systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation."

The War Department announced on October 9 that the censorship upon newspaper correspondents had been abolished by General Otis on September 9. It was deemed essential, however, for the authorities to know exactly what was being sent, and with the removal of the censorship a rule was framed requiring all dispatches to be filed in duplicate, one copy becoming the voucher of the cable company, and the other going to the military records of General Otis's office.

The Philippine courts, which had been closed since the occupation by the United States forces, were re-established on May 29. The Spanish system was revived without conflicting with the sovereignty of the United States.

SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

Commander Swinburne, of the Navy, went with the United States ship Helena to the islands and received the transfer of them at 5 p. m., May 20, the Spanish flag being hauled down at the palace and the American flag being hoisted in its place with appropriate salutes. On July 7 General Bates was appointed an agent to proceed to Sulu and endeavor to arrange a basis for a friendly settlement of affairs with the Sultan, which "friendly understanding" was to be a present of $10,000 to the Sultan and a promise to continue the annuity which had been granted by the Spaniards. After five weeks' negotiation General Bates, on August 24, successfully accomplished his mission to the Sultan of Sulu, who, with his chiefs, signed the following agreement:

American sovereignty over the Moros shall be recognized, and there shall be no persecution on account of religion.

The United States shall occupy and control such parts of the archipelago as public interest demands.

Any person can purchase land with the Sultan's consent.

The introduction of firearms shall be prohibited.

Piracy shall be suppressed.

The American courts shall have jurisdiction except between the Moros.

The Americans shall protect the Moros against foreign imposition.

The Sultan's subsidy from Spain shall be continued.

In taking over the Sulu group the United States acquired no rights of any sort there except those bequeathed to the United States by Spain, which country was bound by her agreement with the Sultan not to interfere with the religion or customs of the islands. The population is about one hundred thousand, all of whom are Mahometans, and they practise polygamy and slavery.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

A decree of General Otis that "the laws of the United States which prohibit the entrance of Chinese will be enforced," excepting those who had previously landed in the Philippines and who had certificates showing this fact, and also excepting Chinese officials, travellers, etc., was followed by a protest from the Chinese Government, filed in September. The protest claimed that the order was contrary to international law, in violation of existing treaties, and in complete disregard of the friendly relations existing between the two countries. The rule was subsequently modified.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

(Dates in parentheses are years when terms expire.)

ALABAMA—CAPITAL, MONTGOMERY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Joseph F. Johnston	2 years...	December 1, 1900..	$3,000
Secretary of State	Robert P. McDavid	2 years...	December 1, 1900..	1,800
Auditor	Walter S. White	2 years...	December 1, 1900..	2,400
Treasurer	George W. Ellis	2 years...	December 1, 1900..	2,000
Attorney General	Charles G. Brown	2 years...	December 1, 1900..	2,500
Chief Justice	Thomas N. McClellan	6 years...	December 1, 1904..	3,000
Comm'r Agriculture	I. F. Culver	2 years...	December 1, 1900..	2,100

ALASKA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SITKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John G. Brady	4 years...	June 20, 1901	$3,000
Clerk District Court and ex-officio secretary	Albert D. Elliot	4 years...	July 25, 1901	2,500
General Agent Education	Sheldon Jackson	Unlimited		2,000

ARIZONA—CAPITAL, PHŒNIX.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	N. O. Murphy	4 years...	July, 1901	$2,600
Secretary of Territory	Charles H. Akers	4 years...	June, 1901	1,800
Treasurer	T. W. Pemberton	2 years...	July, 1901	1,000
Attorney General	Charles F. Ainsworth	2 years...	July, 1901	3,500
Chief Justice	Webster Street	4 years...	Novemher, 1901	——

ARKANSAS—CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Daniel W. Jones	2 years...	January, 1901	$3,500
Secretary of State	Alexander C. Hull	2 years...	January, 1901	1,800
*Auditor	Clay Sloan	2 years...	January, 1901	2,250
Treasurer	Thomas E. Little	2 years...	January, 1901	2,250
Attorney General	Jeff Davis	2 years...	January, 1901	1,500
Chief Justice	Henry G. Bunn	8 years...	October, 1904	3,000
Land Commissioner	J. W. Colquitt	2 years...	October 31, 1900	1,800
Comm'r Agriculture	Frank Hill	2 years...	January, 1901	——

*Also Insurance Commissioner.

CALIFORNIA—CAPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Henry T. Gage	4 years...	January, 1903	$6,000
Lieutenant Governor	Jacob H. Neff	4 years...	January, 1903	*
Secretary of State	Charles F. Curry	4 years...	January, 1903	3,000
Controller	Edward P. Colgan	4 years...	January, 1903	3,000
Treasurer	Truman Reeves	4 years...	January, 1903	3,000
Chief Justice	W. H. Beatty	4 years...	January, 1903	6,000
Attorney General	Tirey L. Ford	4 years...	January, 1903	3,000
Surveyor General	J. M. Wright	4 years...	January, 1903	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	A. J. Clunie	Appointed		3,000

*Ten dollars a day as President of Senate during session of Legislature.

COLORADO—CAPITAL, DENVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Charles S. Thomas	2 years...	January, 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	Francis Carney	2 years...	January, 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	Elmer Beckwith	2 years...	January, 1901	3,000
Auditor	George W. Temple	2 years...	January, 1901	2,500
Treasurer	John H. Fesler	2 years...	January, 1901	6,000
Chief Justice	J. C. Campbell	9 years...	January, 1903	5,000
Attorney General	D. N. Campbell	2 years...	January, 1901	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	H. H. Eddy	2 years...	January, 1901	3,000

CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	George E. Lounsbury	2 years	January, 1901	$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	Lyman A. Mills	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Secretary of State	Huber Clark	2 years	January, 1901	1,500
Controller	Thompson S. Grant	2 years	January, 1901	1,500
Auditor	Walter G. Riley	4 years	July 1, 1900	*
Treasurer	Charles S. Mersick	2 years	January, 1901	1,500
Attorney General	Charles Phelps	4 years	January, 1903	4,000
Chief Justice	Charles B. Andrews	8 years	January, 1905	5,500
Insurance Commissioner.	Edwin L. Schofield	4 years	July, 1903	3,500

*Ten dollars per day.

DELAWARE—CAPITAL, DOVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Ebe W. Tunnell	4 years	January, 1901	$2,000
Secretary of State	James H. Hughes	4 years	January, 1901	1,500
Auditor	John A. Lingo	2 years	January, 1901	1,200
Treasurer	L. Heisler Ball	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Adjutant General	Garrett J. Hart	4 years	January, 1901	500
Chief Justice	Charles B. Lore	12 years	June, 1909	3,800
Attorney General	Robert C. White	5 years	January, 1901	2,000
Insurance Commissioner.	Edward Fowler	4 years	January, 1901	1,500

FLORIDA—CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William D. Bloxham	4 years	January, 1901	$3,500
Secretary of State	John L. Crawford	4 years	January, 1901	2,000
Controller	W. H. Reynolds	4 years	January, 1901	2,000
Treasurer	James B. Whitfield	4 years	January, 1901	2,000
Attorney General	William B. Lamar	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	R. F. Taylor	6 years	January, 1905	3,000
Comm'r Agriculture	L. B. Wombwell	4 years	January, 1901	2,000

GEORGIA—CAPITAL, ATLANTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Allen D. Candler	2 years	October 29, 1900	$3,000
Secretary of State	Philip Cook	2 years	October 29, 1900	2,000
Controller General	William A. Wright	2 years	October 29, 1900	*2,000
Treasurer	William J. Speer	2 years	October 29, 1900	2,000
Chief Justice	Thomas J. Simmons	6 years	October 29, 1904	3,000
Attorney General	J. M. Terrell	2 years	October 29, 1900	2,000
Comm'r Agriculture	O. B. Stevens	2 years	October 29, 1900	2,000
Insurance Commissioner.	W. A. Wright	2 years	October 29, 1900	2,000

*And fees.

IDAHO—CAPITAL, BOISE CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank Steunenberg	2 years	January, 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	J. H. Hutchinson	2 years	January, 1901	*
Secretary of State	Mart Patrie	2 years	January, 1901	1,800
Auditor	Bartlett Sinclair	2 years	January, 1901	1,800
Treasurer	Lucius C. Rice	2 years	January, 1901	1,000
Attorney General	Samuel H. Hays	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	J. W. Houston	6 years	January, 1901	3,000

*Five dollars a day for sixty days.

ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John R. Tanner	4 years	January, 1901	$6,000
Lieutenant Governor	William A. Northcott	4 years	January, 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	James A. Rose	4 years	January, 1901	3,503
Auditor	James S. McCullough	4 years	January, 1901	3,500
Treasurer	F. K. Whittemore	2 years	January, 1901	3,500
Attorney General	Edward C. Akin	4 years	January, 1901	3,500
Chief Justice	Jesse J. Phillips	9 years	1906	7,000
Insurance Commissioner.	J. R. B. Van Cleave	Appointed		3,500

INDIANA—CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	James A. Mount	4 years	January, 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	W. S. Haggard	4 years	January, 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	Union B. Hunt	2 years	January, 1901	6,500
Auditor	William H. Hart	2 years	January, 1901	7,500
Treasurer	Leopold Levy	2 years	January, 1901	6,500
Attorney General	W. L. Taylor	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Chief Justice	L. J. Hackney	6 years	1899	4,500

IOWA—CAPITAL, DES MOINES.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
*Governor	Leslie M. Shaw	2 years	January, 1902	$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	J. C. Milliman	2 years	January, 1902	†1,100
*Secretary of State	G. L. Dobson	2 years	January, 1901	2,700
*Auditor	Frank H. Merriam	2 years	January, 1901	2,700
*Treasurer	John A. Herriott	2 years	January, 1901	2,700
Attorney General	Milton Remley	2 years	January, 1901	4,000
Chief Justice	Scott M. Ladd	6 years	January, 1903	4,000

*Five hundred dollars a year extra as members of Executive Council.
†Allowance for session of Legislature.

KANSAS—CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. E. Stanley	2 years	January, 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	H. E. Richter	2 years	January, 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	George A. Clark	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Auditor	George E. Cole	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Treasurer	Frank E. Grimes	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Attorney General	A. A. Godard	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Chief Justice	Frank Doster	6 years	January, 1903	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	M. V. Church	Appointed		2,000

KENTUCKY—CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William S. Taylor	4 years	December, 1903	$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	John Marshall	4 years	Decemher, 1903	*
Secretary of State	Caleb Powers	4 years	December, 1903	2,700
Auditor	John S. Sweeney	4 years	December, 1903	3,400
Treasurer	Walter R. Day	4 years	December, 1903	3,600
Attorney General	Clifton J. Pratt	4 years	December, 1903	†500

*Ten dollars per day while Legislature is in session. †And fees. The above were elected by the returns, but the Goebel Democrats protested.

LOUISIANA—CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Murphy J. Foster	4 years	April, 1900	$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	Robert H. Snyder	4 years	April, 1900	1,500
†Secretary of State	John T. Michel	4 years	April, 1900	*1,800
Auditor	W. W. Heard	4 years	April, 1900	2,500
Treasurer	Alexander V. Fournet	4 years	April, 1900	2,000
Attorney General	M. J. Cunningham	4 years	April, 1900	3,500
Chief Justice	F. T. Nichols	12 years	May, 1904	5,000
Land Commissioner	John S. Lanier	4 years	April, 1900	*1,800

*And fees. †Also Insurance Commissioner.

MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Llewellyn Powers	2 years	January 1, 1901	$2,000
Secretary of State	Byron Boyd	2 years	January 1, 1901	1,500
Treasurer	F. M. Simpson	2 years	January 1, 1901	2,000
Adjutant General	John T. Richards	Pleasure of Governor.		1,500
Chief Justice	John A. Peters	7 years	September 19, 1904.	3,500
Attorney General	William T. Haines	2 years	January 1, 1901	1,000
Land Agent	Charles E. Oak	4 years	February 18, 1900	1,000

MARYLAND—CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John W. Smith	4 years	January, 1904	$4,500
Controller	Dr. J. W. Hering	2 years	January, 1904	2,500
Attorney General	Isidor Raynor	4 years	January, 1904	3,000
Chief Justice	James McSherry	15 years	1902	4,800

MASSACHUSETTS—CAPITAL, BOSTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. Murray Crane	1 year	January, 1901	$8,000
Lieutenant Governor	John L. Bates	1 year	January, 1901	2,000
Secretary of State	William M. Olin	1 year	January, 1901	3,500
Attorney General	H. M. Knowlton	1 year	January, 1901	5,000
Auditor	John W. Kimball	1 year	January, 1901	3,500
Treasurer	E. S. Bradford	1 year	January, 1901	5,000
Chief Justice	W. A. Field	Life		7,500

MICHIGAN—CAPITAL, LANSING.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Hazen S. Pingree	2 years	January, 1901	$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	O. W. Robinson	2 years	January, 1901	*
Secretary of State	Justus S. Stearns	2 years	January, 1901	800
Auditor General	Roscoe D. Dix	2 years	January, 1901	3,000
Treasurer	George A. Steel	2 years	January, 1901	1,000
Attorney General	Horace M. Oren	2 years	January, 1901	1,000
Chief Justice	Robert B. Montgomery	2 years	December 31, 1901	7,000
Insurance Commissioner	Harry H. Stevens	Appointed		2,000
Land Commissioner	William A. French	2 years	January, 1901	——

*Three dollars a day during Legislature.

MINNESOTA—CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John Lind	2 years	January, 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	Lyndon A. Smith	2 years	January, 1901	*
Secretary of State	Albert Berg	2 years	January, 1901	3,500
Auditor	Robert C. Dunn	2 years	January, 1901	3,600
Treasurer	August T. Koerner	2 years	January, 1901	3,500
Attorney General	W. B. Douglas	2 years	January, 1901	3,500
Chief Justice	Charles M. Start	6 years	January, 1901	5,000
Insurance Commissioner	J. A. O'Shaughnessy	2 years	January, 1901	2,500

*Ten dollars a day for ninety days.

MISSISSIPPI—CAPITAL, JACKSON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	A. H. Longino	4 years	January, 1904	$3,500
Lieutenant Governor	James T. Harrison	4 years	January, 1904	*
Secretary of State	J. L. Power	4 years	January, 1904	2,000
Auditor	W. Q. Cole	4 years	January, 1904	2,500
Treasurer	R. J. Stowers	4 years	January, 1904	2,500
Attorney General	M. McClurg	4 years	January, 1904	2,500
Land Commissioner	E. H. Nall	4 years	January, 1904	1,800

*Six dollars a day while Legislature is in session.

MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Lon V. Stephens	4 years	January, 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	August H. Bolte	4 years	January, 1901	*1,000
Secretary of State	A. A. Lesueur	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Treasurer	Frank L. Pitts	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Auditor	James M. Seibert	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	James B. Gantt	10 years	December 31, 1900	4,500
Attorney General	Ed. C. Crow	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Insurance Supt	E. T. Orear	4 years	March, 1901	3,000
Comm'r Labor Statistics	T. P. Rixey	4 years	January, 1901	2,000

*Seven dollars additional per day during the session of Legislature.

MONTANA—CAPITAL, HELENA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Robert B. Smith	4 years	January, 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	A. E. Spriggs	4 years	January, 1901	*
Secretary of State	T. S. Hogan	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Auditor & Ins. Com.	T. W. Poindexter	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Treasurer	Timothy E. Collins	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Attorney General	C. B. Nolan	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	Theodore Brantley	6 years	January, 1905	5,500
Land Commissioner	Henry Neill	Appointed		2,500

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

NEBRASKA—CAPITAL, LINCOLN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	W. A. Poynter	2 years	January, 1901	$2,500
Lieutenant Governor	E. A. Gilbert	2 years	January, 1901	600
Secretary of State	W. F. Porter	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Controller	P. L. Hall	2 years	January, 1901	1,500
Auditor	John F. Cornell	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Treasurer	John B. Meserve	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Attorney General	C. J. Smyth	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	T. L. Norval	6 years	January, 1902	3,500
Land Commissioner	Jacob V. Wolfe	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	W. R. Bryant	2 years	January, 1901	1,500

NEVADA—CAPITAL, CARSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Reinhold Sadler	4 years	January, 1903	$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	James R. Judge	4 years	January, 1903	1,800
Secretary of State	Eugene Howell	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Controller	Samuel P. Davis	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Treasurer	D. M. Ryan	4 years	January, 1903	2,400
Attorney General	W. D. Jones	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Chief Justice	M. S. Bonnifield	4 years	January, 1903	4,500
Surveyor General	E. D. Kelley	Appointed		2,400

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—CAPITAL, CONCORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank W. Rollins	2 years	January, 1901	$2,000
Secretary of State	Edward N. Pearson	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Treasurer	Solon A. Carter	2 years	January, 1901	1,800
Adjutant General	Augustus D. Ayling	2 years	January, 1901	1,500
Chief Justice	Isaac N. Blodgett	70 yrs.age	March 6, 1908	3,500
Attorney General	E. G. Eastman	5 years	January, 1902	2,200
Insurance Commissioner	John C. Linehan	3 years	October, 1902	2,000

NEW-JERSEY—CAPITAL, TRENTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Foster M. Voorhees	3 years	January, 1902	$10,000
Secretary of State	George Wurts	5 years	April 1, 1902	6,000
Controller	William S. Hancock	3 years	April 2, 1900	6,000
Treasurer	George B. Swain	3 years	April 2, 1900	6,000
Adjutant General	William S. Stryker	Life		1,200
Attorney General	Samuel H. Grey	5 years	April, 1902	7,000
Chancellor	Alexander T. McGill	7 years	May 1, 1901	10,000
Chief Justice	William J. Magie	7 years	March 1, 1904	10,000
Insurance Commissioner	William Bettle	3 years	April 1, 1900	4,000

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY—CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Miguel A. Otero	4 years	June 6, 1901	$2,600
Secretary	George H. Wallace	4 years	July, 1901	*1,800
Auditor	Luis M. Ortiz	2 years	March, 1901	3,000
Attorney General	E. L. Bartlett	2 years	March, 1901	2,000
Treasurer	J. H. Vaughan	2 years	June 20, 1901	2,500
Chief Justice	William J. Mills	4 years	February, 1902	3,000

*And fees.

NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, ALBANY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Theodore Roosevelt	2 years	January, 1901	$10,000
Lieutenant Governor	T. L. Woodruff	2 years	January, 1901	5,000
Secretary of State	J. T. McDonough	2 years	January, 1901	5,000
Controller	William J. Morgan	2 years	January, 1901	6,000
Treasurer	John P. Jaeckel	2 years	January, 1901	5,000
Engineer & Surveyor	Edward A. Bond	2 years	January, 1901	5,000
Attorney General	John C. Davies	2 years	January, 1901	5,000
Insurance Commissioner	Louis F. Payn	3 years	February 11, 1900	7,000

Note—For other officials of New-York State see Index.

NORTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, RALEIGH.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Daniel L. Russell	4 years	January, 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	Charles A. Reynolds	4 years	January, 1901	*
Secretary of State	Cyrus Thompson	4 years	January, 1901	2,000
Auditor	Hal W. Ayer	4 years	January, 1901	1,500
Treasurer	W. H. Worth	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	William T. Faircloth	6 years	January, 1902	2,500
Attorney General	C. V. Walser	4 years	January, 1901	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	James R. Young	1 year	March, 1900	2,000

*Eight dollars per day during session of Legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, BISMARCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	F. B. Fancher	2 years	January, 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	J. M. Devine	2 years	January, 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	Frederick Falley	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Auditor	A. N. Carlblom	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Treasurer	D. W. Driscoll	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Attorney General	John M. Cowan	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	G. W. Harrison	2 years	January, 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	J. M. Bartholomew	6 years	January, 1901	4,000
Land Commissioner	D. J. Laxdahl	2 years	January, 1901	1,500

OHIO—CAPITAL, COLUMBUS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	George K. Nash	2 years	January, 1902	$8,000
Lieutenant Governor	John A. Caldwell	2 years	January, 1902	800
Secretary of State	Charles Kinney	2 years	January, 1901	4,000
Auditor	W. D. Guilbert	4 years	January, 1904	4,500
Treasurer	Isaac B. Cameron	2 years	January, 1902	4,500
Attorney General	John M. Sheats	2 years	January, 1902	4,500
Chief Justice	J. P. Bradbury	6 years	February, 1900	4,000

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—CAPITAL, GUTHRIE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	C. M. Barnes	4 years	May, 1901	$2,600
Secretary	William M. Jenkins	4 years	June, 1901	1,800
Chief Justice	John H. Burford	4 years	1901	——

OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	T. T. Geer	4 years	January, 1903	*$1,500
Secretary of State	Frank I. Dunbar	4 years	January, 1903	†1,500
Treasurer	Charles S. Moore	4 years	January, 1903	†800
Attorney General	D. R. N. Blackburn	4 years	January, 1903	3,000
Chief Justice	C. E. Wolverton	6 years	July, 1904	3,000

*And specific sums for various duties, in all about $4,350 per annum. †And fees.

PENNSYLVANIA—CAPITAL, HARRISBURG.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William A. Stone	4 years	January, 1903	$10,000
Lieutenant Governor	John P. S. Gobin	4 years	January, 1903	5,000
Secretary of Int. Affairs	James W. Latta	4 years	January, 1903	4,000
Auditor General	Levi G. McCauley	3 years	May, 1901	4,000
Treasurer	J. E. Barnett	2 years	January, 1902	5,000
Attorney General	J. P. Elkin	Pleasure of Governor.		*3,500
Chief Justice	J. P. Sterrett	20 years	January, 1900	8,500
Insurance Commissioner	I. W. Durham	Appointed		3,000

*And fees.

RHODE ISLAND—CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Elisha Dyer	1 year	May 30, 1900	$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	Willlam Gregory	1 year	May 30, 1900	500
Secretary of State	Charles P. Bennett	1 year	May 30, 1900	3,500
Auditor	Charles C. Gray	1 year	May 30, 1900	1,500
Treasurer	Walter A. Read	1 year	May 30, 1900	2,500
Attorney General	Willard B. Tanner	1 year	May 30, 1900	4,500
Chief Justice	Charles Matteson	Life		5,500

SOUTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, COLUMBIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	†Miles B. McSweeney	2 years	January, 1901	$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	R. B. Scarborough	2 years	January, 1901	*
Secretary of State	M. R. Cooper	2 years	January, 1901	1,900
Controller General	J. P. Derham	2 years	January, 1901	1,900
Treasurer	W. H. Timmerman	2 years	January, 1901	1,900
Attorney General	G. D. Bellinger	2 years	January, 1901	1,900
Chief Justice	Henry McIvers	8 years	July, 1906	2,500

*Eight dollars per day while Senate is in session. †Vice W. H. Ellerbe, died June 2, 1899.

SOUTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, PIERRE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Andrew E. Lee	2 years	January, 1901	$2,500
Lieutenant Governor	John T. Kean	2 years	January, 1901	*
Secretary of State	William H. Roddle	2 years	January, 1901	1,800
Auditor	James D. Reeves	2 years	January, 1901	1,800
Treasurer	John Schamber	2 years	January, 1901	1,800
Attorney General	John L. Pyle	2 years	January, 1901	1,000
Chief Justice	Dighton Corson	6 years	January, 1906	2,500
Insurance Commissioner	F. G. King	Appointed		1,200

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

TENNESSEE—CAPITAL, NASHVILLE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Benton McMillin	2 years	January, 1901	$4,000
Secretary of State	William S. Morgan	4 years	January, 1901	3,000
Auditor	Theodore F. King	2 years	January, 1901	3,500
Treasurer	*E. B. Craig	2 years	April, 1901	3,500
Attorney General	George W. Pickle	6 years	August, 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	D. L. Snodgrass	6 years	August, 1901	3,500

*Also Insurance Commissioner.

TEXAS—CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Joseph D. Sayers	2 years	January 17, 1901	$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	J. S. Browning	2 years	January, 1901	*
Secretary of State	D. H. Hardy	2 years	January 17, 1901	2,000
Controller	R. W. Finlay	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Treasurer	John W. Robbins	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Attorney General	Thomas S. Smith	2 years	January, 1901	†2,000
Chief Justice	R. R. Gaines	6 years	January 15, 1901	4,000
Land Commissioner	Charles Rogan	2 years	January 17, 1901	2,500

*Five dollars per day during session of Legislature. †And fees.

UTAH—CAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Heber M. Wells	5 years	January, 1901	$2,000
Secretary of State	J. T. Hammond	5 years	January, 1901	2,000
Auditor	M. Richards, jr.	5 years	January, 1901	1,500
Treasurer	James Chipman	5 years	January, 1901	1,000
Attorney General	A. C. Bishop	5 years	January, 1901	1,500
Chief Justice	George W. Bartch	5 years	January, 1901	3,000

VERMONT—CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Edward C. Smith	2 years	October, 1900	$1,500
Lieutenant Governor	Henry C. Bates	2 years	October, 1900	*
Secretary of State	F. A. Howland	2 years	October, 1900	1,700
Auditor	O. M. Barber	2 years	October, 1900	2,000
Treasurer	J. L. Bacon	2 years	October, 1900	1,700
Chief Justice	Russell S. Taft	2 years	October, 1900	3,000

*Six dollars per day during session of Legislature, and 60 per cent of fees as Insurance Commissioner.

VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, RICHMOND.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	J. Hoge Tyler	4 years	January 1, 1902	$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	Edward Echols	4 years	January 1, 1902	600
Attorney General	A. J. Montague	4 years	January 1, 1902	2,500
Pres. Court of Appeals	James Keith	12 years	January 1, 1907	3,500
Comm'r of Agriculture	George W. Komer	2 years	January, 1901	1,200

WASHINGTON—CAPITAL, OLYMPIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	John R. Rogers	4 years	January, 1901	$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	Thurston Daniels	4 years	January, 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	Will D. Jenkins	4 years	January, 1901	2,500
Auditor	Neal Cheatham	4 years	January, 1901	2,000
Treasurer	C. W. Young	4 years	January, 1901	2,000
Chief Justice	M. J. Gordon	4 years	January, 1901	4,000
Attorney General	P. H. Winston	4 years	January, 1901	2,000
Land Commissioner	Robert Bridges	4 years	January, 1901	2,000

WEST VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, CHARLESTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	George W. Atkinson	4 years	March, 1901	$2,700
Secretary of State	William M. O. Dawson	4 years	March, 1901	*1,000
Auditor	L. M. La Follette	4 years	March, 1901	*1,000
Treasurer	M. A. Kendall	4 years	March, 1901	1,500
Attorney General	Edgar P. Rucker	4 years	March, 1901	1,700
Pres. Court of Appeals	Henry Brannon	8 years	March, 1905	2,500
Insurance Commissioner	C. B. Keefauver	Appointed		Fees.

*And fees.

WISCONSIN—CAPITAL, MADISON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Edward Scofield	2 years	January, 1901	$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	Jesse Stone	2 years	January, 1901	1,200
Secretary of State	W. H. Froelich	2 years	January, 1901	5,000
Treasurer	J. O. Davidson	2 years	January, 1901	5,000
Attorney General	Emmett R. Hicks	2 years	January, 1901	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	Emil Giljohan	2 years	January, 1901	3,000
Chief Justice	John B. Cassoday	10 years	January, 1910	5,000

WYOMING—CAPITAL, CHEYENNE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	De Forest Richards	4 years	January, 1903	$2,500
Secretary of State	F. Chatterton	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Auditor	Le Roy Grant	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Treasurer	George E. Abbott	4 years	January, 1903	2,000
Attorney General	J. A. Van Orsdel	2 years	Appointed.	1,200
Chief Justice	Charles N. Potter	8 years	January, 1903	3,000

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

Organized in 1877; incorporated in 1888. Its object is to send children of the New-York poor into the country for a summer vacation of two weeks. Hospitable country people receive them, not as boarders, but give them food and lodging and freedom of the country grounds. The fund is dependent upon voluntary contributions. The following table shows the condition of the work from the beginning:

Year.	Number of children sent for two weeks.	Number for one day.	Total number of beneficiaries.	Expenditures.	Cost per child.
1877	60	——	60	$187 62	$3 12
1878	1,077	——	1,077	2,980 29	2 77
1879	2,400	——	2,400	6,511 54	2 71
1880	2,500	600	3,100	8,519 71	3 55
1881	3,203	1,000	4,203	8,217 64	2 54
1882	5,500	——	5,500	21,325 06	2 85
1883	4,250	5,700	9,950	14,908 67	3 36
1884	6,253	1,000	7,253	18,756 14	3 00
1885	6,650	6,073	12,723	19,863 95	2 98
1886	8,336	1,600	9,936	24,092 09	2 89
1887	7,748	——	7,748	22,783 85	2 94
1888	10,920	——	10,920	25,636 64	2 35
1889	10,352	——	10,352	24,978 29	2 42
1890	11,193	18,029	29,222	23,804 11	2 12
1891	13,568	22,088	35,656	28,068 28	2 03
1892	15,236	25,560	40,796	27,925 51	1 83
1893	13,846	26,329	40,175	26,620 75	1 92
1894	10,171	28,432	38,603	22,809 60	2 24
1895	8,021	28,924	36,945	19,840 53	2 47
1896	10,040	30,610	40,650	23,948 09	2 39
1897	10,285	31,073	41,359	26,703 30	2 60
1898	7,180	26,915	34,095	18,047 16	2 51
1899	8,002	26,007	34,009	21,368 84	2 67
Totals	176,792	279,940	456,732	$437,897 68	$2 47

ELECTIONS IN STATES.

"R." or "Rep." denotes Republican; "D." or "Dem.," Democrat; "Dem. (Sil.)," Silver Democrat; "Dem. (S. M.)," Sound Money Democrat; "Nat. Dem.," National Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "M. of R.," Middle-of-the-Road Populists; "Sil.," Silver Party; "Nat. Pro.," National Prohibition; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc.-Lab.," Socialist-Labor; "Fus.," Fusion; "Ind.," Independent. Where appears "Pop.-Dem.," "Dem.-Pop.," or similar combinations, it means that the candidate is the nominee of the first organization designated, and was indorsed by the others. The numerals in tables of votes for Congress nominees indicate the districts.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.—			GOV'NOR. —1896.—	
	Col. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.	[2]Pop.
	Warner.	Johnston.	Deans.	Johnston.	Goodwyn.
Autauga	7	452	98	1125	536
Baldwin	85	1166	63	794	469
Barbour	148	2246	399	2971	1179
Bibb	9	1277	1021	1049	1522
Blount	18	1952	1646	1930	1739
Bullock	—	1122	5	2815	113
Butler	109	1536	1923	1536	1547
Calhoun	59	2646	1580	2536	2299
Chambers	8	3670	1373	2626	1925
Cherokee	56	1184	1190	1170	1704
Chilton	36	917	1028	522	1005
Choctaw	20	836	1346	1010	1412
Clarke	12	1310	97	2284	1167
Clay	9	1428	1310	1351	1286
Cleburne	43	958	816	867	953
Coffee	102	1189	947	1041	1464
Colbert	21	2079	1014	1885	1688
Conecut	7	888	1072	649	1385
Coosa	—	1282	1371	1053	1484
Covington	48	981	669	1376	1697
Crenshaw.	20	1387	1336	730	847
Cullman	5	1130	600	1040	1029
Dale	90	1636	1446	1465	1977
Dallas	56	2933	33	5596	110
De Kalb	17	1902	1224	1506	1360
Elmore	23	1865	1786	1617	2518
Escambia	10	991	373	954	703
Etowah	59	1685	1396	1498	1623
Fayette	13	960	827	706	1050
Franklin	25	991	848	816	1136
Geneva	38	776	1040	808	1307
Greene	13	1824	32	1966	445
Hale	10	1515	120	3002	809
Henry	36	2811	2118	2564	2594
Jackson	32	2117	504	2496	2076
Jefferson	109	5020	982	6946	5619
Lamar	5	1650	422	1273	985
Lauderdale	12	2045	532	2134	1195
Lawrence	24	1270	1200	987	1832
Lee	24	2693	960	2481	1708
Limestone	34	1653	242	1850	1654
Lowndes	521	3965	48	4126	591
Macon	15	802	15	1026	481
Madison	109	3408	162	4088	1824
Marengo	1	1735	90	3202	1311
Marion	4	1219	484	1165	553
Marshall	31	1447	1637	1249	1786
Mobile	123	1678	230	4490	1500
Monroe	2	1191	69	1411	549
Montgomery	11	2616	45	4856	983
Morgan	25	2124	1113	2031	1914
Perry	7	1453	45	3397	447
Pickens	75	2019	1131	2108	1717
Pike	75	1436	1131	1799	2222
Randolph	77	1594	685	1428	1358
Russell	1	904	21	2101	764
Shelby	13	1284	1597	1289	1970
St. Clair	28	701	1467	659	1660
Sumter	16	869	21	2006	372
Talladega	47	2096	765	2157	2260
Tallapoosa	11	3050	1575	2201	2298
Tuscaloosa	—	2466	1636	2402	1950
Walker	72	1944	811	1866	818
Washington	80	1017	163	539	366
Wilcox	17	2159	34	3422	77
Winston	5	666	97	518	350
Totals	2429	113113	52844	128541	89290
Per cent	1.43	66.53	31.08	59.03	40.97
Plurality		60269		39251	
Total vote.		169997		217831	

[1]W. B. Witherspoon (Pro.), 1,611.

[2]Nominated by Populists and indorsed by Democrats.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—J. W. Braxdall (Col. Rep.), 1,170; Robert P. McDavid (D.), 112,-644; Thomas H. Maxwell (Pop.), 51,648; O. P. Spiegel (Pro.), 1,642.

Auditor.—J. P. Lawrence (Col. Rep.), 1,322; Walter S. White (D.), 110,672; A. C. Dake (Pop.), 52,172; B. J. Lowman (Pro.), 2,046.

Treasurer.—H. C. Calhoun (Col. Rep.), 1,418; George W. Ellis (D.), 112,625; W. B. Killibras (Pop.), 51,623; D. C. Bachelor (Pro.), 1,784.

Attorney-General.—Thomas Walker (Col. Rep.), 1,476; Charles G. Brown (D.), 112,-624; J. M. Whitehead (Pop.), 52,189; H. H. Blackman (Pro.), 1,642.

Superintendent of Education.—S. M. Murphy (Col. Rep.), 1,464; John W. Abercrombie (D.), 98,152; A. J. Hearn (Pop.), 42,255; L. H. Jackson (Pro.), 2,032.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—Dempsey Wimbs (Col. Rep.), 1,150; I. F. Culver (D.), 100,739; L. Reese (Pop.), 42,072; C. E. Crenshaw (Pro.), 1,759.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Anthony Johnson (Col. R.), 1,061; George W. Taylor (D.), 5,986.

II. Frank Simmons (R.), 1,610; Jesse Stallings (D.), 9,345; J. A. Giddings (Pro.), 209.

III. Ishmael Fitzpatrick (R.), 262; Henry D. Clayton (D.), 8,287.

IV. W. F. Aldrich (R.), 5,685; Gaston A. Robbins (D.), 6,915.

ALABAMA—(Continued).

V. Douglas Smith (R.), 2,504; Willis M. Brewer (D.), 8,842.

VI. Daniel N. Cooper (R.), 2,942; William Turner (Col. R.), 94; John H. Bankhead (D.), 7,009.

VII. Frank H. Lathrop (R.), 3,592; John L. Burnett (D.), 6,949; O. D. Street (Pop.), 5,032; Alfred G. Lee (Ind.), 72.

VIII. Joseph Wheeler (D.), 6,368. No opponent.

IX. John T. McIniry (R.), 1,051; Oscar W. Underwood (D.), 7,155; L. F. Schwartz (Col. R.), 160.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	1	1
Democrats	16	85	101
Populists	7	14	21

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.—			[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
	Auten	Jones	Morgan	Remmel	Jones
Arkansas	539	974	41	637	1109
Ashley	214	532	12	210	1470
Baxter	182	539	18	272	829
Benton	646	1654	141	808	2391
Boone	360	865	36	561	1518
Bradley	13	525	17	63	801
Calhoun	33	410	6	160	610
Carroll	617	1056	75	850	1442
Chicot	48	656	—	157	651
Clark	566	1123	730	844	1180
Clay	382	1119	116	501	1155
Cleburne	103	803	228	141	757
Cleveland	82	554	35	167	898
Columbia	165	859	34	266	1444
Conway	506	1290	27	535	1790
Craighead	288	1513	134	333	1270
Crawford	1367	1782	103	1447	1841
Crittenden	46	663	7	125	614
Cross	92	427	9	230	989
Dallas	248	555	58	355	711
Desha	28	269	3	263	455
Drew	398	891	117	656	1368
Faulkner	331	1421	379	552	1454
Franklin	348	1152	115	464	1423
Fulton	286	874	63	384	976
Garland	492	1197	48	694	1436
Grant	66	647	18	123	620
Green	243	1108	84	242	1174
Hempstead	902	1560	50	1174	1613
Hot Spring	131	707	120	217	1031
Howard	165	777	117	245	1029
Indep'dence	513	1502	421	827	1665
Izard	264	1003	60	309	1204
Jackson	511	1191	33	732	1337
Jefferson	874	1766	65	698	1598
Johnson	394	1223	172	435	1331
Lafayette	341	578	34	339	576
Lawrence	299	1241	162	339	1415
Lee	679	1610	—	239	1153
Lincoln	143	1037	42	159	911
Little River	260	820	52	286	742
Logan	825	1339	62	1001	1603
Lonoke	550	1686	162	433	2051
Madison	1189	1557	27	1481	1659
Marion	221	724	16	344	1056
Miller	258	703	98	561	1081

ARKANSAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.—			[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
	Auten	Jones	Morgan	Remmel	Jones
Mississippi	172	1019	35	160	227
Monroe	152	615	12	275	1154
Montgomery	136	551	87	182	709
Nevada	371	985	438	430	1235
Newton	661	488	29	916	661
Ouchita	702	1019	36	1068	1267
Perry	153	498	44	199	567
Phillips	62	960	—	156	1125
Pike	164	712	218	191	734
Poinsett	111	558	15	194	572
Polk	287	786	400	59	482
Pope	534	1430	77	646	1631
Prairie	430	851	34	497	866
Pulaski	769	1973	56	1432	3571
Randolph	346	1730	66	522	1634
Saline	133	1069	71	281	1453
Scott	187	767	119	265	1079
Searcy	715	620	13	857	602
Sebastian	675	1784	113	1051	2315
Sevier	191	814	267	123	701
Sharp	198	769	104	206	984
St. Francis	147	512	20	566	1155
Stone	143	478	111	168	528
Union	68	984	51	115	1363
Van Buren	406	805	145	507	865
Washington	962	1840	297	1237	2406
White	496	1901	1081	648	1814
Woodruff	306	1011	15	378	1859
Yell	659	1553	31	914	1934
Totals	27524	75362	8332	35836	91124
Per cent.	24.59	67.35	7.44	25.27	64.26
Plurality		47838			55288
Total vote	111897			141801	

[1]Morgan (Pop.), 8,332; McKnight (Pro.), 679.

[2]Files (Pop.), 13,990; Miller (Pro.), 851.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—H. H. Meyers (R.), 30,942; Alexander C. Hull (D.), 78,810.

Treasurer.—A. L. Krewson (R.), 30,722; T. E. Little (D.), 80,226.

Auditor.—Andrew 1. Roland (R.), 30,269; Clay Sloan (D.), 78,840.

Attorney-General.—J. F. Henley (R.), 30,119; Jefferson Davis (D.), 78,103.

Land Commissioner.—Geo. M. French (R.), 31,167; J. C. Colquitt (D.), 79,763.

Comm'r of Agriculture.—Chas. W. Cox (R.), 30,471; Frank Hill (D.), 80,114.

Sup't of Public Instruction.—J. B. Willifford (R.), 30,483; J. J. Doyne (D.), 78,498.

Associate Justice.—J. Brizzolara (R.), 30,348; J. E. Riddier (D.), 80,335.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

*1. P. D. McCulloch (D.), 4,103.

*II. John S. Little (D.), 3,415.

*III. Thomas C. McRae (D.), 3,866.

*IV. W. L. Terry (D.), 3,665.

V. J. T. Hopper (R.), 2,706; H. A. Dinsmore (D.), 6,423.

*VI. S. Brundridge, jr. (D.), 2,732.

*No Republican candidate.

ARKANSAS—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	32	98	130
Republicans	—	2	2

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. 1898. Rep. Gage	Fus. Maguire	[2]PRESID'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan
Alameda	12080	8308	13429	8394
Alpine	64	28	40	39
Amador	1351	1304	1144	1398
Butte	2245	2012	2075	2120
Calaveras	1609	1432	1541	1518
Colusa	634	1070	581	1250
Contra Costa	1893	1472	1834	1381
Del Norte	354	305	345	334
El Dorado	1340	1428	1130	1674
Fresno	2783	3400	2686	3790
Glenn	828	561	479	825
Humboldt	3171	2207	3142	2465
Inyo	478	508	286	532
Kern	1723	1886	1430	1763
Kings	918	898	673	862
Lake	627	757	546	854
Lassen	558	438	420	528
Los Angeles	14983	12052	16891	16043
Madera	558	565	452	739
Marin	1345	945	1448	874
Mariposa	521	747	563	829
Mendocino	2004	2188	2093	2120
Merced	801	1074	653	1117
Modoc	375	549	300	588
Mono	335	241	259	315
Monterey	1995	2050	1878	2149
Napa	1947	1578	2032	1472
Nevada	2577	1971	1985	1360
Orange	1992	1781	1932	1712
Placer	2216	1808	1890	1721
Plumas	660	544	678	575
Riverside	2118	1518	2063	1684
Sacramento	5689	3414	4600	4831
San Benito	738	984	729	956
San Ber'dino	2688	2506	2818	2740
San Diego	3496	3253	3631	3908
San Francisco	26719	25098	31041	30649
San Joaquin	3894	3018	3500	3500
S. L. Obispo	1657	1828	1671	2056
San Mateo	1587	1098	1617	987
S'ta Barbara	2072	1736	2004	1916
Santa Clara	6821	4883	6315	5191
Santa Cruz	3149	2081	1969	1960
Shasta	1598	2018	1210	1936
Sierra	757	480	707	527
Siskiyou	1737	1722	1473	1724
Solano	3304	2262	2702	2284
Sonoma	4063	3587	4053	3595
Stanislaus	1127	1356	1007	1398
Sutter	880	704	796	713
Tehama	1088	1170	969	1135
Trinity	687	584	502	545
Tulare	1725	2245	1410	2673
Tuolumne	1219	1598	834	1308
Ventura	1644	1369	1553	1465

CALIFORNIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. 1898. Rep. Gage	Fus. Maguire	[2]PRESID'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan
Yolo	1695	1651	1485	1753
Yuba	1237	1011	1204	991
Totals	148354	129261	146688	144766
Per cent	51.68	45.03	46.15	45.57
Plurality	19093		1822	
Total vote	287055		317663	

[1]Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists formed a fusion. J. E. McComas (Pro.), 4,297; J. Harriman (Soc. Lab.), 5,143.

[2]Total vote for Palmer (N. D.), 2,006; Levering (Pro.), 2,573; Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 21,730; Matchett (Soc. Lab.), 1,611. As J. W. Martin, on the Bryan ticket, gets 144,766 votes and Thomas Flint, a Republican elector, gets only 144,618, McKinley got eight electors and Bryan one. Bidwell (Pro.), 8,096.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Jacob H. Neff (R.), 146,323; Edward I. Hutchinson (Fus.), 118,921; James Andres (Soc. Lab.), 8,784; Robert Summers (Pro.), 6,307.

Secretary of State.—Charles F. Curry (R.), 131,447; R. A. Thompson (Fus.), 129,510; Emil Liess (Soc. Lab.), 8,386; J. W. Webb (Pro.), 7,770.

Controller.—E. P. Colgan (R.), 149,128; T. W. Maples (Fus.), 110,889; T. L. Hierlihy (Pro.), 7,017; John Robertson (Soc. Lab.), 7,585.

Treasurer.—Truman Reeves (R.), 141,545; William S. Green (Fus.), 118,108; C. B. Williams (Pro.), 6,926.

Attorney-General.—Tirey L. Ford (R.), 127,703; H. P. Andrews (Fus.), 117,107; J. H. Blanchard (Pro.), 10,636; A. F. Strawn-Hamilton (Soc. Lab.), 7,144.

Surveyor-General.—M. J. Wright (R.), 138,014; I. H. Mulholland (Fus.), 116,479; G. Spurrier (Pro.), 8,886; J. G. Smith (Soc. Lab.), 8,753.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Thomas J. Kirk (R.), 142,120; C. Runckle (Fus.), 109,071; Fanny M. Pugh (Pro.), 9,619; P. B. Gallagher (Soc. Lab.), 5,710.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. John A. Barham (R.), 19,598; Emmet Seawell (Fus.), 18,244.

II. Frank D. Ryan (R.), 20,400; Marion De Vries (Fus.), 25,196.

III. Victor H. Metcalf (R.), 20,592; John A. Jones (Fus.), 14,051; Thomas F. Burns (Pro.), 1,309.

IV. Julius Kahn (R.), 13,695; James H. Barry (Fus.), 12,084; Joseph P. Kelly (Ind. D.), 594; W. J. Martin (Soc. Lab.), 1,006.

V. Eugene F. Loud (R.), 20,254; William M. Craig (Fus.), 17,352; E. T. Kingsley (Soc. Lab.), 1,532.

VI. Russell A. Waters (R.), 24,050; C. A. Barlow (Fus.), 20,499; J. T. Van Rensselaer (Pro.), 1,132.

CALIFORNIA—(Continued).

VII. J. C. Needham (R.), 20,793; C. H. Castle (Fus.), 20,680.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899 AND 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	26	62	88
Democrats	14	18	32

COLORADO.

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— Rep. and S. R. Wolcott.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— [3]Fus. Thomas (D.)	[2]CHIEF JUSTICE. —1897.— Rep. Hayt	[2]CHIEF JUSTICE. —1897.— Dem. Pop. Gabbert.
Arapahoe	13038	23858	16879	10397
Archuleta	276	223	253	212
Baca	127	90	110	105
Bent	325	387	407	411
Boulder	1866	4069	1926	3654
Chaffee	474	1614	698	1317
Cheyenne	99	79	121	61
Clear Creek	341	1851	663	1779
Conejos	1390	653	1730	179
Costilla	1127	468	989	297
Custer	250	711	372	611
Delta	345	952	406	1221
Dolores	39	436	64	408
Douglas	406	684	553	354
Eagle	198	705	299	631
Elbert	343	537	418	398
El Paso	5745	10596	7112	5220
Fremont	1654	2413	2026	1846
Garfield	412	1447	969	990
Gilpin	952	1766	1292	1037
Grand	40	163	101	63
Gunnison	631	1287	502	1544
Hinsdale	95	483	61	570
Huerfano	1930	800	1578	997
Jefferson	1252	2130	1585	1335
Kiowa	100	145	129	147
Kit Carson	263	176	250	192
Lake	1837	3763	3194	3011
La Plata	394	1567	694	1257
Larimer	1337	1917	1683	1735
Las Animas	1860	3759	2593	3762
Lincoln	127	121	174	115
Logan	372	412	374	432
Mesa	715	1423	721	1610
Mineral	130	635	167	604
Montezuma	84	497	154	499
Montrose	325	759	314	891
Morgan	404	460	350	371
Otero	760	1326	1107	1424
Ouray	135	1939	225	2005
Park	360	923	599	947
Phillips	188	180	277	175
Pitkin	455	1567	312	1896
Prowers	482	423	476	351
Pueblo	3447	4275	4334	4010
Rio Blanco	92	335	179	246
Rio Grande	395	1040	792	801
Routt	209	1005	395	521
Saguache	550	857	559	722
San Juan	211	1012	242	1087
San Miguel	517	1232	384	1103
Sedgwick	129	74	206	40
Summit	127	730	320	557
Washington	218	159	224	123
Weld	1319	2595	2162	1753
Yuma	153	248	243	274
Totals	51051	93972	64947	68888
Per cent	34.16	62.86	48.01	50.92
Plurality		42021		3941
Total vote	149430		135279	

[1]Robert H. Rhodes, 2,711; N. Elliott, 1,696.

[2]Griest (Soc. Lab.), 1,444.

[3]Fusion includes Dem., Pop., Nat. Pop., Teller-Silver Rep. and Liberty Union.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—C. E. Noble (R.), 51,034; F. Carney (Fus.), 89,372; J. A. Nesbit, 3,313; N. H. Welling, 1,631.

Secretary of State.—J. W. Milson (R.), 50,793; E. F. Beckwith (Fus.), 88,715; T. C. Davis, 1,830; W. A. Rice, 3,705.

Treasurer.—F. O. Roof (R.), 49,298; J. H. Fesler (Fus.), 90,054; J. P. Meyer, 1,786; O. A. Reinhardt, 3,636.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Charles Hartzell (R.), 18,580; John F. Shafroth (Sil. R. Fus.), 43,111; D. Gilbert, 1,410; N. L. Griest, 667.

II. B. C. Wheeler (R.), 27,583; John C. Bell (Fus. Pop.), 52,372.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	2	6	8
Democrats	9	21	30
Silver Republicans	14	18	32
Populists	9	20	29
National Silver	1	—	1

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.— Rep. Lounsbury	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.— Dem. Morgan	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.— Pro. Steele	[2]GOV'NOR. —1897.— Rep. Cooke	[2]GOV'NOR. —1897.— Dem. Sargent
Fairfield	16934	13573	132	22230	12610
Hartford	16537	11705	342	24166	9739
Litchfield	6508	4505	173	8390	3286
Middlesex	4398	3010	127	5565	2263
New-Haven	22050	21070	278	29650	19865
New-London	7895	6637	250	9875	5753
Tolland	2600	1612	76	3539	1062
Windham	4093	2115	82	5392	1945
Totals	81015	64227	1460	108809	56523
Per cent	54.28	43.05	1.01	62.52	32.48
Plurality	16788			52286	
Total vote	149576			174017	

CONNECTICUT—(Continued).

[1]Stodel (Pop.), 2,074; scattering, 4.

[2]Manchester (Pro.), 1,846; Morton (S. L.), 1,254; Sperry (N. D.), 5,579.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Lyman A. Mills (R.), 81,254; Samuel Bassett (D.), 64,082; F. L. Wooster (Pro.), 1,517; C. Patrick (S. L.), 2,817.

Secretary of State.—Huber Clark (R.), 81,251; Joseph T. Fanning (D.), 64,085; R. N. Stanley (Pro.), 1,452; F. Serrer (S. L.), 2,866.

Controller.—Thompson S. Grant (R.), 81,313; Edward S. Roberts (D.), 63,981; William Ingalls (Pro.), 1,467; T. Steigerwald (S. L.), 2,873.

Treasurer.—C. S. Mersick (R.), 81,570; Asa M. Ross (D.), 65,791; O. G. Beard (Pro.), 1,467; T. Sullivan (S. L.), 2,866.

Attorney-General.—Charles Phelps (R.), 81,797; Levi N. Blydenburg (D.), 63,464; John J. Copp (Pro.), 1,465; W. E. White (S. L.), 2,865.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. E. Stevens Henry (R.), 18,818; Robert J. Vance (D.), 13,520; E. L G. Hohenthal (Pro.), 413.

II. N. D. Sperry (R.), 27,004; James H. Webb (D.), 23,556; M. L. Kerr (Pro.), 380.

III. Charles A. Russell (R.), 12,218; Charles F. Thayer (D.), 8,517; S. Crane (Pro.), 315.

IV. E. J. Hill (R.), 23,707; Charles P. Lyman (D.), 17,754; C. G. Beach (Pro.), 301.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	21	180	201
Democrats	3	69	72
Gold Democrats	—	3	3

DELAWARE.

Counties.	TREASURER. 1898. Rep. Ball	Dem. Ross	Pro. Hutton	[1]PR'SID'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan
Kent	3557	3221	85	3567	3157
Newcastle	9749	8260	236	12344	9632
Sussex	4243	3330	145	4541	3826
Totals	17549	14811	466	20452	16615
Per cent	53.46	44.12	2.42	52.94	43.60
Plurality	2738			3837	
Total vote		32826		38635	

[1]Palmer (N. D.), 966; Levering (Pro.), 602.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Auditor.—John A. Lings (R.), 17,476; L. A. H. Bishop (D.), 14,843; George F. Jones (Pro.), 457.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

John H. Hoffecker (R.), 17,566; L. Irving Handy (D.), 15,053; L. W. Brosius (Pro.), 398.

DELAWARE—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1899 AND 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	8	23	31
Democrats	9	12	21

FLORIDA.

Counties.	[1]TRE'S'R. 1898. Rep. Gay	Dem. Whitfield	[2]PRES'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan
Alachua	273	1020	645	1517
Baker	61	149	34	182
Bradford	102	405	177	753
Brevard	132	436	348	495
Calhoun	37	121	52	182
Citrus	7	214	35	331
Clay	101	221	230	335
Columbia	61	545	228	752
Dade	186	408	368	380
De Soto	174	378	198	501
Duval	164	1067	1464	1852
Escambia	76	964	225	1254
Franklin	61	211	146	288
Gadsden	4	663	66	577
Hamilton	26	315	74	500
Hernando	2	139	37	208
Hillsboro	150	1932	584	2115
Holmes	35	277	53	309
Jackson	99	749	296	1259
Jefferson	55	683	244	1894
La Fayette	19	202	13	354
Lake	149	466	302	830
Lee	36	227	74	212
Leon	23	1239	251	1334
Levy	28	274	114	434
Liberty	13	142	42	108
Madison	39	325	159	872
Manatee	24	226	135	405
Marion	287	770	480	1115
Monroe	70	285	369	397
Nassau	35	347	359	542
Orange	170	479	565	1045
Osceola	21	202	118	242
Pasco	27	311	70	456
Polk	108	704	279	962
Putnam	507	681	816	954
Santa Rosa	45	367	50	527
St. John's	141	456	437	742
Sumter	40	216	89	441
Suwanee	47	371	196	881
Taylor	15	115	31	179
Volusia	210	674	635	682
Wakulla	4	273	35	650
Walton	53	338	129	541
Washington	82	201	143	203
Totals	3999	20788	11257	29981
Per cent	16.14	83.86	24.67	76.03
Plurality		16789		20701
Total vote	24787		45631	

[1]Elected to fill unexpired term of C. B. Collins, resigned.

[2]Total vote for Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 1,977; Palmer (N. D.), 1,772; Levering (Pro.), 644.

FLORIDA—(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Justice Supreme Court (6 years' term).—M. G. Gibbons (R.), 4,316; R. F. Taylor (D.), 20,508. (Ad interim to fill unexpired term of B. S. Liddon, resigned). E. P. Axtell (R.), 3,982; F. B. Carter (D.), 19,519.

Railroad Commissioners (4 years' term).—V. J. Shipman (R.), 5,105; J. N. Combs (R.), 4,202; H. E. Day (D.), 20,116; J. M. Bryan (D.), 20,242. (Two years' term).—A. C. Richards (R.), 3,844; J. L. Morgan (D.), 19,756.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

1. B. R. Gunby (R.), 2,543; S. M. Sparkman (D.), 13,496.

II. H. L. Anderson (R.), 4,773; R. W. Davis (D.), 12,150.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.—Senate, 32 members; House, 68 members; all Democrats.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	GOV'NOR. — 1898. — Dem. Candler.	GOV'NOR. — 1898. — Pop. Hogan.	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Dem. Atkinson	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Pop. Wright.
Appling	606	652	831	724
Baker	418	21	618	171
Baldwin	1041	601	623	707
Banks	746	754	834	764
Bartow	1263	433	1295	1197
Berrien	502	131	813	309
Bibb	418	12	1340	788
Brooks	430	84	669	315
Bryan	533	15	478	107
Bullock	1604	1144	1345	1261
Burke	758	24	1070	356
Butts	361	72	804	582
Calhoun	218	87	282	238
Camden	250	94	312	276
Campbell	774	426	730	572
Carroll	1525	893	1704	1363
Catoosa	681	124	488	405
Charlton	330	21	203	154
Chatham	2082	17	5165	423
Chattah'chee.	438	330	492	450
Chattooga	1520	236	1087	769
Cherokee	1318	909	1136	1181
Clarke	760	223	671	451
Clay	647	337	598	418
Clayton	949	548	779	671
Clinch	481	310	481	198
Cobb	1538	565	1618	1128
Coffee	[2]		504	838
Colquitt	312	211	461	377
Columbia	502	662	293	771
Coweta	1052	120	1321	323
Crawford	265	23	610	241
Dade	449	80	549	199
Dawson	461	215	420	335
Decatur	1425	584	1318	809
De Kalb	1255	433	900	832
Dodge	986	99	999	539
Dooly	421	52	1037	688
Dougherty	226	3	362	61
Douglas	762	594	945	729
Early	935	550	851	666
Echols	310	23	404	26
Effingham	371	134	499	386
Elbert	1968	303	1571	1032
Emanuel	1655	1177	1435	1375
Fannin	653	63	612	424
Fayette	844	255	942	695
Floyd	1434	172	1747	2015
Forsyth	772	884	414	827
Franklin	1005	1104	1008	1350
Fulton	4020	236	3829	2607
Gilmer	1198	15	955	146
Glascock	318	395	163	407
Glynn	1468	475	612	227
Gordon	1091	483	929	980
Greene	1245	1047	449	1318
Gwinnett	1721	1280	1839	1517
Habersham	681	243	915	415
Hall	1692	768	1420	1290
Hancock	332	62	682	372
Haralson	758	748	661	788
Harris	951	463	1019	731
Hart	1062	856	985	1154
Heard	620	113	946	350
Henry	1285[1]	913	1228	949
Houston	370	6	785	124
Irwin	2509	62	1055	401
Jackson	2232	1960	1946	2088
Jasper	1041	610	529	171
Jefferson	820	849	1137	1259
Johnson	814	903	661	836
Jones	308	29	961	325
Laurens	1660	1141	1165	1245
Lee	155	6	277	38
Liberty	353	335	697	721
Lincoln	246	631	211	689
Lowndes	778	535	788	689
Lumpkin	691	170	500	502
Macon	355	64	718	394
Madison	1061	295	918	657
Marion	751	554	657	724
McDuffie	294	491	190	690
McIntosh	236	61	543	80
Meriwether	1454	789	1674	1082
Miller	530	218	520	227
Milton	735	474	589	570
Mitchell	1063	218	790	435
Monroe	813	287	993	750
Montgomery	1139	475	869	612
Morgan	1096	295	1654	673
Murray	750	423	779	483
Muscogee	866	15	1176	428
Newton	903	182	829	271
Oconee	448	513	548	756
Oglethorpe	2227	141	1352	391
Paulding	1080	971	1111	1056
Pickens	449	108	583	305
Pierce	385	263	487	378
Pike	1029	564	1050	963
Polk	1294	628	880	914
Pulaski	948	76	651	248
Putnam	260	5	372	53
Quitman	348	79	283	100
Rabun	669	59	751	100
Randolph	710	151	622	312
Richmond	1117	173	4618	1127
Rockdale	641	377	635	482
Schley	409	255	561	266

GEORGIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'NOR. — 1898. — Dem. Candler.	Pop. Hogan.	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Dem. Atkinson	Pop. Wright.
Screven	1341	1235	1057	1256
Spalding	439	15	784	208
Stewart	573	90	712	376
Sumter	672	116	868	418
Talbot	397	55	531	277
Taliafero	484	418	234	501
Tatnall	1459	1248	1147	1116
Taylor	208	278	361	546
Telfair	1271	43	1269	242
Terrell	555	93	960	393
Thomas	919	423	828	796
Towns	297	27	419	162
Troup	514	91	781	363
Twiggs	1556	80	702	139
Union	592	185	687	374
Upson	450	168	843	732
Walker	882	168	1052	796
Walton	1610	843	1757	994
Ware	694	110	538	355
Warren	334	415	227	937
Washington	1786	1296	1514	1375
Wayne	471	338	500	560
Webster	447	75	355	246
White	490	358	373	504
Whitfield	930	484	790	731
Wilcox	1265	90	363	28
Wilkes	934	378	1222	533
Wilkinson	735	475	934	656
Worth	990	244	784	892
Totals	117455	50841	120827	85832
Per cent.	69.79	30.21	58.47	41.53
Plurality	66614		34995	
Total vote	168296		206659	

[1]No Republican candidate.

[2]Owing to the burning of the Court-house before the vote was consolidated, and by which fire all the records were destroyed, there is no vote credited to Coffee County.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—Philip Cook (Dem), 118,818; L. O. Jackson (Pop.), 49,080.

Controller-General. — W. A. Wright (Dem.), 118,902; B. Milliken (Pop.), 48,900.

Treasurer.—William J. Speer (Dem.), 118,999; J. H. Taylor (Pop.), 49,112.

Attorney-General.—J. M. Terrell (Dem.), 119,078; F. N. Cobb (Pop.), 49,056.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—O. B. Stevens (Dem.), 118,846; A. H. Talley (Pop.), 48,861.

School Commissioner. — G. R. Glenn (Dem.), 117,854; B. M. Zettler (Pop.), 49,360.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. J. E. Myrick (Rep.), 873; Rufus E. Lester (Dem.), 5,344.

II. J. H. Smith (Rep.), 2,071; James M. Griggs (Dem.), 8,298.

III. F. W. Gano (Rep.), 141; E. B. Lewis (Dem.), 3,539.

IV. M. L. Covington (Rep.), 19; William C. Adamson (Dem.), 3,218.

V. A. R. Bryan (Rep.), 64; L. F. Livingston (Dem.), 3,027.

GEORGIA—(Continued).

VI. (No Republican candidate). Charles L. Bartlett (Dem.), 3,008.

VII. S. B. Austin (Rep.), 1,252; J. W. Maddox (Dem.), 5,296.

VIII. J. N. Neese (Pop.), 861; W. M. Howard (Dem.), 4,399.

IX. J. P. Brooker (Pop.), 3,403; Farish C. Tate (Dem.), 8,749.

X. W. H. Fleming (Dem.), 2,290; T. E. Watson (Pop.), 34.

XI. J. M. Wilkinson (Rep.), 4,132; William G. Brantley (Dem.), 9,256.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	2	2
Democrats	43	166	209
Populists	1	7	8

IDAHO.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. — 1898. — Rep. Moss.	Fus. Dem. Sil. Rep. Steunenberg.	Pop. Andrews.	GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Rep. Budlong.	Dem. Pop. Sil. Rep. Steunenberg.
Ada	1682	1503	341	869	1509
Bannock	729	1288	64	231	1306
Bear Lake	675	1341	15	220	852
Bingham	676	1366	207	183	1212
Blaine	187	794	483	62	1157
Boise	359	704	145	241	822
Canyon	607	959	297	322	1085
Cassia	427	525	122	124	559
Custer	54	393	49	42	538
Elmore	275	406	87	136	503
Fremont	556	1731	188	117	1503
Idaho	615	1025	175	385	1057
Kootenai	710	972	198	303	1356
Latah	1696	869	565	1007	1820
Lemhi	323	685	153	223	990
Lincoln	280	236	63	85	276
Nez Perces	1324	942	297	674	1064
Oneida	1213	1084	39	323	1080
Owyhee	166	976	38	108	1062
Shoshonee	733	978	1518	552	1533
Washington	507	630	297	204	812
Totals	13794	19407	5371	6441	22096
Per cent.	35.75	50.32	13.93	22.57	77.43
Plurality		5613			15655
Total vote		38572			28357

[1]Mary C. Johnson (Pro.), 1,175.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. F. Hunt (R.), 13,551; J. H. Hutchinson (Sil. R. and Dem.), 18,352; T. E. Miller (Pop.), 5,145; J. Ballentine (Pro.), 1,002.

Secretary of State.—R. S. Bragaw (R.), 13,515; Mart Patrie (Sil. R. and Dem.), 11,648; J.B. Bonham (Pop.), 5,554; J. W. Knott (Pro.), 960.

Treasurer.—G. W. Fletcher (R.), 14,019; Louis C. Rice (Fus.), 22,804; J. J. Anthony (Pro.), 926.

Auditor.—J. H. Van Camp (R.), 13,405; B. Sinclair (Sil. R. and Dem.), 17,975; A.

IDAHO—(Continued).

G. Whittier (Pop.), 5,231; Mrs. N. McD. Phelps (Pro.), 1,091.

Attorney-General.—Frank T. Wyman (R.), 13,621; S. H. Hays (Dem. and Sil. R.), 18,211; T. L. Glenn (Pop.), 5,136; W. A. Hall (Pro.), 883.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—Lucy F. Dean (R.), 14,643; Miss P. French (Fus.), 22,170; J. N. Reynolds (Pro.), 954.

Supreme Court Judge.—D. W. Stanford (R.), 14,393; I. N. Sullivan (Sil. R. and Dem.), 19,715.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

W. B. Heyburn (R.), 13,056; James Gunn (Pop.), 7,428; Ed. Wilson (Sil. R. and D.), 17,693; W. J. Boone (Pro.), 914.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	11	20
Democrats	5	22	27
Populists	2	7	9
Silver Republicans	5	9	14

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	[1]TREAS'R. — 1898.— Rep. Whittemore	Dem. Dunlop	[2]GOV'NOR. — 1896.— Rep. Tanner	Dem. Altgeld
Adams	5969	6870	8341	7997
Alexander	1937	1674	2774	1788
Bond	1900	1434	1969	1632
Boone	2336	323	3070	641
Brown	898	1606	1034	2035
Bureau	3998	3084	5386	3818
Calhoun	707	1019	792	1153
Carroll	2450	854	3313	1417
Cass	1694	2276	1913	2420
Champaign	5036	3722	6624	4601
Christian	3463	4110	3855	4605
Clark	2679	2635	2908	3116
Clay	1961	1993	2167	2221
Clinton	1644	2233	1868	2532
Coles	3936	3596	4449	3938
Cook	148558	147956	205960	164078
Crawford	2094	2019	2175	2323
Cumberland	1715	1873	1864	2062
De Kalb	3406	979	5522	1870
De Witt	2452	1986	2554	2349
Douglas	2283	1776	2669	2097
Du Page	2405	1218	4013	1571
Edgar	3473	3536	3810	3674
Edwards	1381	592	1565	824
Effingham	1321	2101	1882	2945
Fayette	2821	2717	2728	3573
Ford	2209	1151	2786	1465
Franklin	1864	1975	2062	2180
Fulton	5285	5000	6183	5867
Gallatin	961	1517	1474	2047
Greene	1581	2869	2372	3936
Grundy	2955	1504	3227	2038
Hamilton	1421	1963	1766	2389
Hancock	3695	4202	4277	4499
Hardin	677	729	779	899
Henderson	1547	847	1753	931
Henry	4416	2261	6080	2969
Iroquois	4258	2993	5223	3562
Jackson	3459	3133	3915	3542
Jasper	1602	2265	1884	2692
Jefferson	2264	2764	2599	3543
Jersey	1478	2027	1644	2345
Jo Daviess	2690	2282	3593	2362
Johnson	1617	1011	2029	1408
Kane	6360	2855	11656	5069
Kankakee	3847	2795	5414	2368
Kendall	1377	506	2122	743
Knox	5602	2141	7642	3441
Lake	2879	1350	4882	1757
La Salle	9214	7290	11344	8124
Lawrence	1739	1775	1989	1924
Lee	3227	1675	4717	2468
Livingston	4768	3850	5411	3974
Logan	3230	3528	3430	3337
Macon	5115	4510	6171	4692
Macoupin	4305	4680	4976	5511
Madison	6115	5033	7374	6295
Marion	2660	3157	2890	3781
Marshall	1929	1904	2189	1964
Mason	1787	2270	2128	2304
Massac	1405	607	2035	864
McDonough	3759	3315	4025	3598
McHenry	2932	1048	4992	1916
McLean	6398	4762	9824	6271
Menard	1555	1882	1645	2002
Mercer	2618	1482	3100	2269
Monroe	1506	1503	1479	1618
Montgomery	3172	3504	3592	4077
Morgan	3432	4641	4371	4183
Moultrie	1491	1823	1731	2049
Ogle	3003	1083	5198	2046
Peoria	7989	6772	9886	9459
Perry	2121	2066	2363	2330
Piatt	2322	1721	2566	1931
Pike	2233	3519	3147	5236
Pope	1187	341	1864	1047
Pulaski	1410	754	2074	1155
Putnam	599	392	698	465
Randolph	2720	2861	3043	3011
Richland	1510	1755	1700	2037
Rock Island	5932	3931	7081	4839
Saline	2203	1970	2610	2268
Sangamon	8278	8474	8836	8563
Schuyler	1567	2059	1855	2288
Scott	1066	1497	1289	1550
Shelby	2866	3877	3084	4609
Stark	1390	793	1621	980
St. Clair	7002	6497	8881	8374
Stephenson	3735	3762	4723	3621
Tazewell	3250	3539	3660	3717
Union	1331	2292	1840	2976
Vermillion	5896	3834	8732	5672
Wabash	1117	1485	1312	1726
Warren	3090	2455	3395	2506
Washington	2134	1836	2329	1973
Wayne	2677	2469	2905	3073
White	2075	2664	2781	3385
Whiteside	3679	1901	5537	2711
Will	7224	4685	9042	6916
Williamson	2674	2200	3045	2536
Winnebago	3837	1100	8010	2504
Woodford	1905	2444	2440	2354
Totals	448940	405490	587587	474270
Per cent	51.19	46.23	54.09	43.66
Plurality	43450		113317	
Total vote	887012		1086245	

ILLINOIS—(Continued).

[1]Hess (Pop.), 7,893; Boles (Pro.), 11,792; Lichtsin (Soc. Lab.), 2,897.

[2]William S. Forman (N. D.), 8,100; Geo. W. Gere (Pro.), 14,582; Isaac M. Higgs (Nat. Pro.), 723; Baustian (Soc. Lab.), 983.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Alfred Bayliss (R.), 457,818; Perry O. Stiver (D.), 388,819; Haskins (Pop.), 6,752; Regan (Pro.), 12,561; Peppin (Soc. Lab.), 3,686.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James R. Mann (R.), 37,500; R. B. Organ (D.), 20,424; scattering, 1,386.

II. William Lorimer (R.), 27,151; C. Porter Johnson (D.), 23,354; scattering, 1,634.

III. Hugh R. Belknap (R.), 15,659; George P. Foster (D.), 18,463; scattering, 513.

IV. Daniel W. Mills (R.), 16,566; Thomas Cusack (D.), 18,876; scattering, 349.

V. George E. White (R.), 16,018; E. T. Noonan (D.), 19,186; scattering, 811.

VI. Henry S. Boutell (R.), 18,283; Emil Hoechester (D.), 17,167; scattering, 595.

VII. George E. Foss (R.), 30,903; Frank C. Rodgers (D.), 18,572; scattering, 1,363.

VIII. Albert J. Hopkins (R.), 19,592; J. W. Leonard (D.), 8,000; scattering, 1,142.

IX. Robert R. Hitt (R.), 22,165; William H. Wagner (D.), 11,020; scattering, 964.

X. George W. Prince (R.), 24,469; F. E. Andrews (D.), 12,042; scattering, 509.

XI. Walter Reeves (R.), 20,060; M. T. Moloney (D.), 16,564; scattering, 906.

XII. Joseph G. Cannon (R.), 21,484; John M. Thompson (D.), 14,178; scattering, 682.

XIII. Vespasian Warner (R.), 20,635; J. G. Quiesenberry (D.), 14,977; scattering, 863.

XIV. Joseph V. Graff (R.), 21,417; Charles N. Barnes (D.), 19,431; scattering, 696.

XV. B. I. Marsh (R.), 21,143; Joseph A. Roy (D.), 20,901; scattering, 983.

XVI. J. H. Danskin (R.), 17,021; W. E. Williams (D.), 21,682; scattering, 1,005.

XVII. Isaac R. Mills (R.), 21,053; Benjamin F. Caldwell (D.), 23,293; scattering, 573.

XVIII. Benjamin F. Johnston (R.), 18,109; Thomas M. Jett (F. S. D.), 18,834; scattering, 1,016.

XIX. W. W. Jacobs (R.), 20,006; J. B. Crowley (D.), 21,520; scattering, 1,080.

XX. Theodore G. Risley (R.), 16,307; J. H. Williams (D.), 18,321; scattering, 939.

XXI. W. A. Rodenberg (R.), 20,461; F. J. Kern (D.), 19,956; scattering, 1,239.

XXII. G. W. Smith (R.), 17,200; A. B. Garret (D.), 14,131; scattering, 219.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	34	81	115
Democrats	16	71	87
Populists	1	—	1
Prohibition	—	1	1

INDIANA.

Counties.	[1]SEC. STATE. 1898. Rep. Hunt...	Dem. Ralston...	[2]GOVERNOR 1896. Rep. Mount...	Dem. Shively...
Adams	1241	2654	1595	3261
Allen	6285	8479	8347	9852
Bartholomew	3125	3043	3234	3180
Benton	1774	1286	1977	1499
Blackford	1719	1898	2134	2199
Boone	3106	3630	3439	3668
Brown	615	1207	714	1390
Carroll	2501	2593	2538	2679
Cass	3813	4044	4358	4745
Clark	3147	3618	3846	3763
Clay	3194	3550	3778	4069
Clinton	3474	3365	3582	3533
Crawford	1324	1622	1479	1575
Daviess	2864	1718	3101	3349
Dearborn	2139	2875	2681	3283
Decatur	2711	2368	2839	2476
De Kalb	2714	2845	3116	3572
Delaware	5993	3545	7254	4136
Dubois	986	2214	1206	2907
Elkhart	5398	4340	6099	4911
Fayette	1943	1430	2133	1587
Floyd	2981	3413	3797	3504
Fountain	2755	2858	2799	2870
Franklin	1488	2428	1744	2808
Fulton	2158	2284	2330	2380
Gibson	3289	3043	3456	3238
Grant	6727	3754	7648	4914
Greene	3282	2891	3411	2848
Hamilton	4249	2437	4574	2832
Hancock	2086	2639	2228	2798
Harrison	2236	2434	2468	2724
Hendricks	3032	2049	3367	2311
Henry	3590	2228	3997	2824
Howard	3543	2449	4174	2988
Huntington	3631	3486	4096	3654
Jackson	2226	3293	2626	3449
Jasper	1732	1257	2016	1377
Jay	3260	3111	3434	3450
Jefferson	3041	2362	3598	2539
Jennings	1892	1693	2023	1782
Johnson	2158	2794	2277	2922
Knox	2940	3521	3450	3973
Kosciusko	3911	2796	4307	3321
La Grange	1973	1165	2442	1619
Lake	3807	3095	4794	3352
La Porte	4016	4424	4617	4475
Lawrence	2672	2026	3095	2292
Madison	7642	7209	8349	7334
Marion	23191	20812	27167	20740
Marshall	2678	2986	2937	3472
Martin	1433	1380	1386	1494
Miami	3195	3443	3383	3504
Monroe	2333	2179	2483	2302
Montgomery	4203	3959	4338	4146
Morgan	2620	2340	2680	2373
Newton	1448	868	1531	1117
Noble	3084	2749	3354	3041
Ohio	705	597	696	626
Orange	1963	1625	2033	1728
Owen	1639	1939	1749	1892
Parke	2772	2362	2829	2583
Perry	1944	2169	2113	2053
Pike	2276	2171	2307	2421
Porter	2487	1721	2796	1986
Posey	2318	2705	2497	2906
Pulaski	1311	1567	1345	1849
Putnam	2399	3037	2611	3131

INDIANA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]SEC. STATE —1898.— Rep. Hunt....	Dem. Ralston...	[2]GOVERNOR —1896.— Rep. Mount...	Dem. Shively...
Randolph ...	4253	1925	4647	2590
Ripley	2512	2402	2682	2637
Rush	2770	2502	2874	2570
Scott	730	1119	835	1220
Shelby	2798	3668	3195	3779
Spencer	2744	2543	3014	2697
Starke	1166	1227	1272	1190
Steuben	2359	1315	2652	1591
St. Joseph...	6881	5636	7011	6167
Sullivan	1877	3019	2290	3580
Switzerland .	1535	1677	1628	1719
Tippecanoe ..	5555	4170	6172	4603
Tipton	2202	2346	2268	2487
Union	1023	781	1112	907
Vanderburg .	7209	6140	7945	6967
Vermillion ...	1933	1675	2131	1776
Vigo	7099	6909	7917	7389
Wabash	3748	2652	4275	2805
Warren	1798	838	2010	1066
Warwick	2447	2547	2460	2655
Wallington ..	1953	2327	2193	2491
Wayne	5389	3090	6757	3968
Wells	1980	3020	2199	3537
White	2292	2284	2361	2423
Whitney	2008	2241	2230	2465
Totals	286643	269125	321242	296075
Per cent.....	49.99	46.93	50.86	46.88
Plurality	17518		25197	
Total vote....	573391		631569	

[1]A. Worth (Pro.), 9,961; H. H. Morrison (Pop.), 5,867; W. Yockum (Soc. L.), 1,795.
[2]Wadsworth (Pop.), 8,516; Crist (Pro.), 2,963; Kingsbury (Nat. Pro.), 12,476; Moore (S. L.), 297.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Auditor.—William H. Hart (R.), 283,565; John W. Minor (D.), 264,472.
Treasurer.—Leopold Levy (R.), 282,534; Hugh Dougherty (D.), 265,226.
Attorney-General.—W. L. Taylor (R.), 283,617; John C. McNutt (D.), 264,163.
Sup't of Public Instruction.—F. L. Jones (R.), 283,387; W. B. Sinclair (D.), 264,036.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James A. Hemenway (R.), 20,383; Thomas Duncan (D.), 19,337.
II. W. R. Gardiner (R.), 18,656; R. W. Miers (D.), 20,245.
III. Isaac F. Whiteside (R.), 16,791; W. T. Zenor (D.), 21,111.
IV. Charles W. Lee (R.), 19,733; F. M. Griffith (D.), 21,751.
V. George W. Faris (R.), 22,557; Samuel M. Hammill (Dem. Pop.), 22,305.
VI. James E. Watson (R.), 21,048; C. A. Robinson (D.), 18,844.
VII. Jesse Overstreet (R.), 25,868; Leon O. Bailey (D.), 23,269.
VIII. George W. Cromer (R.), 25,388; O. J. Lotz (D.), 24,021.
IX. Charles B. Landis (R.), 22,447; Joseph B. Cheadle (D.), 21,357; George M. Thompson (M. of R.), 712.

INDIANA—(Continued).

X. E. D. Crumpacker (R.), 24,656; John Ross (F. S. D.), 20,206.
XI. George W. Steele (R.), 24,367; George W. Michael (D.), 20,281.
XII. C. B. Stevens (R.), 18,044; James M. Robinson (D.), 19,484.
XIII. Abraham L. Brick (R.), 23,368; M. M. Hathaway (D.), 20,886.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	30	57	87
Democrats	20	43	63

IOWA.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —[1]1899.— Rep. Shaw....	aDem. White...	—[2]1897.— Rep. Shaw....	[3]Fus. White...
Adair	2047	1685	1760	1733
Adams	1586	1380	1504	1406
Allamakee ..	2251	1799	2174	1763
Appanoose ..	2985	2376	2789	2366
Audubon	1657	1282	1439	1321
Benton	2973	2653	2696	2557
Black Hawk..	3070	1686	3090	2015
Boone	2971	1967	2548	2362
Bremen	1788	1941	1751	1994
Buchanan ...	2437	1792	2498	2071
Buena Vista..	1818	786	1605	973
Butler	1992	965	2121	1200
Calhoun	2047	806	1749	1148
Carroll	1933	2244	1746	2395
Cass	2590	1759	2480	1865
Cedar	2520	2151	2283	2181
Cerro Gordo..	2235	951	1948	1122
Cherokee	1733	1160	1785	1286
Chickasaw ..	1813	2091	1659	2115
Clarke	1647	1317	1501	1365
Clay	1624	647	1400	764
Clayton	2606	2753	2499	2692
Clinton	4024	4284	3927	4459
Crawford	1953	2252	1778	2507
Dallas	2687	1497	2410	1840
Davis	1546	1958	1507	1919
Decatur	2187	1991	2169	1961
Delaware ...	2110	1277	2128	1383
Des Moines...	3244	3469	3265	3460
Dickinson ...	1063	386	875	432
Dubuque	3863	5931	3928	5815
Emmet	931	328	831	398
Fayette	3426	2547	2804	2411
Floyd	2117	1089	1971	1451
Franklin	1743	461	1672	700
Fremont	1878	2030	1756	2306
Greene	2115	1163	2022	1440
Grundy	1661	1169	1492	1297
Guthrie	2294	1652	2071	1865
Hamilton ...	2094	869	2316	1167
Hancock	1875	800	1394	1062
Hardin	2329	816	2620	1338
Harrison	2775	2641	2469	2712
Henry	2356	1700	2277	1653
Howard	1557	1318	1495	1396
Humboldt ...	1504	559	1575	704
Ida	1322	1228	1221	1299
Iowa	2067	1954	1961	2062

IOWA—(Continued).

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —[1]1899.— Rep. Shaw...	aDem. White...	—[2]1897.— Rep. Shaw...	[3]Fus. White...
Jackson	2623	2584	2252	2675
Jasper	3330	3009	3116	3250
Jefferson	2072	1297	2057	1420
Johnson	2735	3075	2581	2962
Jones	2586	2140	2585	2160
Keokuk	2927	2620	2746	2457
Kossuth	2501	1748	2189	1923
Lee	3288	4437	3531	4622
Linn	5735	3966	5409	3890
Louisa	1914	993	1677	999
Lucas	1691	1153	1484	1297
Lyon	1257	1308	1178	1140
Madison	2232	1828	2117	1631
Mahaska	3595	3120	3440	3397
Marion	2526	2506	2354	2807
Marshall	3781	1991	3262	2171
Mills	1995	1685	1883	1750
Mitchell	1752	567	1940	805
Monona	1638	1665	1356	1583
Monroe	1860	1707	1489	1763
Montgomery	2291	1152	2283	1323
Muscatine	3114	2872	2807	2556
O'Brien	1843	1380	1631	1496
Osceola	905	822	766	791
Page	2553	1265	2674	1778
Palo Alto	1619	1357	1278	1414
Plymouth	2219	2142	2035	2026
Pocahontas	1683	1212	1364	1401
Polk	7189	4313	7298	5755
P'wattomie	5247	4378	4889	4444
Poweshiek	2534	1587	2362	1760
Ringold	1997	1218	1820	1169
Sac	2151	1155	1775	1234
Scott	4448	4197	3824	3244
Shelby	1849	1962	1731	2080
Sioux	2332	1532	2340	1620
Story	2917	887	2747	1245
Tama	2710	2448	2587	2592
Taylor	2413	1647	2154	1766
Union	2021	1771	1880	2118
Van Buren	2232	1702	2226	1855
Wapello	3865	3297	3657	3372
Warren	2497	1905	2307	1969
Washington	2366	1920	2384	2121
Wayne	2074	1861	2009	1951
Webster	3084	1999	2698	2266
Winnebago	1321	331	1359	679
Winneshiek	2695	1524	3068	1817
Woodbury	4883	3298	3956	3202
Worth	1242	429	1348	504
Wright	2137	812	2078	908
Totals	239543	183326	224728	194843
Per cent	55.26	42.29	51.27	44.45
Plurality	56217		29885	
Total vote.	433459		438317	

(a) Indorsed by Populists.

([1]) Chas. A. Lloyd (Pop.), 1,694; M. V. Atwood (Pro.), 7,650; M. K. Kremer (S. L.), 763; C. C. Heacock (Un. Chr.), 483.

([2]) Leland (Pro.), 8,202; Lloyd (M. of R. Pop.), 5,285; Cliggett (Nat. Dem.), 4,288; Kremer (S. L.), 881.

([3]) Democrats, Silverites and Populists.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1899.

Lieutenant Governor—J. C. Milliman (R.), 239,094; M. L. Bevis (D. and Pop.), 179,776; S. M. Harvey (Pop.), 1,747; M. Brannor (S. L.), 755; J. F. O. Leonard (Un.Chr.), 403; G. Pugsley (Pro.), 7,663.

Supreme Court Judge—John C. Sherwin (R.), 239,269; A. Van Wagenen (D. and Pop.), 179,451; L. H. Weller (Pop.), 1,783; H. F. Johns (Pro.), 7,666; F. W. Darner (Un. Chr.), 405.

Superintendent Public Instruction—R. C. Barrett (R.), 235,687; B. P. Holst (D. and Pop.), 179,623; C. Worth (Pop.), 1,709; D. S. Dunlany (Pro.), 7,571; Mrs. E. P. Travis (S. L.), 795; W. C. Pidgeon (Un. Chr.), 401.

Railroad Commissioner—E. A. Dawson (R.), 237,667; W. H. Calhoun (D. and Pop.), 179,444; R. L. Dunning (Pop.), 1,735; A. P. Wray (Pro.), 7,579; N. Heisel (S. L.), 756; C. Z. Lindley (Un. Chr.), 407.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Thomas Hedge (R.), 17,817; D. J. O'Connell (D.), 14,568; Glasgow (Pro.), 456.

II. J. R. Lane (R.), 18,790; J. J. Ney (D.), 17,508; Elliott (Pro.), 260; Ricker (Pop.), 193; Welgenback (S. L.), 396.

III. D. B. Henderson (R.), 22,818; John H. Howell (D.), 15,778.

IV. G. N. Hangen (R.), 21,468; T. T. Blaise (D.), 13,849; Woodring (Pro.), 462; Tracy (Pop.), 117.

V. R. G. Cousins (R.), 21,335; L. J. Rowell (D.), 15,970; Van Ness (Pro.), 719; Witner (Pop.), 76.

VI. John F. Lacey (R.), 19,738; J. B. Weaver (D.), 18,267; Turner (Pro.), 518; Morris (Pop.), 294.

VII. John A. T. Hull (R.), 19,913; C. O. Holly (Fus.), 12,261; Orwig (Pro.), 892; Iams (Pop.), 501.

VIII. William P. Hepburn (R.), 22,327; G. L. Finn (Fus.), 18,503; Parsons (Pro.), 817; Cowles (Pop.), 402.

IX. Smith McPherson (R.), 21,976; J. H. Lyons (Fus.), 17,484; Blackman (Pro.), 378; McDowell (Pop.), 296.

X. Jonathan P. Dolliver (R.), 25,180; Edwin Anderson (D.), 17,777; Shaw (Pro.), 613; Novelius (Pop.), 155.

XI. Lot Thomas (R.), 22,400; A. S. Garretson (D.), 16,117; Hoffman (Pro.), 723; McElroy (Pop.), 353.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	35	81	116
Democrats	15	19	34

KANSAS.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.— Rep. Stanley.	Fus. Leedy...	Pro. Peffer...	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Morrill	Pop. Fus. Leedy...
Allen	1812	1334	44	1805	1629
Anderson	1605	1568	43	1776	1849
Atchison	2259	2177	37	3460	2758
Barber	654	662	25	598	728
Barton	1248	1433	20	1248	1587
Bourbon	2538	2200	36	2866	3156

KANSAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR.			[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1898.—			—1896.—	
	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Rep.	Pop. Fus.
	Stanley.	Leedy.	Peffer.	Morrill	Leedy.
Brown	2557	2001	60	2939	2506
Butler	2352	2275	68	2382	2884
Chase	863	825	24	842	1138
Chautauqua	1350	1070	2	1359	1276
Cherokee	2935	3311	56	3518	4917
Cheyenne	284	299	4	334	313
Clark	181	187	—	182	186
Clay	1620	1613	83	1652	1914
Cloud	1824	1843	71	1729	2080
Coffey	1864	1733	34	2046	2128
Comanche	187	144	9	141	169
Cowley	3077	2805	128	2922	3275
Crawford	3113	3565	45	3883	4634
Decatur	620	801	25	599	1015
Dickinson	2270	1990	60	2323	2323
Doniphan	2304	1132	14	2548	1274
Douglas	2740	2117	102	3505	2467
Edwards	384	412	12	327	474
Elk	1384	1335	14	2346	1441
Ellis	541	919	20	475	1008
Ellsworth	1035	744	21	1098	958
Finney	470	290	9	514	329
Ford	552	538	13	565	616
Franklin	2360	2219	75	2601	3098
Geary	944	871	24	1068	1111
Gove	320	201	4	305	191
Graham	405	630	9	554	639
Grant	52	36	1	54	57
Gray	171	112	7	162	123
Greeley	99	33	—	127	61
Greenwood	1775	1737	17	1849	2017
Hamilton	204	157	1	190	602
Harper	958	1043	60	835	1643
Harvey	1945	1307	64	2092	1643
Haskell	72	38	—	88	48
Hodgeman	278	209	7	262	221
Jackson	2041	1450	52	2146	1887
Jefferson	2102	1773	97	2284	2199
Jewell	2072	1914	77	1922	2316
Johnson	2021	1914	46	2289	2419
Kearney	177	111	—	196	146
Kingman	1110	1015	59	1004	1365
Kiowa	266	214	10	247	244
Labette	3027	2979	69	3211	3648
Lane	232	172	9	242	187
Leavenw'h	3120	3389	46	4355	4081
Lincoln	845	990	29	846	1353
Linn	1909	1901	24	2173	2385
Logan	277	150	6	276	173
Lyon	2567	2199	105	2959	3130
Marion	2072	1232	35	2235	1675
Marshall	2871	2354	38	3072	2703
McPherson	2333	1860	54	2283	2269
Meade	198	142	5	207	188
Miami	2270	2046	24	2575	2738
Mitchell	1382	1504	62	1451	1850
M'tgomery	2688	2661	33	2789	3109
Morris	1425	1161	26	1467	1429
Morton	1059	966	47	958	1227
Nemaha	2316	2145	49	2549	2416
Neosho	2046	2007	21	2214	2539
Ness	413	455	26	366	521
Norton	1059	966	47	958	1227
Osage	2579	2592	135	2924	3404
Osborne	1340	1107	67	1325	1387
Ottawa	1312	1170	31	1263	1455

KANSAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR.			[2]GOV'N'R.	
	—1898.—			—1896.—	
	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Rep.	Pop. Fus.
	Stanley.	Leedy.	Peffer.	Morrill	Leedy.
Pawnee	554	609	8	502	628
Phillips	1471	1349	28	1401	1463
P'watomie	2245	1902	34	2319	2229
Pratt	607	643	11	632	815
Rawlins	470	528	9	444	600
Reno	2993	2458	67	3344	3095
Republic	2142	1636	72	2019	1874
Rice	1705	1358	100	1113	1705
Riley	1728	1122	46	1865	1442
Rooks	841	820	24	840	945
Rush	609	561	10	514	632
Russell	960	686	12	919	788
Saline	1808	1904	43	1734	2261
Scott	121	138	3	85	157
Sedgwick	4203	4187	173	3868	5454
Seward	88	56	8	99	77
Shawnee	5937	3805	362	7049	5011
Sheridan	363	367	12	303	387
Sherman	333	339	8	321	405
Smith	1524	1740	69	1392	1967
Stafford	808	968	29	721	1241
Stanton	42	38	—	57	55
Stevens	48	75	3	50	96
Sumner	2801	2429	74	2514	2089
Thomas	376	460	9	308	480
Trego	294	305	13	266	326
Wabaunsee	1464	1174	50	1556	1421
Wallace	163	79	8	190	118
Washin'ton	2565	1983	64	2487	2363
Wichita	211	117	1	221	178
Wilson	1769	1599	20	1873	1929
Woodson	1209	1075	11	1299	1161
Wyandotte	4286	3960	81	6770	6436
Soldier vote	264	140	—		
Totals	149292	134158	4092	160530	168041
Per cent	51.80	46.90	1.42	48.29	50.56
Plurality	15134				7511
Total vote.	288177			332378	

[1]C. Lipscombe (Soc. Lab.), 635.

[2]Douthart (Nat. Pro.), 757; Hurley (Pro.), 2,347; Kepford (Mid. of R. Pop.), 703.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—H. E. Richter (R.), 147,318; A. M. Harvey (Fus.), 130,494; B. T. Black (Pro.), 3,013; N. B. Arnold (Soc. Lab.), 683.

Secretary of State.—George A. Clark (R.), 148,723; W. E. Bush (Fus.), 130,840; J. B. Garton (Pro.), 2,616; D. O'Donnell (Soc. Lab.), 1,675.

Treasurer.—Frank E. Grimes (R.), 147,267; D. H. Heffleblower (Fus.), 130,673; William H. Wright (Soc. Lab.), 627; J. Biddison (Pro.), 2,585.

Auditor.—George E. Cole (R.), 147,504; W. H. Morris (Fus.), 130,766; E. A. Cain (Soc.), 951; H. Hurley (Pro.), 2,607.

Attorney-General.—A. A. Godard (R.), 144,592; L. C. Boyle (Fus.), 135,589; William L. Rose (Soc. Lab.), 600.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Frank Nelson (R.), 148,147; William Stricker (Fus.), 129,859; Mrs R. N. Buckner (Pro.), 2,285; Miss Etta Semple (Soc. Lab.), 658.

KANSAS—(Continued).

(Fusionists–Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.)

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large. W. J. Bailey (R.), 148,654; J. D. Botkin (Fus.), 130,417; F. E. Miller (Soc. Lab.), 630; M. Williams (Pro.), 2,022.

I. Charles Curtis (R.), 23,809; W. W. Price (Fus.), 16,183.

II. J. D. Bowersock (R.), 20,920; Mason S. Peters (Fus.), 19,014.

III. S. S. Kirkpatrick (R.), 20,556; E. R. Ridgely (Fus.), 21,737.

IV. J. M. Miller (R.), 20,307; H. S. Martin (Fus.), 17,409.

V. W. A. Calderhead (R.), 18,972; William D. Vincent (Fus.), 16,502.

VI. W. A. Reeder (R.), 16,831; W. S. Hoffer (D.), 2,333; N. B. McCormick (Pop.), 14,731.

VII. C. L. Long (R.), 26,985; Jerry Simpson (Pop. and Dem.), 24,865.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	12	91	103
Democrats	2	—	2
Fusion (Dem.Pop.)	—	30	30
Populists	26	3	29
Independents	—	1	1

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —[1]1899.— Rep.	Dem.		—[2]1895.— Rep.	Dem.
	Taylor.	[3]Brown.	Goebel.	Bradley.	Hardin.
Adair	1608	93	1243	1382	1051
Allen	1489	55	1185	1440	1226
Anderson	1127	67	1152	994	1245
Ballard	555	45	1391	304	722
Barren	2059	71	2743	1780	2290
Bath	1580	59	1574	1403	1492
Bell	1494	24	645	1185	459
Boone	697	193	1886	595	1976
Bourbon	2200	57	2174	2030	2309
Boyd	1868	17	1470	1806	1313
Boyle	1442	45	1453	1423	1266
Bracken	1178	18	1718	1083	1255
Breathitt	750	26	1506	733	985
B'kenridge	2129	86	1722	1902	1715
Bullitt	675	45	1154	520	732
Butler	2178	42	910	1612	713
Caldwell	1512	158	1041	1227	797
Calloway	647	41	2125	474	1530
Campbell	4640	172	4701	4729	3380
Carlisle	469	33	1207	275	610
Carroll	696	179	1471	603	1471
Carter	2095	19	1483	1974	1384
Casey	1521	14	1090	1311	930
Christian	3471	112	2816	3637	2415
Clark	1736	87	2169	1662	1926
Clay	1387	10	478	1373	547
Clinton	998	9	322	791	211
Crittenden	1701	77	1327	1323	887
Cumberl'd	1076	17	481	879	417
Daviess	3274	251	3811	2068	2638
Edmondson	978	28	736	933	717
Elliott	620	3	1165	548	1022

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —[1]1899.— Rep.	Dem.		—[2]1895.— Rep.	Dem.
	Taylor.	[3]Brown.	Goebel.	Bradley.	Hardin.
Estill	1183	14	933	1055	632
Fayette	3277	188	3538	3138	3379
Fleming	1890	43	1958	1849	1662
Floyd	1082	46	1238	913	1215
Franklin	1416	100	2471	1716	2188
Fulton	369	62	965	207	779
Gallatin	402	34	881	290	713
Gerrard	1297	14	1198	1471	1114
Grant	1423	116	1710	1264	1661
Graves	1682	237	3757	1227	2264
Grayson	1963	145	1243	1794	1414
Green	1324	60	1081	1153	888
Greenup	1556	23	1322	1538	1057
Hancock	1031	28	835	828	635
Hardin	1726	387	1950	1325	2090
Harlan	1309	23	223	917	186
Harrison	1539	117	2457	1541	2225
Hart	2086	102	1646	1535	1377
Henderson	2107	157	2944	1820	1473
Henry	1563	105	2051	1315	1858
Hickman	637	40	1433	291	767
Hopkins	2597	262	2307	1917	1903
Jackson	1541	22	224	1320	177
Jefferson	18445	2672	15023	19529	15760
Jessamine	1135	92	1391	1196	1240
Johnson	1715	21	837	1570	818
Kenton	4576	359	6792	4875	5528
Knott	438	—	873	320	664
Knox	2115	19	730	1850	581
Larue	1000	89	1127	830	1102
Laurel	1849	19	919	1475	637
Lawrence	1869	19	1720	1936	1800
Lee	770	10	588	736	555
Leslie	1052	5	84	786	70
Letcher	830	5	371	593	244
Lewis	2197	17	1352	2000	1026
Lincoln	1774	26	1752	1620	1522
Livingston	803	17	1233	566	720
Logan	2462	211	2494	2244	2036
Lyon	665	47	809	584	689
Madison	2893	86	2802	2591	2461
Magoffin	1161	11	835	941	623
Marion	1399	63	1785	1324	1651
Marshall	720	112	1081	414	811
Martin	640	9	167	568	137
Mason	2357	60	2729	2110	2211
McCracken	1778	200	2184	1640	1462
McLean	1083	45	1081	790	693
Meade	791	61	1054	608	929
Menefee	403	45	652	313	504
Mercer	1667	134	1381	1378	1460
Metcalfe	1079	42	952	912	614
Monroe	1562	8	750	1340	587
Montgomery	1408	145	1356	1277	1513
Morgan	986	20	1558	837	1123
Muhlenberg	2095	175	1397	1817	1138
Nelson	1271	112	1959	1145	1945
Nicholas	1184	89	1627	1069	1365
Ohio	2824	104	2239	2154	1870
Oldham	589	123	765	415	826
Owen	1200	165	2975	1010	2289
Owsley	1039	9	243	814	199
Pendleton	1554	78	1682	1290	1293
Perry	903	9	433	640	318
Pike	2150	94	1726	1977	1754
Powell	611	22	698	582	618

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

Counties.	GOVERNOR.				
	—[1]1899.—			—[2]1895.—	
	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
	Taylor.	[3]Brown.	Goebel.	Bradley	Hardin.
Pulaski	3205	110	1659	2949	1259
Robertson ..	469	10	674	380	491
Rockcastle .	1528	12	812	1292	720
Rowan	814	28	643	604	444
Russell	985	12	578	738	425
Scott	1868	89	2218	1554	2105
Shelby	1825	137	2322	1464	2058
Simpson ...	795	85	1270	854	1122
Spencer	551	64	882	452	931
Taylor	1101	44	1029	846	732
Todd	1725	101	1512	1656	1515
Trigg	1188	84	1180	1126	1132
Trimble	362	191	993	285	921
Union	1116	54	2588	818	1839
Warren	2655	709	2495	2560	3272
Washington	1433	59	1615	1332	1264
Wayne	1386	21	1193	1070	927
Webster	1671	80	1776	1121	942
Whittey	3091	25	730	2511	562
Wolfe	655	44	846	478	630
Woodford ..	1399	54	1446	1257	1559
Totals.....	193714	11050	191331	172436	163524
Per cent....	47.81	3.46	47.23	48.30	45.79
Plurality ...	2383			8912	
Total vote...	405094			357057	

[1]O. T. Wallace (Pro.), 2,346; Blair (Anti-Goebel), 3,038; Schmutz (S. L.), 615.

[2]Pettit (Pop.), 16,911; Demaree (Pro.), 4,186.

[3]Anti-Goebel Democrat.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1899.

Lieutenant Governor—John Marshall (R.), 183,871; J. C. W. Beckham (D.), 181,360.

Secretary of State—Caleb Powers (R.), 182,856; Breck Hill (D.), 180,940.

Auditor—John Sweeney (R.), 183,209; Augustus Coulter (D.), 180,833.

Treasurer—Walter Day (R.), 183,042; S. W. Haeger (D.), 180,817.

Attorney General—Clifton J. Pratt (R.), 182,958; R. G. Breckinridge (D.), 181,523.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Burke (R.), 183,306; H. V. McChesney (D.), 180,391.

Commissioner of Agriculture—J. W. Throckmorton (R.), 182,494; I. B. Hall (D.), 180,564.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Charles K. Wheeler (D.), 10,580; Reeves (Pop.), 5,036.

II. R. Fowler (R.), 4,463; H. D. Allen (D.), 8,939; Jolly (Ind.), 1,641; James (S. M. D.), 569.

III. E. A. Creel (R.), 11,748; John S. Rhea (D. Fus.), 14,771; Dorsey (Pop.), 394.

IV. Charles M. Blanford (R.), 12,826; D. H. Smith (D.), 16,696; McMullin (Pop.), 680.

V. Walter Evans (R.), 14,202; Oscar Turner (D.), 14,770; Hambrew (Ind. R.), 421; Schmutz (S. L.), 394.

VI. J. M. Donaldson (R.), 8,962; Albert S. Berry (D.), 13,136.

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

VII. T. J. Hardin (R.), 6,168; Evan E. Settle (D.), 12,904.

VIII. George M. Davidson (R.), 12,206; G. G. Gilbert (D.), 13,017; Zeigler (Pop.), 435.

IX. Samuel J. Pugh (R.), 16,742; M. Williams (D.), 16,732.

X. W. J. Seitz (R.), 11,406; T. Y. Fitzpatrick (D.), 13,456.

XI. Vincent Boreing (R.), 15,706; H. H. Tye (D.), 3,319; John D. White (Ind. R.), 11,244; Bowman (Pop.), 122.

LOUISIANA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT.			GOV'N'R.	
	—1896.—			—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Nat. Dem.	R. & Pop.	Dem.
	*McKinley.	Bryan...	Palmer..	Pharr...	Foster..
Acadia	234	1082	11	2182	1162
Ascension .	722	737	43	1869	1946
Assumpt'n	1070	344	40	2699	1087
Avoyelle ..	214	1657	12	1699	2570
Bienville ..	51	1491	11	959	1547
Bossier ...	22	1146	10	58	3464
Caddo	285	1812	68	277	3210
Calcasieu .	891	2658	50	3531	2101
Caldwell ..	26	610	3	815	376
Cameron ..	27	254	6	259	349
Catahoula .	74	811	3	1239	518
Claiborne .	53	1757	24	1850	1495
Concordia .	80	1085	7	80	3013
De Soto....	153	1940	23	608	1994
E B. Rouge	595	1412	58	4859	1470
E. Carroll.	185	235	24	—	2635
E Feliciana	15	1548	9	239	2514
Franklin ..	28	871	19	658	1093
Grant	123	780	13	1430	440
Iberia	391	939	11	1284	1045
Iberville ..	600	358	18	251	3092
Jackson ...	18	705	2	984	447
Jefferson ..	352	1383	9	878	3211
Lafayette .	167	825	18	654	1509
Lafourche .	386	1129	12	1934	1817
Lincoln ...	40	1241	25	1286	878
Livingston	72	693	3	764	579
Madison ..	96	1248	12	—	1803
Morehouse	46	853	7	385	1032
Natchitoc's	23	1656	9	1186	1030
Orleans ...	8295	17487	787	21683	26330
Ouachita ..	93	2712	11	850	2337
Plaquemine	540	1502	11	1582	1832
P. Coupee..	410	773	24	1891	2123
Rapides ..	142	2600	37	1411	4373
Red River.	26	832	5	605	1140
Richland ..	61	706	11	1086	1069
Sabine	36	1469	6	1033	934
St. Bernard	66	569	1	331	945
St. Charles.	282	125	11	763	979
St. Helena.	59	522	8	713	512
St. James..	1417	210	43	1795	1801
St. J. Bap't	539	180	21	787	1592
St. Landry.	242	1786	24	2656	2557
St. Martin.	76	679	7	225	1339
St. Mary...	580	591	29	3483	1102
St. Tam'ny.	317	636	93	851	961
Tangipahoa	395	1429	32	1466	1501
Tensas	236	1108	5	—	1968
Terrebonne	348	597	16	2203	1286
Union	86	1586	25	1353	1279
Vermillion.	196	702	9	1906	760
Vernon	35	697	5	607	421

LOUISIANA—(Continued).

Counties.	PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan...	Nat. Dem. Palmer..	GOV'NOR. —1896.— R. & Pop. Pharr....	Dem Foster...
Wash'ton .	48	1168	12	738	694
Webster ...	97	774	5	530	1553
W B Rouge	279	237	26	956	1461
W. Carroll.	1	637	—	367	362
W Feliciana	44	919	19	1	3093
Winn	42	682	6	959	385
Totals.....	22037	77175	1834	90138	116216
Per cent...	21.81	76.37	1.82	43.64	56.27
Plurality ..		55138			26078
Total vote..		101,046			206,530

*The "Regulars" cast 18,320; "Sugar Planters," 3,717.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor.—John B. Kleinpeter, Rep. and Pop., 86,487; Robert H. Snyder, Dem., 118,447.

Secretary of State.—F. W. McFarland, Rep. and Pop., 88,144; John T. Michel, Dem., 118,806.

Treasurer.—John Pickett, Rep. and Pop., 87,090; Alex. V. Fournet, Dem., 118,671.

Attorney-General.—L. F. Sutton, Rep. and Pop., 87,211; M. J. Cunningham, Dem., 118,202.

Auditor.—H. P. Kernochan, Rep. and Pop., 88,098; W. W. Heard, Dem., 118,999.

Supt. of Education.—Dr. G. A. McCook, Rep. and Pop., 87,252; Joseph V. Calhoun, Dem., 118,525.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. W. C. Keeting (R.), 896; Adolph Meyer (D.), 5,422.

II. Frank N. Wickes (R.), 974; Robert C. Davy (D.), 6,802.

III. Charles Fontelleu (R.), 974; Robert F. Broussard (D.), 4,929.

IV. Phanor Brazeale (D.), 4,424; H. L. Brian (Pop.), 1,476.

V. H. B. Taliaferro (R.), 151; S. T. Baird (D.), 3,558; J. G. Taliaferro (Pop.), 1,096.

V. Special election for vacancy due to death of Mr. Baird, August 29, 1899; Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), 3,382; A. T. Nelson (Pop.), 1,046. No Republican candidate.

VI. Samuel M. Robertson (D.), 2,494. No other candidates.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

New one to be elected in April.

MAINE.

Counties	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.— Rep. Powers..	Dem. Lord....	Pop. Gerry...	[2]GOV'NOR —1896.— Rep. Powers..	Dem. Frank..
And'scogin	3890	2468	23	5635	2293
Aroostook .	3254	1342	14	5823	2274
Cumberl'd	7922	4767	20	10621	5123
Franklin ..	1815	714	9	2581	795
Hancock ..	2696	1436	69	4242	1514
Kennebec .	4647	1881	29	8056	2700
Knox	2915	2430	107	3525	1965
Lincoln ...	2041	1036	10	2815	969
Oxford	2805	1012	16	4835	1450
Penobscot .	5067	2596	171	8149	3950
Piscataq's	1197	508	15	2352	891
Sagadahoc	1517	437	10	2751	815
Somerset ..	2901	1641	70	4873	2079
Waldo	2551	1606	38	3650	1862
Wash'ton .	2572	1339	22	4759	1977
York	6476	4284	39	8097	3730
Totals ..	54266	29497	662	82764	34387
Per cent...	62.32	33.87	0.76	66.87	27.78
Plurality ..	24769			48377	
Total vote.		87070		123768	

[1]The Rev. A. S. Ladd (Pro.), 2,335; Erastus Lermond (N. D.), 310.

[2]Bateman (Pro.), 3,332; Clifford (N. D.), 604.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Thomas B. Reed (R.), 14,598; Luther F. McKinney (D.), 9,072; Daniel B. Parker (Pro.), 673; W. E. Moulton (Pop.), 55.

I. Special election to succeed Thomas B. Reed (R.), resigned; Amos L. Allen (R.), 12,337; L. F. McKinney (D.), 7,705.

II. Nelson Dingley, jr. (R.), 15,149; John Scott (D.), 8,126; A. J. Wheeler (Pro.), 349; F. W. S. Blanchard (N. D.), 89.

II. Special election, June 19, 1899, to fill vacancy by death of Nelson Dingley (R.); Charles E. Littlefield (R.), 11,624, John Scott (D.), 2,736.

III. E. C. Burleigh (R.), 12,854; Frederick W. Plaisted (D.), 6,634; O. S. Pillsbury (Pro.), 503.

IV. Charles A. Boutelle (R.), 12,480; A. J. Chase (D.), 5,534; George M. Park (Pro.), 451; W. D. Littlefield (Pop.), 244.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	126	157
Democrats	—	25	25

MARYLAND.

[1]GOVERNOR.

Counties.	1899. Rep. Lowndes	1899. Dem. Smith	1895. Rep. Lowndes	1895. Dem. Hurst
Allegany	4691	4190	5128	3351
Anne Arundel	3604	3564	3275	3244
Balt. City	47318	55419	54920	43320
Balt. County	7677	9547	8079	7173
Calvert	1322	955	1076	1032
Caroline	1727	1803	1587	1549
Carroll	3877	4065	3842	3706
Cecil	2609	3127	2960	2956
Charles	2129	1341	1970	1189
Dorchester	3150	3244	3062	2622
Frederick	5741	5867	6059	5314
Garrett	1940	1265	1915	1237
Harford	2992	3410	3216	3167
Howard	1582	2050	2073	1654
Kent	2362	2284	2160	2036
Montgomery	3000	3397	3090	3098
Prince G'rge's	3100	2936	3170	2706
Queen Anne's	1677	2549	1932	2167
St. Mary's	1766	1779	1876	1475
Somerset	2782	2696	2611	2217
Talbot	2329	2401	2394	2164
Washington	4998	5045	5109	4344
Wicomico	2325	2812	1638	2344
Worcester	1588	2663	1794	2004
Totals	116286	128409	124936	106169
Per cent	47.52	52.48	52.01	44.19
Plurality		12123	18767	
Total vote	244695		240205	

[1]Andrews (Pop. and S.-L.), 1,381.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1899.

Controller—Philip L. Goldsborough (R.), 116,043; Dr. J. W. Hering (D.), 127,604.

Attorney General—John V. L. Findlay (R.), 116,273; Isidor Raynor (D.), 126,593.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Wilbur F. Jackson (R.), 15,823; John W. Smith (D.), 16,748; William Willis (F. S. D.), 574; J. Swann (Pro.), 1,823.

II. Wm. B. Baker (R.), 20,806; R. B. Tippett (D.), 20,436; H. J. Hollingsworth (Pro.), 1,772.

III. Frank C. Wachter (R.), 17,508; J. B. Schwatka (D.), 17,386; J. F. Hicks (Pro.), 718.

IV. William W. McIntire (R.), 16,664; James W. Denny (D.), 17,260; T. S. Creney (Fro.), 1,134; T. Meyer (S.-L.), 289.

V. Sydney E. Mudd (R.), 17,748; John S. Cummings (D.), 14,672; J. E. Wetherald (Pro.), 913; C. T. Parker (Ind. R.), 277.

VI. Geo. A. Pearce (R.), 18,878; C. T. Poffenberger (D.), 14,372; J. T. Baker (Pro.), 1,167.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	11	26	37
Democrats	15	65	80

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR.

Counties.	1899. Rep. Crane	1899. Dem. Paine	1898. Rep. Wolcott	1898. Dem. Bruce
Barnstable	2072	407	2904	407
Berkshire	9247	3175	7532	4577
Bristol	12392	5929	13779	6275
Dukes	536	112	565	96
Essex	23939	11944	26496	13712
Franklin	4025	1661	3485	1306
Hampden	10259	6757	10777	7296
Hampshire	4332	1807	3431	1979
Middlesex	35605	19255	41725	19991
Nantucket	343	99	349	77
Norfolk	10127	5260	12407	5443
Plymouth	6676	2465	7749	2617
Suffolk	29514	33908	37830	33262
Worcester	19835	11023	22117	10922
Totals	168902	103802	191146	107960
Per cent	56.63	34.80	60.02	33.98
Plurality	65100		83186	
Total vote	298246		317652	

[1]Albert B. Coates (Pro.), 7,402; G. R. Peare (S. L.), 10,778; W. B. Porter (Dem. Soc.), 8,262.

[2]Peare (S. L.), 10,063; Shapleigh (Pro.), 4,734; Porter (Dem. Soc.), 3,749.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1899.

Lieutenant Governor.—John L. Bates (R.), 172,205; John H. Mack (D.), 100,795; J. F. Stevens (S. L.), 10,566; I. W. Skinner (Dem. Soc.), 8,614; J. H. Roberts (Pro.), 4,830.

Secretary of Commonwealth.—William M. Olin (R.), 164,533; Henry Lloyd (D.), 94,742; F. McDonald (S. L.), 13,549; John B. Lewis (Pro.), 6,351; C. H. Bradley (Dem. Soc.), 10,231.

Treasurer.—Edward S. Bradford (R.), 165,057; Joseph J. Flynn (D.), 97,692; F. A. Nagler (S. L.), 11,250; H. B. Griffin (Pro.), 5,070; C. W. White (Dem. Soc.), 8,648.

Auditor.—John W. Kimball (R.), 162,695; E. G. Brown (D.), 95,990; F. A. Forsstrom (S. L.), 11,304; F. A. Palmer (Pro.), 5,019; A. McDonald (Dem. Soc.), 10,447.

Attorney General.—Hosea M. Knowlton (R.), 166,592; John H. Morrison (D.), 94,076; W. P. J. Skahan (S. L.), 11,182; S. Perley (Pro.), 5,078; A. W. Barr (Dem. Soc.), 10,847.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. George P. Lawrence (R.), 14,315; Charles P. Davis (D.), 8,760; E. A. Buckland (S. L.), 1,602.

II. Frederick H. Gillett (R.), 13,327; Robert E. Bisbee (D.), 8,054; G. N. Wrenn (S. L.), 707.

III. Joseph H. Walker (R.), 11,008; John R. Thayer (D.), 11,167.

IV. George W. Weymouth (R.), 14,441; I. Porter Morse (D.), 8,485.

V. William S. Knox (R.), 14,737; Joseph J. Flynn (D.), 13,716.

VI. W. H. Moody (R.), 13,494; E. M.

MASSACHUSETS—(Continued).

Boynton (D.), 6.035; A. L. Gillen (Dem. Soc.), 1,390.

VII. E. W. Roberts (R.), 16,559; W. L. Ramsdell (D.), 12,338; J. F. Malloney (S. L.), 781.

VIII. Samuel W. McCall (R)., 14,935; George A. Perkins (D.), 5,846; W. E. Stacey (S. L.), 593.

IX. Franz H. Krebs, jr., (R.), 5,450; John F. Fitzgerald (D.), 10,303; J. A. Gallinan (Ind. D.), 5,000; F. K. Bradman (Rep. Cit.), 412.

X. Samuel J. Barrows (R.), 13,909; Henry F. Naphen (D.), 17,149.

XI. Charles F. Sprague (R.), 17,001; William H. Baker (D.), 10,709.

XII. W. C. Lovering (R.), 13,653; Phllip E. Brady (D.), 6,210; J. O. Fihelly (S. L.), 847.

XIII. William S. Greene (R.), 13,463; Charles T. Luce (D.), 4,868; T. Stevenson (S. L.), 1,277.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	165	196
Democrats	9	66	75
Dem. Soc.	—	2	2
Rep. Ind.	—	1	1
Citizens' Ind.	—	2	2
Dem. Cit.	—	1	1
Fusion	—	2	2
V'ncy (by tie vote)	—	1	1

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R.—1898.—Rep. Pingree.	[3]Fus. Dem. Whiting.	[2]GOVERN'R.—1896.—Rep. Pingree.	Dem Sligh.
Alcona	671	129	700	263
Alger	761	352	843	505
Allegan	3493	2890	5790	3970
Alpena	1766	1188	1871	1577
Antrim	1328	401	1972	1155
Arenac	748	637	640	970
Baraga	609	291	664	407
Barry	2887	2453	3300	3129
Bay	5617	3899	6307	6030
Benzie	866	459	1362	792
Berrien	6096	4172	6615	4808
Branch	3411	3200	3703	3882
Calhoun	5407	4606	6061	5967
Cass	2913	2374	3116	2930
Charlevoix	933	429	1675	954
Cheboygan	1384	1017	1666	1521
Chippewa	1731	914	2214	918
Clare	818	578	892	688
Clinton	3090	2821	3593	3320
Crawford	366	263	370	331
Delta	1299	461	2881	[3]1115
Dickinson	2001	302	2663	461
Eaton	4264	3726	4397	4486
Emmet	1515	1023	1702	1327
Genesee	4834	3156	5853	4682
Gladwin	685	306	781	303
Gogebic	1583	632	1993	843
Gr'd Traverse	1900	728	2570	1710
Gratiot	3097	2883	3507	3848
Hillsdale	3825	3420	4648	3900
Houghton	4468	1271	6386	1809
Huron	3113	1490	3600	[3]2627
Ingham	4523	4594	5024	5518
Ionia	4287	4138	4657	4676
Iosco	1096	556	1507	873
Iron	795	286	1064	234
Isabella	2387	1732	2467	2642
Jackson	4643	5468	6356	6312
Kalamazoo	5112	3747	5769	5435
Kalkaska	710	166	968	396
Kent	15246	7924	16973	13276
Keweenaw	324	24	408	43
Lake	709	383	901	534
Lapeer	2937	1915	4050	2819
Leelanau	827	318	1435	656
Lenawee	5529	5538	6914	6155
Livingston	2644	2513	2900	2887
Luce	357	258	395	207
Mackinac	673	542	863	760
Macomb	3727	3005	4332	3195
Manistee	2465	1972	2885	2319
Marquette	3214	1298	5323	1792
Mason	1741	943	2236	1536
Mecosta	2050	865	2896	1943
Menominee	1843	1045	3209	1432
Midland	1277	1000	1583	1457
Missaukee	957	500	906	680
Monroe	3238	3276	4234	4036
Montcalm	3243	2155	4494	3563
Montmorency.	510	223	520	307
Muskegon	4271	1764	4800	2985
Newaygo	2094	1097	2596	1954
Oakland	5442	4415	6147	5006
Oceana	2178	955	2573	1627
Ogemaw	893	478	913	452
Ontonagon	572	308	792	—
Osceola	1614	617	2339	1124
Oscoda	183	62	310	62
Otsego	898	402	941	489
Ottawa	3906	2456	5218	3466
Presque Isle.	850	328	784	360
Roscommon	285	101	293	129
Saginaw	7102	5306	8553	8271
Sanilac	3021	1800	3802	3004
Schoolcraft	818	412	1023	511
Shiawassee	4128	3035	4728	4231
St. Clair.	6109	3750	7374	4848
St. Joseph.	2443	2352	3184	3953
Tuscola	4130	2058	4529	3326
Van Buren.	3944	2938	4618	3893
Washtenaw	4704	4572	5975	4876
Wayne	27689	19273	41068	21961
Wexford	1422	778	2061	1325
Totals	243239	168142	304431	224764
Per cent.	57.75	39.92	55.65	41.09
Plurality	75097		79667	
Total vote	421164		547041	

[1]S. Cook (M. of R. Pop.), 1,656; N. W. Cheever (Pro.), 7,006; George Hassler (Soc. Lab.), 1,101; scattering, 20.

[2]Sprague (N. D.), 10,403; Safford (Pro.), 5,499; Gibberson (N. Pro.), 1,944.

[3]Fusion—Silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists. The letters following

MICHIGAN—(Continued).

"Fus." designate the party to which the candidate belongs.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—O. W. Robinson (R.), 236,837; M. F. McDonald (Fus. D.), 168,604; N. N. Clark (M. of R.), 7,268; A. S. Randall (Pro.), 1,948; J. Dugrey (S. L.), 1,176.

Secretary of State.—J. S. Stearns (R.), 236,576; L. E. Lockwood (Fus. Pop.), 170,-119.

Treasurer.—George A. Steel (R.), 233,-668; Edgar B. Smith (Fus. D.), 173,114.

Auditor-General.—Roscoe D. Dix (R.), 236,322; R. A. Hawley (Fus. S. R.), 170,-568.

Attorney-General.—Horace M. Oren (R.), 230,018; R. A. Hawley (Fus. S. R.), 170,-421.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. E. Hammond (R.), 236,463; John F. Evert (Fus. D.), 170,173.

Land Commissioner.—William A. French (R.), 235,745; Carlton Peck (Fus. Pop.), 170,572.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. John B. Corliss (R.), 16,659; James H. Pound (D.), 15,401; Charles Erb (Soc. Lab.), 470.

II. Henry C. Smith (R.), 21,912; Orrin R. Pierce (D.), 19,999; Potter Beal (Pro.), 779; B. E. Niles (Pop.), 126.

III. Washington Gardner (R.), 21,182; A. M. Todd (Sil. D.), 19,864.

IV. E. L. Hamilton (R.), 21,740; Roman I. Jarvis (D.), 17,146; George F. Comings (Pro.), 474; G. F. Cunningham (Pop.), 321.

V. William A. Smith (R.), 22,021; George R. Perry (D.), 16,064; C. Oldfield (Pro.), 586; T. J. Haynes (Pop.), 97.

VI. Samuel W. Smith (R.), 22,981; Charles Fishbeck (D.), 17,171; M. Voorhies (Pro.), 892; J. M. Houghton (Pop.), 164.

VII. Edgar A. Weeks (R.), 18,623; F. E. Burton (D.), 12,888; J. Henderson (Pop.), 279.

VIII. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), 16,798; F. Brucker (D.), 15,089.

IX. Roswell P. Bishop (R.), 15,687; C. J. Chaddock (D.), 9,291; G. M. Sprout (Pro.), 505; N. B. Farnsworth (Pop.), 127.

X. R. O. Crump (R.), 16,482; Robert J. Kelly (Fus. D.), 13,230; J. J. Miller (Pro.), 117.

XI. W. S. Mesick (R.), 18,545; Fred E Burton (D.), 11,799; H. M. Lowell (Pro.), 610.

XII. Carlos D. Sheldon (R.), 19,895; S. S. Curry (D.), 8,921; H. B. Hatch (Pro.), 825.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	27	92	119
Democrats	5	8	13

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	[1]GOV'NOR. —1898.— Rep. Eustis.	Fus. Lind.	[2]GOV'NOR. —1896.— Rep. Clough.	Dem. Lind.
Aitkin	398	406	744	441
Anoka	871	893	1546	852
Becker	1117	992	1360	1136
Beltraini	441	417	193	218
Benton	634	836	745	904
Big Stone	623	887	909	871
Blue Earth	2428	2568	3428	3310
Brown	904	1550	1359	1986
Carlton	516	597	987	688
Carver	1143	1477	1647	1535
Cass	588	410	303	283
Chippewa	755	934	1064	1271
Chisago	1103	784	2244	677
Clay	932	1412	1352	2152
Cook	78	83	57	123
Cottonwood	710	646	1076	970
Crow Wing	1010	904	1550	1194
Dakota	1191	2186	1746	2719
Dodge	1026	459	1711	998
Douglas	1202	1617	1682	1696
Faribault	1899	1110	2770	1377
Fillmore	2219	1527	3803	2138
Freeborn	1766	864	2962	1426
Goodhue	3107	1878	5073	1991
Grant	518	761	795	932
Hennepin	14455	19633	21170	24375
Houston	1383	910	1853	1152
Hubbard	437	384	318	361
Isanti	483	1106	1137	1062
Itasca	461	573	750	683
Jackson	1052	964	1328	1326
Kanabec	166	347	368	371
Kandiyoki	995	1932	1778	2054
Kittson	367	753	514	995
Lacque P'le	893	1198	1230	1363
Lake	233	336	452	456
Le Sueur	1620	2082	2051	2260
Lincoln	378	565	478	843
Lyon	976	1141	1384	1560
McLeod	1374	1623	1473	1828
Marshall	721	1233	890	1540
Martin	957	1472	1417	1573
Meeker	1033	1795	1698	1925
Mille Lacs	634	678	957	473
Morrison	1187	2058	1722	2096
Mower	1783	928	2970	1620
Murray	634	892	986	1297
Nicollet	988	1318	1521	1133
Nobles	812	993	1430	1315
Norman	1059	919	1261	1370
Olmsted	2268	1759	2925	2013
Otter Tail	2314	3427	3071	4785
Pine	535	931	994	985
Pinestone	686	559	786	972
Polk	1472	2389	2526	5508
Pope	978	576	1527	865
Ramsey	9876	11770	15811	13319
Red Lake	422	1084	—	—
Redwood	1028	834	1570	1376
Renville	1528	1908	2189	2315
Rice	2095	1733	3104	2342
Rock	780	490	1038	896
Roseau	283	401	265	549
St. Louis	4409	4966	8276	8283
Scott	753	1730	1091	1734
Sherburne	611	522	928	574
Sibley	1110	1553	1520	1443

MINNESOTA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'NOR. —1898.— Rep. Eustis	Fus. Lind.	[2]GOV'NOR. —1896.— Rep. Clough	Dem. Lind.
Stearns	1900	4061	2675	5185
Steele	1435	1091	1849	1448
Stevens	595	681	851	829
Swift	777	1272	1016	1553
Todd	1623	1548	1852	1912
Traverse	387	975	436	1099
Wabasha	1770	1787	2147	1952
Wadena	677	525	796	575
Waseca	1118	1315	1561	1493
Washington	1626	1899	3275	2090
Watonwan	764	588	1338	822
Wilkin	472	777	569	890
Winona	2372	3233	3450	3916
Wright	1911	2530	2895	2620
Yellow Med.	961	1035	1333	1212
Totals	111796	131980	165906	162254
Per cent	44.26	52.26	49.29	48.12
Plurality		20184	3652	
Total vote	252562		337354	

[1]Long (M. of R.), 1,802; Higgins (Pro.), 5,299; Hammond (Soc. Lab.), 1,685.

[2]Total for A. A. Ames (Ind.), 2,890; W. J. Dean (Pro.), 5,154; W. B. Hammond (Soc. Lab.), 1,125.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Lyndon A. Smith (R.), 129,226; J. M. Bowler (Fus.), 104,483; K. Halvorson (M. R. Pop.), 5,764; Gillmore (Pro.), 7,942.

Secretary of State.—Albert Berg (R.), 130,687; J. J. Heinrich (Fus.), 96,765; M. Wesenberg (M. R. Pop.), 4,608; A. H. Stone (Pro.), 8,725.

Treasurer.—A. T. Koerner (R.), 141,207; Alexander McKinnon (Fus.), 97,183; P. H. Rahilly (M. R. Pop.), 6,814.

Auditor.—Robert C. Dunn (R.), 139,241; George N. Lamphere (Fus.), 92,487; Charles Hopkins (M. R. Pop.), 5,226; D. U. Weld (Pro.), 7,747.

Attorney-General.—W. B. Douglas (R.), 137,505; J. F. Kelly (Fus.), 96,731; P. M. Doty (Pro.), 8,404.

("Fusionists" are Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. "M. R. Pop." are Middle-of-the-Road Populists.)

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James A. Tawney (R.), 18,939; Milo White (D.), 11,931; Wedge (Pro.), 1,088.

II. J. T. McCleary (R.), 21,296; D. H. Evans (D.), 14,784; Grout (Pro.), 1,265.

III. Joel P. Heatwole (R.), 19,271; Charles G. Hinds (D.), 13,183; Lowe (Pro.), 1,446.

IV. Frederick C. Stevens (R.), 15,952; John W. Willis (D.), 11,602; Bray (Pro.), 461.

V. Loren Fletcher (R.), 18,736; T. J. Caton (D.), 12,896; scattering, 2,196.

VI. Page Morris (R.), 22,194; C. A. Towne (D.), 21,731.

VII. Frank M. Eddy (R.), 20,409; P. M. Ringdal, 16,715.

MINNESOTA—(Continued).
LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	43	91	135
Democrats	14	12	26
Dem. Pop. (Fus.)	2	6	8
Populists	1	8	9
Independents	1	1	2

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —1899.— Dem. Longino	Pop. Prewitt.	—1895.— Dem. McLaurin.	Pop. Burkitt.
Adams	326	11	538	36
Alcorn	779	99	603	87
Amite	498	86	640	422
Attala	1138	257	1073	748
Benton	340	12	505	46
Bolivar	414	6	307	17
Calhoun	802	158	724	438
Carroll	886	448	795	683
Chickasaw	684	405	621	573
Choctaw	798	618	647	664
Claiborne	239	3	214	8
Clarke	479	10	870	151
Clay	423	43	462	164
Coahoma	427	13	456	26
Copiah	1190	70	1210	555
Covington	325	15	548	245
De Soto	392	15	510	85
Franklin	596	416	481	354
Greene	296	31	250	128
Grenada	281	27	436	139
Hancock	203	15	276	46
Harrison	398	20	427	47
Hinds	774	20	1117	121
Holmes	652	35	735	273
Issaquena	84	—	97	1
Itawamba	382	65	847	451
Jackson	297	8	412	31
Jasper	466	7	716	122
Jefferson	464	7	387	27
Jones	682	104	725	403
Kemper	815	339	765	391
Lafayette	639	37	792	247
Lauderdale	1025	166	1507	744
Lawrence	631	42	656	428
Leake	609	52	839	484
Lee	539	80	770	394
Leflore	181	1	228	6
Lincoln	1112	122	874	452
Lowndes	415	9	392	26
Madison	301	10	575	34
Marion	800	79	744	485
Marshall	683	29	514	62
Monroe	753	66	1008	213
Montgomery	753	90	806	269
Neshoba	624	134	810	384
Newton	673	61	970	222
Noxubee	427	40	548	60
Oktibbeha	475	73	615	148
Panola	507	44	860	364
Pearl River	267	15	230	89
Perry	414	14	342	189
Pike	646	25	710	148
Pontotoe	1027	328	755	555
Prentiss	753	215	862	555
Quitman	181	1	126	21

MISSISSIPPI—(Continued).

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —1899.— Dem. Longino.	Pop. Prewitt.	—1895.— Dem. McLaurin.	Pop. Burkitt.
Rankin	722	14	841	62
Scott	681	40	764	159
Sharkey	131	5	131	13
Simpson	839	76	727	356
Smith	1310	116	1291	378
Sunflower	349	—	240	27
Tallahatchee	331	20	305	80
Tate	509	36	779	178
Tippah	736	77	630	251
Tishomingo	669	56	550	237
Tunica	140	4	110	7
Union	552	57	930	457
Warren	496	12	794	55
Washington	458	—	364	9
Wayne	551	72	492	174
Webster	641	396	608	574
Wilkinson	267	3	338	35
Winston	510	229	622	526
Yalobusha	844	86	837	370
Yazoo	400	25	590	158
Totals	42273	6097	46873	17466
Plurality	36176		29407	
Total vote	48370		64339	

OTHER STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Lieutenant Governor—J. T. Harrison (D.). Secretary of State—J. L. Power (D.). Treasurer—Robert Stours (D.). Auditor—W. O. Cole (D.). Attorney General—Monroe McClure (D.). Land Commissioner—J. H. Nall (D.). Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. L. Whitfield.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The total vote of the State was: Aye, 21,169; no, 8,643. Although the vote showed a large majority in favor, the question was raised that the amendments falled of adoption because the highest vote was not a majority of the total vote cast for the State ticket. The Legislature will be called upon to settle the question. The amendments provided to strike out five sections of the Constitution relating to the judiciary and inserting new ones providing for a Supreme Court of three judges; the division of the State into three Supreme Court districts, and convenient Circuit and Chancery Court districts; fixing the terms of the several judges, etc.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. John M. Allen (D.), 2,469. No opponent.

II. S. M. Howry (R.), 58; Thos. Splght (D.), 2,949; C. M. Haynie (Pop.), 167.

III. C. J. Jones (Col. R.), 373; T. C. Catchings (D.), 2,068.

IV. Andrew F. Fox (D.), 3,431; Ralelgh Brewer (Pop.), 1,020.

V. J. R. S. Pitts (R.), 142; John S. Williams (D.), 4,943; L. L. Caldwell (Pop.), 58.

VI. H. C. Turley (R.), 427; F. A. McLain (D.), 3,276; M. M. Evans (Ind. D.), 1,390; N. C. Hathorn (Pop.), 998.

VII. E. F. Brennan (R.), 156; J. B. Yellowley (R.), 171; Patrick Henry (D.), 3,278.

MISSISSIPPI—(Continued).

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	45	133	178
Populists	—	2	2

MISSOURI.

Counties.	[1]SUPREME CT. JUDGE. —1898.— Rep. Finkelberg.	Dem. Marshall	[2]GOVERNOR. —1896.— Rep. Lewis.	Dem. Stephens.
Adair	2148	1627	2416	2054
Andrew	2130	1885	2266	2102
Atchison	1680	1793	1585	2097
Audrain	1129	3216	1623	3895
Barry	2158	2328	2326	2993
Barton	1602	2057	1521	2596
Bates	1912	2648	2734	4297
Benton	1803	1402	1972	1633
Bollinger	1181	1356	1274	1442
Boone	739	5471	1709	5033
Buchanan	5523	6573	6829	7342
Butler	1397	1621	1630	1672
Caldwell	2024	1535	2148	1899
Callaway	1316	3755	1868	4371
Camden	1351	1015	1328	1158
C. Girardeau	2543	2017	2493	2321
Carroll	3191	3177	3395	3465
Carter	527	672	485	607
Cass	1528	2532	2302	3840
Cedar	1693	1494	1898	2234
Charlton	1492	2904	2361	4203
Christian	1857	1062	1996	1584
Clark	1930	1910	1955	2091
Clay	454	2882	936	3923
Clinton	1374	1990	1795	2575
Cole	1874	2131	1980	2274
Cooper	2424	2646	2688	3002
Crawford	1410	1287	1447	1376
Dade	1816	1736	1812	2126
Dallas	1533	1067	1476	1397
Davless	2273	2604	2372	2983
De Kalb	1541	1707	1611	2057
Dent	871	1255	1107	1451
Douglass	1698	500	1614	1373
Dunklin	547	1914	965	2903
Franklin	3119	2329	3794	2870
Gasconade	1966	481	2178	525
Gentry	1947	2346	2027	2648
Greene	5157	4965	5840	6104
Grundy	2117	1087	2805	1609
Harrison	2661	1706	2980	2439
Henry	2307	3401	3329	4296
Hickory	1154	795	1208	907
Holt	2181	1634	2408	1975
Howard	882	2626	1360	3245
Howell	2013	1822	1900	2110
Iron	469	706	605	1011
Jackson	14511	16780	19879	19210
Jasper	5456	5550	4927	6640
Jefferson	2674	2856	2883	2871
Johnson	2647	3179	3284	4126
Knox	1092	1768	1266	2078
Laclede	1620	1610	1601	1951
Lafayette	2779	3529	3303	4387
Lawrence	2893	2928	2973	3247
Lewis	1006	2174	1580	2578
Lincoln	1198	2535	1581	2992

MISSOURI—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]SUPREME CT. JUDGE.		[2]GOVERNOR.	
	—1898.—		—1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Finkelberg...	Marshall	Lewis...	Stephens.
Linn	2639	2709	3030	3242
Livingston	2171	2484	2415	2977
McDonald	1069	1296	1006	1598
Macon	3042	3632	3516	4293
Madison	651	1066	776	1198
Maries	398	1073	552	1373
Marion	1348	2775	2673	4019
Mercer	1566	867	1977	1310
Miller	1719	1538	1713	1608
Mississippi	708	1196	1062	1658
Moniteau	1534	1536	1584	1977
Monroe	523	3402	894	4352
Montgomery	1810	2103	1936	2231
Morgan	1282	1364	1379	1510
New-Madrid	275	1073	485	1627
Newton	2037	2326	2179	2867
Nodaway	3448	3899	3458	4434
Oregon	508	1349	578	1687
Osage	1643	1346	1712	1442
Ozark	1212	681	1198	844
Pemiscot	659	1558	352	1247
Perry	1591	1496	1518	1456
Pettis	3482	3632	4175	4183
Phelps	1095	1508	1053	1765
Pike	2182	3420	2925	3817
Platte	796	2815	1052	3181
Polk	2455	2141	2580	2536
Pulaski	717	1227	806	1390
Putnam	1793	920	2373	1319
Ralls	502	1905	829	2302
Randolph	1120	2743	2191	4055
Ray	1405	2887	2016	3893
Reynolds	231	648	385	951
Ripley	646	1147	754	1338
St. Charles	2878	2068	3180	2247
St. Clair	1588	1872	1903	2450
St. Francois	1513	2048	1653	2256
S. Genevieve	799	1126	905	1228
St. Louis (Co)	4976	2976	6204	3423
Saline	1925	3836	3106	5424
Schuyler	1027	1299	1131	1505
Scotland	1143	1678	1221	1841
Scott	474	1256	750	1898
Shannon	589	1011	695	1136
Shelby	909	2202	1284	2809
Stoddard	1089	1948	1602	2838
Stone	987	412	1101	729
Sullivan	2434	2420	2406	2431
Taney	978	694	1027	889
Texas	1671	2075	1792	2480
Vernon	1668	3364	2287	4932
Warren	1381	453	1697	656
Washington	1536	1422	1543	1465
Wayne	1583	1529	1413	1578
Webster	1711	1689	1687	1853
Worth	1042	1111	895	1087
Wright	1852	1142	1773	1539
St. Louis (c'y)	48900	39697	65614	50301
Totals	255428	285770	307729	351062
Per cent	45.87	51.32	46.34	52.87
Plurality		30342		43333
Total vote	556831		663945	

[1]The Populist vote (Voris, 9,927) represents the "Middle-of-the-Road" faction.

MISSOURI—(Continued).

The fusion wing of the party withdrew its candidates and substituted the candidates of the Democrats. Robinson (Pro.), 2,933; Sanderson (Soc. D.), 1,645; Custenboder (Soc. Lab.), 1,063; scattering, 55.

[2]Vote for McTrimble (N. D.), 1,809: Faris (Pro.), 2,588; Frey (Soc. Lab.), 757.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1898.

Supreme Court Judge (short term).—Edward Higbee (R.), 253,078; L. B. Valliant (D.), 288,096; A. H. Livingston (M. R. Pop.), 9,752; J. P. Orr (Bolting Pop.), 2,871; G. A. Hoehn (Soc. D.), 1,631; C. Cunningham (S. L.), 1,037.

Railroad Commissioner.—W. S. Hathaway (R.), 254,486; William E. McCully (D.), 287,002; J. F. Williams (Pro.), 2,823; J. H. Hills (M. R. Pop.), 9,685; G. J. Storz (Soc. D.), 1,644; S. S. Andrews (S. L.), 1,066.

Superintendent of Education.—J. R. Kirk (R.), 254,213; W. T. Carrington (D.), 287,216; John D. Brown (M. R. Pop.), 9,633; R. T. Bond (Pro.), 2,811; J. A. Rendall (Soc. D.), 1,650; S. Kaucher (S. L.), 1,028.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. A. N. Seaber (R.), 15,460; James T. Lloyd (D.), 20,068; J. M. London (Pop.), 738.

II. William C. Irvin (R.), 15,627; W. W. Rucker (D.), 20,768; Hugh Tudor (Pop.), 499.

III. James E. Goodrich (R.), 16,440; John Dougherty (D.), 19,560; U. A. Towns (Pop.), 809.

IV. Arthur W. Brewster (R.), 16,261; C. F. Cochran (D.), 18,294.

V. John Welborn (R.), 17,144; William S. Cowherd (D.), 20,487; George Wilson (Pop.), 317; William H. Stripe (S. L.), 305.

VI. Samuel W. Jurden (R.), 13,595; D. A. De Armond (D.), 16,645; S. C. Books (Pop.), 1,510; J. E. Stevenson (Pro.), 290.

VII. W. G. Robertson (R.), 17,642; James A. Cooney (D.), 22,586; D. F. Mitchell (Pop.), 666.

VIII. J. W. Vosholl (R.), 18,831; Richard P. Bland (D.), 21,674; William R. Hale (Pop.), 271.

VIII. Election August 29, 1899, to succeed the late Richard Bland (D.); W. J. Vosholl (R.), 15,858; D. W. Shackleford (D.), 19,331; Hale (Pop.), 850.

IX. R. Shackelford (R.), 14,449; Champ Clark (D.), 17,463; Hay Bell (Pro.), 144.

X. Richard Bartholdt (R.), 19,850; Michael Gill (D.), 13,254; C. E. Keefer (Soc. Dem.), 247; J. J. Ernst (S. L.), 126.

XI. Charles F. Joy (R.), 21,315; E. A. Noonan (D.), 18,657; P. Schweitt (Pop.), 144; C. F. Gebelein (Soc. D.), 149; J. H. Rabe (S. L.), 520.

XII. Charles E. Pearce (R.), 15,300; Robert H. Kern (D.), 12,989; D. W. Scott (Col. Rep.), 638; L. C. Fry (S. L.), 61; L. P. Tomsen (Soc. D.), 100.

XIII. John A. Reppy (R.), 18,314; Edward Robb (D.), 20,601; J. B. Dines (Pop.), 702.

XIV. George M. Miley (R.), 18,650; W. D. Vandiver (D.), 21,771; De W. Eskero (Pop.), 2,025.

XV. F. E. Williams (R.), 16,918; M. E. Benton (D.), 20,202.

MISSOURI—(Continued).
LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	58	67
Democrats	25	80	105
Populists	—	2	2

MONTANA.

Counties.	[1]CONGR'S. —1898.— Rep. Hogan...	Dem. Campbell...	GOV'NOR —1896.— Rep. Rollins...	Fus. Smith...
Beaverhead	194	539	405	981
Broadwater	241	525	—	—
Carbon	277	447	409	667
Cascade	1062	1528	1302	2522
Choteau	41	484	642	661
Custer	100	398	701	673
Dawson	34	169	347	195
Deer Lodge	1520	3178	1008	4029
Fergus	82	609	772	788
Flathead	335	650	536	1216
Gallatin	163	1003	684	1378
Granite	527	673	195	1496
Jefferson	594	781	455	1833
Lewis & Clarke	734	1885	1293	3791
Madison	643	801	681	1252
Meagher	86	282	414	1136
Missoula	358	998	532	1973
Park	506	444	512	1029
Ravalli	381	770	436	1264
Silver Bow	3371	5103	2367	8548
Sweet Grass	51	189	348	232
Teton	63	313	322	299
Valley	15	153	188	183
Yellowstone	133	431	444	542
Totals	11607	23351	14993	36688
Per cent.	23.31	46.74	29.01	70.99
Plurality		11744		21695
Total vote	49787		51681	

[1]T. C. Marshall (Pop.), 14,829.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieutenant-Governor.—P. R. Dolman (Rep.), 17,200; A. E. Spriggs (Dem.-Pop.), 32,106.

Secretary of State.—L. Rotwitt (Rep.), 20,553; T. S. Hogan (Dem.-Pop.), 28,843.

Treasurer.—C. M. Webster (Rep.), 21,176; T. E. Collins (Dem.-Pop.), 28,419.

Auditor.—A. L. Love (Rep.), 17,751; T. W. Poindexter (Dem.-Pop.), 28,888.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. B. Hendricks (Rep.), 18,154; E. A. Carleton (Dem.-Pop.), 30,594.

Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court.—G. H. Grubb (Rep.), 18,082; Horace R. Buck (Dem.-Pop.), 30,822.

Attorney-General.—S. G. Murray (Rep.), 18,210; C. B. Nolan (Dem.-Pop.), 31,004.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

T. C. Marshall (R.), 14,823; A. J. Campbell (D.), 23,351; T. H. Hogan (Pop.), 11,607.

MONTANA—(Continued).
LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	9	7	16
Democrats	11	40	51
Populists	3	21	24

NEBRASKA.

Counties.	JUDGE SUPREME COURT. —1899.— Rep. Reese...	Fus. Holcomb.	[2]GOV'NOR. —1898.— Rep. Hayward	Pop. (Fus.) Poynter...
Adams	1689	2085	1844	1830
Antelope	861	1287	908	1140
Banner	116	94	114	85
Blaine	76	53	72	36
Boone	1151	1270	1149	1290
Box Butte	445	494	400	278
Boyd	505	751	385	454
Brown	348	302	388	275
Buffalo	1560	2194	1638	1966
Burt	1534	1180	1479	1155
Butler	1300	2114	1277	1790
Cass	2329	2254	2398	2227
Cedar	992	1511	817	999
Chase	269	288	223	244
Cherry	635	641	553	562
Cheyenne	514	418	391	340
Clay	1623	1933	1648	1647
Colfax	719	1268	715	1069
Cuming	937	1672	1076	1455
Custer	1726	2316	1464	1830
Dakota	574	695	503	533
Dawes	531	692	606	588
Dawson	1184	1423	1210	1277
Deuel	275	261	231	175
Dixon	955	1081	872	893
Dodge	1689	2140	1693	1790
Douglass	9528	10352	9644	8841
Dundy	255	283	264	270
Fillmore	1578	1909	1639	1732
Franklin	833	1170	861	980
Frontier	927	985	755	785
Furnas	1306	1497	1163	1238
Gage	3297	2611	3227	2304
Garfield	193	224	161	210
Gosper	425	596	299	468
Grant	106	68	94	65
Greeley	330	768	311	634
Hall	1800	1849	1797	1535
Hamilton	1350	1628	1332	1496
Harlan	779	1207	784	1028
Hayes	254	318	261	226
Hitchcock	419	504	400	501
Holt	1015	1489	798	1154
Hooker	30	26	9	22
Howard	717	1237	692	1059
Jefferson	1501	1494	1699	1577
Johnson	1249	1091	1326	1034
Kearney	843	1214	922	1042
Keith	212	257	166	214
Keya Paha	264	360	211	272
Kimball	103	63	83	50
Knox	1070	1709	1250	1559
Lancaster	5656	4555	5692	4497
Lincoln	1224	1152	910	909

NEBRASKA—(Continued).

	JUDGE SUPREME COURT.		[2]GOV'NOR.	
	—1899.—		—1898.—	
	Rep.	Fus.	Rep.	Pop. (Fus.)
	Reese....	Holcomb.	Hayward	Poynter..
Logan	78	101	56	69
Loup	119	114	93	99
Madison	1581	1495	1482	1508
McPherson ..	43	34	12	11
Merrick	1019	1053	967	920
Nance	757	854	711	748
Nemaha	1316	1652	1548	1559
Nuckolls	1170	1431	1191	1392
Otoe	1976	2183	2235	2042
Paronee	1357	1039	1456	1003
Perkins	152	206	120	180
Phelps	1020	1259	876	1005
Pierce	663	841	516	670
Platte	1121	1904	1106	1565
Polk	757	1466	688	1256
Red Willow..	1012	1030	965	804
Richardson ..	2236	2315	2274	2262
Rock	368	245	329	223
Saline	1683	2005	1838	1676
Sarpy	560	939	645	961
Saunders	1685	2567	1778	2309
Scott's Bluff,	267	220	236	225
Seward	1559	1786	1511	1633
Sheridan	431	747	387	549
Sherman	396	712	424	609
Sioux	111	250	108	197
Stanton	613	799	645	703
Thayer	1554	1575	1491	1423
Thomas	50	75	35	55
Thurston	467	739	490	429
Valley	713	855	720	836
Washington .	1319	1327	1300	1228
Wayne	923	911	828	747
Webster	1118	1390	1185	1195
Wheeler	88	155	76	137
York	1953	1889	1836	1745
Totals	94216	109321	92982	95703
Per cent.....	46.30	53.70	48.77	50.19
Plurality	——	15105	——	2721
Total vote....	203537		190657	

(2) R. V. Muir (Pro.), 1,724; H. S. Aley (S. L.), 248.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieut.-Governor.—Geo. A. Murphy (R.), 92,150; E. A. Gilbert (Fus. Sil. R.), 94,850; M. S. Lowrie (Pro.), 1,778; J. J. Kerrigan (S. L.), 254.

Secretary of State.—C. Duras (R.), 92,395; W. F. Porter (Fus. Pop.), 94,408; C. R. Lawson (Pro.), 1,749; J. M. Dilworth (Ind.), 144; T. Berwine (S. L.), 229.

Treasurer.—P. Mortensen (R.), 91,623; J. B. Meserve (D. Fus.), 95,040; scattering, 2,076.

Auditor.—T. L. Matthews (R.), 91,539; John F. Cornell (Fus. Pop.), 94,674; scattering, 2,116.

Attorney General.—N. D. Jackson (R.), 91,694; C. J. Smythe (Fus. D.), 94,295; scattering, 2,179.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—J. F. Saylor (R.), 91,791; W. R. Jackson (Fus. Pop.), 94,595; scattering, 1,992.

Land Commissioner.—A. R. Williams (R.), 91,471; Jacob Wolfe (Fus. Pop.), 94,503.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. E. J. Burkett (R.), 16,960; James Manahan (D.), 14,466.

II. David H. Mercer (R.), 11,951; G. M. Hitchcock (Dem. Fus.), 11,023.

III. W. F. Norris (R.), 17,333; John R. Robinson (Fus.), 18,722.

IV. E. H. Hinshaw (R.), 18,377; Wm. L. Stark (Fus.), 18,904.

V. C. E. Adams (R.), 15,487; R. D. Sutherland (Fus.), 16,354.

VI. Norris Brown (R.), 13,401; Wm. L. Greene (Pop. Fus.), 15,415.

VI. (Special election, 1899, to fill vacancy caused by death of Wm. L. Greene) —Moses P. Kincaid (R.), 16,400; William Neville (Pop., Sil. R. and Dem.), 18,760.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	21	52	73
Fusion (Pop., Dem. and Sil. Rep.)...	12	48	60

NEVADA.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —— 1898. ——			[2]PR'S'D'T. —— 1896. ——	
	Rep.	Dem.	S. R.	Rep.	Dem.
	McMillan.	Russell....	Sadler...	McKinley	Bryan...
Churchill ..	95	53	38	47	153
Douglass ..	209	60	142	175	180
Elko	324	418	499	127	942
Esmeralda .	158	65	191	69	384
Eureka ...	134	75	336	22	533
Humboldt .	284	272	349	98	715
Lander	85	182	199	36	479
Lincoln ...	111	297	259	30	813
Lyon	301	93	199	113	450
Nye	31	40	147	12	215
Ormsby ...	370	61	395	284	550
Storey	596	148	346	372	1075
Washoe ...	705	191	286	513	1010
White Pine.	145	102	184	40	303
Totals ...	3548	2057	3570	1938	7892
Per cent...	35.44	20.57	35.66	18.81	81.19
Plurality ..			22		6439
Total vote..	10011			10314	

[1]McCullough (Pop.), 833.
[2]Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 575.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. W. Ferguson (R.), 3,198; W. C. Grimes (D.), 2,038; James R. Judge (Sil. R.), 3,663; W. H. Coffey (Pop.), 773.

Secretary of State.—F. L. Littell (R.), 3,160; John Webber (D.), 2,215; Eugene Howell (Sil. R.), 4,318.

Controller.—J. F. Turrittin (R.), 2,499; G. M. Humphrey (D.), 2,065; S. P. Davis

NEVADA—(Continued).

(Sil. R.), 2,918; H. P. Beck (Pop.), 644; C. A. La Grane (Ind.), 1,575.

Treasurer.—F. J. Button (R.), 3,415; W. G. Thompson (D.), 1,492; D. M. Ryan (Sil. R.), 4,731.

Attorney-General.—M. A. Murphy (R.), 3,750; A. Chartz (Pop.), 1,403; W. D. Jones (Sil. R.), 4,407.

Surveyor-General.—Allen G. Bragg (R.), 2,434; T. K. Stewart (D.), 1,887; E. D. Kelley (Sil. R.), 3,610; A. C. Pratt (Pop.), 1,743.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Orvis Ring (R.), 5,346; H. C. Cutting (Sil. R.), 4,168.

Chief Justice.—M. Z. Price (Pop.), 2,074; C. H. Belknap (Sil. R.), 6,898.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

Francis G. Newlands (Sil. R.), 5,766; Thomas Wren (Pop.), 3,111.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	4	10	14
Democrats	—	2	2
Silver Republicans.	10	16	26
Independents	1	2	3

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR. —1898.— Rep. Rollins.	Dem. Stone.	Pro. Stevens.	[2]G'V'NOR. —1896.— Rep. Ramsdell.	Dem. Kent.
Belknap	2224	2526	90	2911	1676
Carroll	2341	1819	86	2346	1499
Cheshire	3475	1968	103	3954	1714
Coos	2666	2478	66	2587	2003
Grafton	4881	3541	143	5068	3038
Hillsboro'gh.	9574	8853	257	11090	6756
Merrimack	6405	5474	271	6546	4268
Rockingham	6619	4288	173	6825	3615
Strafford	4499	3248	94	4762	2599
Sullivan	2046	1458	50	2298	1205
Totals	44730	35653	1333	48387	28333
Per cent	54.26	43.25	1.62	61.41	35.95
Plurality	9077			20054	
Total vote	82433			78797	

[1]Greenleaf (Pop.), 104; Whitehouse (Soc.-Lab.), 263; Claflin (Soc. D.), 350.

[2]Berry (Pro.), 1,052; Greenleaf (Pop.), 286; Barnard (N. D.), 229; Acton (Soc. Lab.), 486.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.), 21,373; E. J. Knowlton (D.), 18,518; Isaac B. Vail (Pro.), 550; L. Arnstein (Soc. Lab.), 309; C. H. Mellen (Soc. D.), 194.

II. Frank G. Clarke (R.), 22,395; Warren F. Daniels (D.), 17,266; John C. Berry (Pro.), 580; E. M. Blodgett (Pop.), 56.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

(No session.)

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	22	249	271
Democrats	2	109	111
Independent	—	1	1

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties.	*LEGISLATURE (Assembly) —1899.— Rep.	Dem.	—1898.— Rep.	Dem.
Atlantic	3864	1890	3869	3035
Bergen	5475	4511	6875	6514
Burlington	6306	4224	6653	5440
Camden	11921	3669	10858	6967
Cape May	1795	980	1640	1240
Cumberland	5682	4577	5362	3879
Essex	28693	21394	32756	27100
Gloucester	3695	3131	3896	2712
Hudson	18897	28757	24587	33010
Hunterdon	3134	4249	3175	4779
Mercer	10602	5946	10184	8548
Middlesex	7640	6900	7099	7479
Monmouth	9325	8747	8413	9068
Morris	5430	4398	6585	5764
Ocean	2192	1249	2640	1401
Passaic	8591	5799	11496	10717
Salem	3193	2893	2933	3106
Somerset	3932	2500	3510	3149
Sussex	2257	2631	2547	3030
Union	8590	6449	9292	6981
Warren	2534	4356	3105	4133
Totals	153168	129250	167475	158052

*Highest vote cast by each party in each county; Assemblymen are voted for at large in each county, and not by Assembly districts.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1899.

CAMDEN CO.—Johnson (R.), 11,357; Russell (D.), 2,429; Hall (Soc. Dem.), 1,117; Bacon (Pro.), 477; Sauers (Soc. Lab.), 166.

ESSEX CO.—McCarter (R.), 27,404; Kalisch (D.), 22,364; Herman (Soc. Dem.), 859; Davis (Pro.), 612; Wilson (Soc. Lab.), 832.

GLOUCESTER CO.—Stanger (R.), 3,498; Ferrell (D.), 3,329; Gardiner (Pro.), 223.

MONMOUTH CO.—Francis (R.), 9,025; Johnston (D.), 8,499; Shotwell (Pro.), 359.

SALEM CO.—Miller (R.), 3,074; Strimple (D.), 3,010; Lindzey (Pro.), 267.

SOMERSET CO.—Reed (R.), 3,706; Bergen (D.), 2,699; Lunger (Pro.), 179.

UNION CO.—Cross (R.), 8,704; Hilman (D.), 6,233; Massett (Pro.), 320; Burns (Soc. Lab.), 321.

WARREN CO.—Nunn (R.), 2,660; Cornish (D.), 4,335; Dufford (Pro.), 299.

SENATE OF 1900.

Atlantic Co.—[2]Lewis Evans (R.), Atlantic City.

Bergen Co.—[2]William M. Johnson (R.), Hackensack.

Burlington Co.—[1]Howard E. Packer (D.), Burlington.

Camden Co.—[3]Herbert W. Johnson (R.), Merchantville.

Cape May Co.—[1]Robert E. Hand (R.), Erma.

Cumberland Co.—[2]Edward C. Stokes (R.), Millville.

Essex Co.—[3]Thomas N. McCarter, jr. (R.), Newark.

Gloucester Co.—[3]Solomon H. Stanger (R.), Glassboro.

Hudson Co.—[2]Allan L. McDermott (D.), Jersey City.

Hunterdon Co.—[1]John R. Foster (D.), Three Bridges.

NEW-JERSEY—(Continued).

Mercer Co.—[2]E. C. Hutchinson (R.), Trenton.
Middlesex Co.—[1]James H. Van Cleef (D.), New-Brunswick.
Monmouth Co.—[3]C. Asa Francis (R.), North Long Branch.
Morris Co.—[2]Mahlon Pitney (R.), Morristown.
Ocean Co.—[2]George G. Smith (R.), Lakewood.
Passaic Co.—[1]Christian Braun (D.), Paterson.
Salem Co.—[3]Richard C. Miller (R.), Alloway.
Somerset Co.—[3]Charles A. Reed (R.), North Plainfield.
Sussex Co.—[1]Lewis J. Martin (D.), Newton.
Union Co.—[3]Joseph Cross (R.), Elizabeth.
Warren Co.—[3]Johnston Cornish (D.), Washintgon.

[1]Term expires 1901. [2]Term expires 1902. [3]Term expires 1903.

ASSEMBLY OF 1900.

Atlantic Co.—Charles T. Abbott (R.), Mays Landing.

Bergen Co.—[1]Edmund W. Wakelee (R.), Demarest; John L. C. Graves (R.), Hasbrouck Heights. (Died Nov. 17, 1899).

Burlington Co.—[1]Charles Wright (R.), Columbus; [1]Joel Horner (R.), Palmyra.

Camden Co.—[1]William J. Bradley (R.), Camden; Francis F. Patterson jr. (R.), Camden; Ephraim T. Gill (R.), Haddonfield.

Cape May Co.—[1]Ellis H. Marshall (R.), Seaville.

Cumberland Co.—[1]Jesse S. Steelman (R.), Millville; William J. Moore (R.), Bridgeton.

Essex Co.—[1]Jacob Clark (R.), Newark; J. Henry Bachelier (R.), Newark; [1]John W. Weseman (R.), Newark; [1]John Kreitler (R.), Newark; [1]William Mungle (R.), Newark; [1]Frederick J. Delect (R.), Newark; [1]George F. Brandenburgh (R.), Newark; [1]John N. Klein (R.), Belleville; [1]John P. Dexheimer (R.), Orange; [1]Benjamin F. Jones (R.), South Orange; George S. Campbell (R.), Milburn.

Gloucester Co.—William P. Buck (R.), Williamstown.

Hudson Co.—[1]Leon Abbett (D.), Hoboken; [1]Allan Benny (D.), Bayonne; [1]James J. Murphy (D.), Jersey City; P. Anthony Brock (D.), Jersey City; [1]Maurice Marks (D.), Jersey City; [1]Timothy J. Carroll (D.), Jersey City; George G. Tennant (D.), Jersey City; John J. Fallon (D.), Hoboken; [1]John H. Vollers (D.), Jersey City; [1]J. Emil Walscheid (D.), Town of Union; Edward J. Rice (D.), Harrison.

Hunterdon Co.—[1]Oliver I. Blackwell (D.), Ringoes; Warren O. Loudenberger (D.), Junction.

Mercer Co.—J. Warren Fleming (R.), Titusville; [1]Ira W. Wood (R.), Trenton; Frederick P. Rees (R.), Trenton.

Middlesex Co.—Adrian Lyon (R.), Perth Amboy; H. Raymond Groves (R.), New-Brunswick; John E. Montgomery (R.), South Amboy.

Monmouth Co.—Samuel W. Kirkbride (R.), Asbury Park; William Hyres (R.), Freehold; Charles R. Snyder (R.), Atlantic Highlands.

Morris Co.—[1]Jacob W. Welsh (R.), German Valley; Samuel L. Garrison (R.), Boonton.

Ocean Co.—[1]Courtney C. Carr (R.), Manahawkin.

Passaic Co.—[1]Vivian M. Lewis (R.), Paterson; [1]John King (R.), Passaic; Edmund G. Stalter (R.), Paterson; Richard Berry (R.), Clifton.

Salem Co.—Henry J. Blohm (R.), Pennsgrove.

Somerset Co.—[1]Edward E. Cooper (R.), Plainfield.

Sussex Co.—[1]Elvin E. Smith (D.), Bevans.

Union Co.—Ellis R. Meeker (R.), Elizabeth; Chester M. Smith (R.), Westfield; Charles S. Foote (R.), Plainfield.

Warren Co.—[1]Jacob B. Smith (D.), Phillipsburg; [1]Hiram D. White (D.), Beatystown.

[1]Re-elected.

The county from which elected precedes the name of each member, and the postoffice address follows the name.

RECAPITULATION OF LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	14	43	57
Democrats	7	16	23
Vacant	—	1	1

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. H. C. Loudenslager (R.), 22,864; Samuel Iredell (D.), 18,092; G. J. Haven (Pro.), 1,859; F. F. Mills (S. L.), 164.

II. John J. Gardner (R.), 24,035; John F. Hull (D.), 17,367; Joseph J. Currie (Pro.), 1,294; J. P. Weigel (S. L.), 153.

III. Benjamin F. Howell (R.), 19,412; Patrick Convery (D.), 18,683; F. Williams (S. L.), 183; O. B. Bird (Pro.), 670.

IV. J. I. B. Reilley (R.), 15,207; Jashua R. Salmon (D.), 17,866; F. P. Lefferts (Pro.), 1,571; F. Campbell (S. L.), 70.

V. James F. Stewart (R.), 18,367; Francis J. Marley (D.), 16,342; Charles H. Stocking (Pro.), 354; L. Magnet (S. L.), 1,270.

VI. R. W. Parker (R.), 23,843; Henry G. Atwater (D.), 20,150; D. B. Raub (Pro.), 395; H. Carless (S. L.), 1,035.

VII. Zebina K. Pangborn (R.), 20,162; William D. Daly (D.), 30,270; Joel W. Brown (Pro.), 258; G. P. Heerschaft (S. L.), 1,723.

VIII. Charles N. Fowler (R.), 20,230; Edward A. Snyder (D.), 15,878; J. C. Davis (Pro.), 561; W. J. Campbell (S. L.), 740.

NEW-YORK.

(For State and City vote see Index.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.— Rep. Graves...	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.— Dem. Hoke....	GOVERN'R. —1896.— Rep. Russell.	GOVERN'R. —1896.— Dem. Watson.
Alamanca ...	2239	2616	2212	2166
Alexander ...	811	892	620	881
Alleghany ...	584	853	601	744
Anson	1403	1873	1158	1681
Ashe	1815	1704	1736	1565
Beaufort	2291	2662	2165	2073
Bertie	2013	1732	2250	1372
Bladen	1428	1676	1263	1361
Brunswick ..	1210	1193	900	820
Buncombe .	3868	4438	4552	4159
Burke	1324	1474	1401	1488
Cabarrus	1307	1949	940	1490
Caldwell	797	1190	964	1290
Camden	555	606	584	511
Carteret	1053	1300	979	1147
Caswell	1637	1445	1699	1310
Catawba	1514	1988	1022	1768
Chatham	2112	2052	1469	1698
Cherokee	939	972	986	759
Chowan	1174	994	1134	722
Clay	365	437	302	422
Cleveland ...	1530	2455	1200	2017
Columbus ...	1531	2116	1014	1420
Craven	2885	2076	2867	1656
Cumberland .	2235	2405	2261	1955
Currituck ...	497	963	475	778
Dare	457	499	463	409
Davidson	2092	2409	2372	1881
Davie	1097	915	1303	747
Duplin	1839	2109	1145	1551
Durham	1895	2534	1858	2092
Edgecombe ..	2498	2891	2736	1807
Forsyth	3324	3009	3780	2685
Franklin	2409	2698	1898	2204
Gaston	1731	2348	1559	1891
Gates	778	1103	767	877
Graham	379	370	344	359
Granville ...	2279	2236	2196	1896
Greene	1237	1218	1021	1005
Guilford	3214	4211	3393	3417
Halifax	2677	3684	3979	1997
Harnett	1348	1617	1024	1264
Haywood	1041	1853	1039	1878
Henderson ..	1313	1048	1452	1005
Hertford	1460	1183	1437	879
Hyde	969	994	810	861
Iredell	2096	2795	2008	2524
Jackson	997	1156	872	1002
Johnston	2040	3737	1834	3074
Jones	851	821	704	659
Lenoir	1695	2035	1501	1598
Lincoln	1118	1341	1034	1125
Macon	971	1050	889	1009
Madison	2154	1272	2275	1309
Martin	1556	1700	1382	1479
McDowell ...	1017	1257	949	1075
Mecklenburg	3526	5185	3748	4429
Mitchell	1639	672	1855	618
Montgomery .	1193	1368	1204	984
Moore	2017	2143	1910	1739
Nash	2219	2530	1571	1578
New-Hanover	2641	2804	3145	2218
Northampton	2228	1815	2312	1660
Onslow	877	1451	671	1154
Orange	1265	1530	1238	1245
Pamlico	826	758	649	503
Pasquotank .	1391	1372	1510	938
Pender	1255	1295	1159	1089
Perquimans .	992	975	1006	684
Person	1512	1600	1399	1681
Pitt	2799	3224	2462	2538
Polk	657	505	715	477
Randolph ...	2742	2675	2711	2263
Richmond ...	1688	2732	2462	1849
Robeson	2804	3535	2282	2156
Rockingham	2673	2950	2428	2503
Rowan	1533	2950	1428	2495
Rutherford ..	1685	2260	1945	2049
Sampson	2437	1736	1258	1270
Stanly	541	1238	494	1102
Stokes	1904	1679	2052	1407
Surry	2391	2247	2540	2083
Swain	701	744	531	739
Transylvania	646	606	649	600
Tyrell	472	523	489	305
Union	1430	2510	997	1784
Vance	1791	1233	1815	1093
Wake	5084	5664	4801	4491
Warren	2251	1217	2171	922
Washington .	1237	817	1270	591
Watauga	1155	1115	1172	1041
Wayne	2538	3454	2336	2719
Wilkes	2649	1741	2828	1778
Wilson	2040	2458	1443	1552
Yadkin	1610	1007	1641	1017
Yancey	850	977	977	1030
Totals	159511	177449	154052	145216
Per cent.....	47.50	52.50	46.65	43.97
Plurality		17938	8836	
Total vote...	337960		330200	

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Harry Skinner (Pop. R. Ind.), 18,263; John H. Small (D.), 19,732.

II. George H. White (R.), 17,561; James B. Lloyd (Pop.), 14,947; W. E. Fountain (Pop.), 2,447.

III. John E. Fowler (Pop. R. Ind.), 15,819; Charles R. Thomas (D.), 16,008.

IV. Joseph J. Jenkins (Pop. R. Ind.), 19,419; J. W. Atwater (D. Ind.), 18,581.

V. Spencer B. Adams (R.), 18,607; W. W. Kitchin (D. Pop. Ind.), 20,869.

VI. Oliver H. Dockery (Pop. R. Ind.), 17,329; John D. Bellamy (D.), 23,168.

VII. Theodore F. Klutze (D.), 20,763; Morrison H. Caldwell (Pop.), 14,661.

VIII. R. Z. Linney (R.), 17,414; John M. Brower (R. Bolter), 167; E. F. Lovell (D.), 16,137.

IX. Richmond Pearson (R.), 19,368; William T. Crawford (D.), 19,606.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	18	53	71
Democrats	8	33	41
Populists	24	32	56
Independents	—	2	2

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —1898.— Rep. Fancher...	Fus. Holmes...	—1896.— Rep. Briggs...	Dem. Richardson.
Barnes	1167	810	981	991
Benson	732	269	537	229
Billings	92	6	80	24
Bottineau	514	482	376	392
Burleigh	778	163	763	317
Cass	2609	1463	3060	2107
Cavalier	932	812	666	1027
Dickey	713	527	613	593
Eddy	398	202	282	241
Emmons	404	195	316	160
Foster	304	217	217	149
Grand Forks	1409	2563	2208	2043
Griggs	377	365	308	357
Kidder	229	62	189	90
La Moure	600	381	473	382
Logan	137	16	71	22
McHenry	291	212	222	147
McIntosh	585	49	348	60
McLean	299	52	126	68
Mercer	190	9	122	11
Morton	867	514	811	354
Nelson	730	681	614	605
Oliver	94	67	63	57
Pembina	1549	1237	1467	2048
Pierce	328	108	231	61
Ramsey	771	550	856	633
Ransom	779	614	768	593
Richland	1594	1351	1827	1118
Roulette	427	320	310	315
Sargent	686	498	592	644
Stark	547	242	568	149
Steele	614	252	563	335
Stutsman	821	652	727	546
Towner	460	291	324	363
Traill	1289	659	1629	711
Walsh	1548	1928	1669	2153
Ward	523	194	276	197
Wells	774	371	572	313
Williams	147	103	93	85
Totals	27308	19496	25918	20690
Per cent	58.34	41.66	55.60	44.39
Plurality	7812		5228	
Total vote	46804		46608	

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieut.-Governor.—J. M. Devine (Rep.), 28,703; Wm. A. Bentley (Fus.), 17,282.

Secretary of State.—Frederick Falley (Rep.), 28,143; S. Torgerson (Fus.), 17,516.

Treasurer.—D. W. Driscoll (Rep.), 28,946; Thos. Bolton (Fus.), 16,834.

Auditor.—A. N. Carlblom (Rep.), 28,165; G. A. Lieber (Fus.), 17,480.

Attorney-General. — John F. Cowan (Rep.), 28,768; M. A. Hildreth (Fus.), 17,064.

Sup't of Public Instruction.—J. G. Holland (Rep.), 27,805; Joseph Shafer (Fus.), 25,803.

Insurance Comm'r.—G. W. Harrison (Rep.), 27,764; W. L. Campbell (Fus.), 17,311.

Supreme Court Judge.—N. C. Young (Rep.), 27,989; C. J. Fish (Fus.), 18,400.

NORTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

Commissioner of Agriculture.—H. U. Thomas (Rep.), 28,334; N. Whipple (Fus.), 16,783.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

B. F. Spalding (Rep.), 27,776; H. M. Creel (Fus.), 17,844.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	22	55	77
Fus. (Dem. & Pop.)	9	7	16

OHIO.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —[1]1899.— Rep. Nash...	Dem. McLean.	—[2]1897.— Rep. Bushnell...	Dem. Chapman...
Adams	3381	3197	3046	2987
Allen	3595	4564	3559	4819
Ashland	2308	2986	2331	2957
Ashtabula	7108	2157	6383	2309
Athens	4806	2227	4682	2465
Auglaize	2293	4010	2247	3840
Belmont	6567	5277	6520	5521
Brown	2713	4227	2704	3653
Butler	4148	6542	4842	7812
Carroll	2379	1698	2439	1598
Champaign	3863	3010	3751	2889
Clark	6131	5048	6230	4687
Clermont	3671	4388	3447	4104
Clinton	3693	2286	3648	2108
Columbiana	8057	4229	7456	4920
Coshocton	3304	3771	3026	3607
Crawford	2417	4538	2416	4725
Cuyahoga	21321	7410	32277	27183
Darke	4251	5628	3867	4932
Defiance	2130	3205	2076	2916
Delaware	3587	3031	3386	3051
Erie	3802	3120	4282	3864
Fairfield	3285	5067	3141	4871
Fayette	3097	2345	2971	2158
Franklin	17858	16110	16487	17836
Fulton	2875	1825	2723	1796
Gallia	3576	2504	3715	2121
Geauga	2226	620	2376	846
Greene	4412	2084	4554	2333
Guernsey	3878	2793	3725	2573
Hamilton	35740	36805	41122	39607
Hancock	4669	4343	4495	4113
Hardin	3914	4012	3854	3852
Harrison	2800	2008	2783	1971
Henry	2005	3478	2057	3362
Highland	3779	4003	3753	3386
Hocking	2439	2595	2407	2643
Holmes	1123	2818	1180	2967
Huron	4224	2848	4142	3028
Jackson	4068	3182	3990	3521
Jefferson	5368	2853	4653	2750
Knox	3727	3564	3669	3775
Lake	3221	924	2969	1213
Lawrence	4439	2430	4226	2564
Licking	5203	6125	4987	6242
Logan	3876	2575	3822	2390
Lorain	6111	2120	5786	3144
Lucas	9314	7409	12274	11560
Madison	3020	2683	2874	2439
Mahoning	6180	4726	6410	5456
Marion	3274	3612	3106	3662

OHIO—(Continued).

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —[1]1899.— Rep. Nash.....	Dem. McLean.	—[2]1897.— Rep. Bushnell....	Dem. Chapman...
Medina	3013	1886	3159	2072
Melgs	3697	2115	3757	1862
Mercer	1644	3987	1443	3286
Miami	5425	4343	5292	4332
Monroe	1571	3710	1542	3525
Montgomery	14481	12730	14136	13114
Morgan	2554	2151	2535	2171
Morrow	2409	2082	2331	2063
Muskingum	6489	6638	6628	6225
Noble	2540	2075	2522	2178
Ottawa	1593	2176	1642	2623
Paulding	3357	3180	3196	3297
Perry	3513	3502	3549	3576
Pickway	2999	3931	3709	3769
Pike	2348	1986	2296	1945
Portage	3540	2629	3869	3289
Preble	3087	2966	3059	2704
Putnam	2463	4651	2344	4166
Richland	4714	5509	4357	5434
Ross	5057	4787	5277	4515
Sandusky	3144	4117	3157	4201
Scioto	4685	3438	4621	3396
Seneca	3992	4890	4284	5202
Shelby	2121	3595	2127	3149
Stark	10757	9099	10595	9613
Summit	6851	4107	6875	6583
Trumbull	6317	2434	6166	2931
Tuscarawas	5300	5289	5181	5538
Union	3296	2390	3231	2290
Van Wert	3739	3592	3731	3747
Vinton	2055	1607	1920	1743
Warren	3600	2291	3621	2131
Washington	5253	4487	5306	4761
Wayne	3890	4909	3945	4969
Williams	3162	2866	3136	2999
Wood	5180	4004	5095	4548
Wyandot	2137	3017	2042	2686
Totals	417199	368176	429915	401750
Per cent	45.94	40.54	49.76	36.49
Plurality	49023		28165	
Total vote	908159		864022	

[1]Samuel L. Jones (N. P.), 106,721; S. H. Ellis (Un. Ref.), 7,799; G. M. Hammell (Pro.), 5,825; R. Bandlow (S. L.), 2,439. (Jones had the highest vote of any one candidate in two counties. In Cuyahoga County he had a plurality over Nash of 14,904, and a majority over all of 5,888. In Lucas County he had a plurality over Nash of 1,425.)

[2]Coxey (Pop.), 6,254; Richardson (F. S. Pro.), 3,106; Watkins (S. L.), 4,242; Dexter (N. D.), 1,661; Lewis (Negro Prot.), 476; Holliday (Pro.), 7,558.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICES, 1899.

Lieutenant Governor.—John A. Caldwell (R.), 428,304; A. W. Patrick (D.), 415,584; G. W. Seelye (Un. Ref.), 11,113; A. S. Caton (Pro.), 6,485; E. Bartholomew (S. L.), 5,910.

State Treasurer.—J. B. Cameron (R.), 445,764; James S. Gorman (D.), 399,721; W. E. Good (Un. Ref.), 11,504; C. M. Wise (Pro.), 6,708; O. Freer (S. L.), 5,918.

Auditor.—W. D. Guilbert (R.), 446,239; George W. Sigafoos (D.), 398,396; F. S. Montgomery (Un. Ref.), 11,497; F. W. Barrett (Pro.), 6,701; H. Lavin (S. L.), 5,940.

Attorney General.—John M. Sheets (R.), 445,105; J. W. Dore (D.), 400,003; Thomas Bentham (Un. Ref.), 11,362; W. S. Lester (Pro.), 6,739; John Cooper (S. L.), 5,929.

Judge of Supreme Court.—W. Z. Davis (R.), 445,612; De W. C. Badger (D.), 399,299; A. R. McIntyre (Un. Ref.), 11,400; G. F. Stewart (Pro.), 6,818; S. Barton (S. L.), 5,852.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	11	62	73
Democrats	19	48	67
Ind. Rep.	1	—	1

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. W. B. Shattuc (R.), 20,132; John F. Follett (D.), 13,980; W. T. Cressler (Un. Ref.), 2,951.

II. J. H. Bromwell (R.), 22,506; Chas. L. Swaim (D.), 15,998; J. D. Stuckey (Un. Ref.), 276.

III. W. J. White (R.), 21,327; John L. Brenner (D.), 21,449.

IV. Philip Sheets (R.), 12,276; Robert Gordon (D.), 18,020; W. H. Murphy (Un. Ref.), 962.

V. A. N. Wilcox (R.), 15,612; David Meekison (D.), 19,264; F. D. Dunakin (Un. Ref.), 710.

VI. Seth W. Brown (R.), 19,896; L. H. Whiteman (D.), 16,206; P. McLaughlin (Un. Ref.), 761.

VII. Walter L. Weaver (R.), 17,565; J. L. Zimmermann (D.), 17,159; R. Rathbun (Un. Ref.), 745.

VIII. A. Lybrand (R.), 21,560; Wallace H. Doty (D.), 19,156; S. Garwood (Un. Ref.), 1,099.

IX. James H. Southard (R.), 21,913; S. E. Niece (D.), 18,081.

X. Stephen Morgan (R.), 19,297; Alva Crabtree (D.), 13,769.

XI. C. H. Grosvenor (R.), 19,806; C. E. Peoples (D.), 16,434.

XII. E. N. Huggins (R.), 20,530; John J. Lentz (D.), 21,232; W. W. Johnson (Pro.), 293; A. M. Smith (Un. Ref.), 233.

XIII. H. L. Wenner (R.), 17,606; James A. Norton (D.), 21,410; O. L. Fry (Un. Ref.), 484.

XIV. Winfield S. Kerr (R.), 22,464; Thomas Gruber (D.), 19,134.

XV. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.), 19,404; Henry R. Stanbury (D.), 16,509.

XVI. Lorenzo Danford (R.), 16,263; E. M. Moore (D.), 13,377.

(Special election November 7, 1899, to succeed Mr. Danford, deceased). Joseph J. Gill (R.), 19,368; Lavosler Spence (D.), 15,302; W. H. Smyth (Un. Ref.), 242.

XVII. George E. Brown (R.), 16,016; J. A. McDowell (D.), 19,989.

XVIII. Robert W. Tayler (R.), 22,635; C. C. Weybrecht (D.), 19,575; G. C. Harvey (Pro.), 614; S. Borton (S. L.), 686; L. B. Logan (Un. Ref.), 212.

XIX. (Short term) Charles Dick (R.),

OHIO—(Continued).

23,359; R. E. Nevins (D.), 12,574; (long term), Charles Dick (R.), 23,358; I. H. Phelps (D.), 12,612.

XX. F. O. Phillips (R.), 16,894; W. J. Hart (D.), 11,992; R. Barthels (S. L.), 975.

XXI. Theodore E. Burton (R.), 17,599; L. A. Russell (D.), 10,823; J. K. Koller (S. L.), 1,324.

OREGON.

Counties.	[1]GOV'NOR. —1898.—		[2]PRESIDENT. —1896.—	
	Rep. T. T. Geer.	Fus. W. R. King.	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan.
Baker	1191	1436	951	1860
Benton	995	872	1074	992
Clackamas	2161	1772	2664	2386
Clatsop	1588	809	1849	1135
Columbia	724	534	1022	831
Coos	957	1013	1105	1558
Crook	667	492	607	575
Curry	301	252	300	301
Douglas	1653	1789	1917	2059
Gilliam	554	342	551	470
Grant	973	678	736	867
Harney	347	416	270	521
Jackson	1350	1277	1387	2354
Josephine	825	894	844	1194
Klamath	439	342	346	463
Lake	433	323	351	383
Lane	1929	1885	2215	2594
Lincoln	479	414	583	557
Linn	1902	2026	2064	2736
Malheur	387	555	312	654
Marion	3216	2713	3744	3419
Morrow	532	470	586	544
Multnomah	10351	4637	11824	6453
Polk	1267	1170	1253	1334
Sherman	478	285	426	414
Tillamook	635	323	691	536
Umatilla	1847	1466	1859	2083
Union	1625	1453	1303	2155
Wallowa	538	354	380	642
Wasco	1360	933	1701	1367
Washington	1743	1219	2082	1566
Yamhill	1646	1398	1782	1736
Totals	45093	34542	48779	46739
Per cent	53.24	40.76	50.07	47.98
Plurality	10551		2040	
Total vote	84713		97414	

[1]H. M. Clinton (Pro.), 2,219; John C. Luce (M. of R.), 2,878.

[2]Palmer (N. D.), 977; Levering (Pro.), 919.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—Frank I. Dunbar (R.), 42,762; H. R. Kincaid (Fus.), 35,371; Ira Wakefield (M. of R. Pop.), 3,383; H. C. Davis (Pro.), 2,341.

Supreme Judge.—F. A. Moore (R.), 43,520; W. M. Ramsey (Fus.), 35,286; T. P. Hackleman (Pro.), 2,677.

Treasurer.—Charles S. Moore (R.), 43,443; J. O. Booth (Fus.), 33,466; J. K. Sears (M. of R. Pop.), 4,797; M. Votaw (Pro.), 1,865.

Attorney-General.—D. R. N. Blackburn (R.), 42,415; J. L. Story (Fus.), 35,207; C. J. Bright (Pro.), 3,071.

State Printer.—W. H. Leeds (R.), 42,073; C. A. Fitch (Fus.), 32,419; D. L. Grace (M. of R. Pop.), 4,480; T. S. McDaniel (Pro.), 2,633.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—J. H. Ackerman (R.), 42,246; H. S. Lyman (Fus.), 33,951; J. E. Hosmer (M. of R. Pop.), 3,984; B. E. Emerick (Pro.), 2,556.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Thomas H. Tongue (R.), 21,324; R. M. Veatch (Fus.), 19,287; J. L. Hill (M. of R. Pop.), 1,833; L. H. Pederson (Pro.), 1,113.

II. Malcolm A. Moody (R.), 21,291; C. M. Donaldson (Fus.), 14,634; H. E. Courtney (M. of R. Pop.), 2,273; G. W. Ingalls (Pro.), 1,120.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	23	42	65
Democrats	3	6	9
Fusion	—	5	5
Populist	3	3	6
Silver Republican	—	4	4
Vacancy by death	1	—	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	[1]TR'SURER. —1899.—		[2]GOV'RNOR. —1898.—	
	Rep. Barnett.	Dem. Creasy.	Rep. Stone.	Dem. Jenks.
Adams	3199	3856	2925	3409
Allegheny	30004	13511	44561	25840
Armstrong	5621	4069	4043	3239
Beaver	4365	3104	4265	3664
Bedford	3777	3167	3889	3149
Berks	5661	10448	8766	15077
Blair	5040	3888	6046	4231
Bradford	5815	3292	5124	2716
Bucks	6811	7148	6895	7064
Butler	4785	3654	4465	4048
Cambria	6846	6213	5765	6490
Cameron	593	414	762	530
Carbon	2912	3428	2739	3141
Centre	3814	4260	3485	4241
Chester	8021	5490	8146	5144
Clarion	1756	2519	2236	3385
Clearfield	4842	4826	4856	5272
Clinton	2332	2597	2157	2440
Columbia	1824	3989	2667	4764
Crawford	6578	5607	5772	6077
Cumberland	4581	5473	4245	4779
Dauphin	8504	5356	9959	5655
Delaware	6650	3209	8463	3456
Elk	1139	2272	1816	3162
Erie	7180	4550	7414	6103
Fayette	7829	7501	7107	7245
Forest	852	582	956	687
Franklin	4820	3926	5028	3921
Fulton	717	1037	811	1074
Greene	1706	3060	1717	3124
Huntingdon	2615	1834	3301	1825
Indiana	3617	1200	4036	1702
Jefferson	2765	2368	3689	3181
Juniata	1473	1526	1285	1165

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]TR'SURER.		[2]GOV'RNOR.	
	—1899.—		—1898.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Barnett.	Creasy	Stone.	Jenks.
Lackawanna	8576	8234	8266	7916
Lancaster	13128	4854	16622	7173
Lawrence	3187	1624	3890	2331
Lebanon	3739	2163	4162	2347
Lehigh	5902	7710	6962	9164
Luzerne	13453	14406	13497	15142
Lycoming	4852	6169	5048	7083
McKean	3414	1895	3390	2449
Mercer	5170	3852	4436	3929
Mifflin	1813	1907	1711	1733
Monroe	826	2594	771	2762
Montgomery	9058	9823	16669	11292
Montour	655	1217	1023	1674
Northampton	6011	8638	6420	9129
Northumb'rl'd	5624	6781	5590	5934
Perry	2487	2340	2494	2049
Philadelphia	100035	40371	125467	42006
Pike	345	778	473	902
Potter	2172	1830	2556	1497
Schuylkill	11936	14198	9391	13375
Snyder	1994	1088	1853	1048
Somerset	3508	1430	4007	1711
Sullivan	1000	1159	1018	1253
Susquehanna	4053	3206	3849	2583
Tioga	4085	1768	4854	1663
Union	1515	1001	1886	1137
Venango	3913	3109	4053	4512
Warren	3052	1876	3934	2628
Washington	6770	4928	7012	5661
Wayne	2399	2707	2185	1999
Westmoreland	13356	11719	9517	8596
Wyoming	1918	1917	1561	1671
York	8010	11346	8248	12030
Totals	438000	327512	476206	358300
Per cent.	55.40	41.43	49.01	36.87
Pluralities	110488	——	117906	——
Total vote	790488		971715	

[1]Watkins (Pop.), 1,988; Caldwell (Pro.), 18,072; Clark (S. L.), 3,753; Woods (Reform), 506; Creasy (Anti-trust) 657.

[2]Swallow (Pro.), 125,746; Swallow (Pop.), 2,058; Swallow (Lib.), 632; Swallow (Honest Gov.), 4,495; Barnes (Soc. Lab.), 4,278.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE, 1898.

J. Hay Brown (Rep.), 461,889; S. L. Mestrezat (Dem.), 298,403; Mestrezat (Anti-trust), 622; Ricketts (Pro.), 18,265; Stevenson (Pop.), 2,490; Stevenson (Reform), 118.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large. Galusha A. Grow (R.), 532,898; S. A. Davenport (R.), 520,773; J. N. Weller (D.), 356,650; F. B. Ians (D.), 350,213; G. H. Garber (Pro.), 48,600; P. E. Sharpless (Pro.), 47,543; D. E. Johnston (Pop.), 3,995; J. N. Weller (Pop.), 847; J. B. Root (Soc. Lab.), 4,495; D. L. Munro (Soc. Lab.), 4,300; J. A. Guss (Lib.), 839; C. P. Shaw (Lib.), 837.

I. H. H. Bingham (R.), 25,665; Michael F. Doyle (D.), 8,213; J. B. Holtz (Pro.), 1,091; J. E. Lemmon (Ind.), 653.

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

II. Robert Adams, jr. (R.), 19,547; H. V. Hetzel (D.), 3,850.

III. William McAleer (D., indorsed by Rep.), 13,105 Rep. and 5,216 Dem.; E. M. Marsh (Pro.), 216.

IV. James R. Young (R.), 41,627; Gideon Sibley (D.), 12,250; C. C. Hancock (Pro.), 3,372.

V. Alfred C. Harmer (R.), 39,239; Frank D. Wright (D.), 9,942.

VI. Thomas S. Butler (R.), 15,169; John B. Robinson (Ind. R.), 6,527; W. H. Berry (D., indorsed by Lib.), 6,513.

VII. Irving P. Wanger (R.), 21,567; Clinton E. Rover (D.), 17,872; H. Leopold (Pro.), 1,195.

VIII. William S. Kirkpatrick (R.), 13,516; L. H. Barber (D.), 16,400; J. E. Lauer (Jack.), 15.

IX. Jeremiah S. Parvin (R.), 16,613; Daniel Ermentrout (D.), 24,137; W. W. Bowman (Pro.), 934; I. P. Markel (S. L.), 453.

IX. Special election Nov. 7, 1899, to fill vacancy vice Ermentrout (D.), deceased. J. S. Parvin (R.), 11,878; D. Henry Green (D.), 17,736.

X. Marriott Brosius (R.), 17,482; A. J. Steinman (D.), 7,083; W. L. Jackson (Pro.), 1,202.

XI. William Connell (R.), 11,404; M. F. Sando (D.), 9,861; F. Leach (Pro. and H. G.), 3,162; J. Burschell (Soc. Lab.), 320.

XII. Morgan B. Williams (R.), 15,772 S. W. Davenport (D.), 17,220; J. D. Hunter (Pro.), 1,498.

XIII. Charles N. Brumm (R.), 12,542; J. W. Ryan (D.), 15,042; P. Walker (Soc. Lab.), 176.

XIV. Martin E. Olmsted (R.), 19,352; W. W. Gray (D.), 9,926; L. L. Grumbine (Pro.), 2,564.

XV. C. F. Wright (R.), 14,541; A. B. Gammell (D.), 9,331; C. S. Russell (Pro.), 2,416.

XVI. Horace B. Packer (R.), 15,839; Jonathan E. Streibey (D.), 12,858; L. P. Thurston (Pro.), 3,378.

XVII. William H. Woodin (R.), 12,487; R. K. Polk (D.), 14,792; J. M. Caldwell (Pro.), 1,265.

XVIII. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.), 17,722; R. McMeen (D.), 12,921.

XIX. R. J. Lewis (R.), 19,016; Edward D. Ziegler (D.), 20,126.

XX. Joseph E. Thropp (R.), 19,358; J. M. Walters (D.), 17,858; John J. Irwin (Pro.), 2,091; J. McMahon (Soc. Lab.), 244.

XXI. Summers M. Jack (R.), 23,277; J. R. Spiegel (D.), 16,191; T. J. Baldridge (Pro.), 2,360.

XXII. John Dalzell (R.), 25,693; G. W. Acklin (D.), 11,049; H. L. Castle (Pro.), 1,219; V. Remmel (Soc. Lab.), 527; T. H. Grundy (Union), 121.

XXIII. William H. Graham (R.), 14,008; F. C. Brittian (Ind. R.), 691; John H. Stevenson (D.), 5,608; E. Schwartz (Soc. Lab.), 223; W. A. Klinger (Union), 35.

XXIV. Ernest F. Acheson (R.), 25,524; M. M. Cochran (D.), 21,290.

XXV. J. B. Showalter (R.), 18,220; M. L. Lockwood (D.), 15,271; John A. Bailey (Pro.), 2,006.

XXVI. George H. Higgins (R.), 13,482;

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

A. Gaston (D.), 13,516; F. A. Loveland (Pro.), 1,291; scattering for Higgins, 18.

XXVII. Charles W. Stone (R.), 11,757; Joseph C. Sibley (D.), 14,138; W. W. Hague (Pro.), 1,233.

XXVIII. William C. Arnold (R.), 14,209; J. K. P. Hall (D.), 17,550; G. W. Rheen (Pro.), 1,898.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	37	127	164
Democrats	13	71	84
Fusionists	—	6	6

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. —[1]1899.—		—[2]1898.—	
	Rep. Dyer	Dem. Greene	Rep. Dyer	Dem. Church
Bristol	949	597	912	460
Kent	1812	808	1616	476
Newport	2762	1721	2639	1572
Providence	16789	10818	17436	10062
Washington	1996	658	2040	604
Totals	24308	14602	24743	13224
Per cent	56.36	33.85	57.73	30.86
Plurality	9706		11519	
Total vote	43130		42856	

[1]Peckham (Pro.), 1,279; Herrick (Soc. Lab.), 2,941.

[2]Reid (Soc. Lab.), 2,887; Lewis (Pro.), 2,012.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1899.

Lieutenant-Governor.—William Gregory (R.), 23,002; Robert H. Wade (D.), 13,967.

Secretary of State.—Charles P. Bennett (R.), 23,747; Miles A. McNamee (D.), 12,842.

Treasurer.—Walter A. Read (R.), 23,133; Edmund Walker (D.), 13,951.

Attorney-General.—Willard B. Tanner (R.), 22,710; George T. Brown (D.), 13,947.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Melville Bull (Rep.), 12,268; John W. Hogan (Dem.), 6,714; C. H. Tilley (Pro.), 482; E. W. Theinert (Soc.-Lab.), 1,117.

II. Adin P. Capron (Rep.), 9,041; Dr. L. F. C. Garvin (Dem.), 6,491; F. B. Smith (Pro.), 517; C. H. Dana (Soc.-Lab.), 1,462.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	*32	58	90
Democrats	6	13	19
Prohibitionist	—	1	1

*Including Lieutenant Governor, ex-officio a Senator.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

("L. W.," Lilly Whites; "B. and T.," Black and Tan.)

Counties.	GOVERNOR. 1898	1896.		
	Dem. *Ellerbee	Rep. B. T. Wallace	Rep. L.W. Pope	Dem. Ellerbee
Abbeville	829	202	109	2487
Aiken	700	9	110	1756
Anderson	899	205	31	3061
Barnwell	449	79	151	2349
Beaufort	446	17	325	407
Berkeley	486	18	159	633
Charleston	1142	61	710	2809
Cherokee	508	—	—	—
Chester	578	41	—	1262
Chesterfield	810	22	171	1465
Clarendon	705	33	146	1266
Colleton	590	27	215	1730
Darlington	544	147	56	1620
Dorchester	444	—	—	—
Edgefield	627	116	30	1534
Fairfield	379	15	39	1078
Florence	592	69	133	1464
Georgetown	456	18	493	564
Greenville	677	75	50	2688
Greenwood	774	—	—	—
Hampton	578	7	26	1063
Harry	807	—	162	1202
Kershaw	403	82	13	1213
Lancaster	941	153	2	1574
Laurens	919	97	29	1858
Lee	338	—	—	—
Lexington	718	1	153	1670
Marion	1144	280	—	1935
Marlboro	564	97	80	1226
Newberry	700	44	53	1511
Oconee	528	64	71	1333
Orangeburg	1389	183	96	2622
Pickens	374	98	9	1245
Richland	332	52	241	804
Saluda	628	36	15	1230
Spartanburg	1475	103	117	4066
Sumter	470	117	105	1570
Union	590	98	38	1453
Williamsburg	900	31	294	1526
York	984	83	—	2150
Totals	28225	2780	4432	59424
Per cent	—	4.17	6.65	89.18
Plurality	—			52212
Total vote	28225		66636	

*No opposition.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—M. B. McSweeney (D.), 28,241.

Secretary of State.—M. R. Cooper (D.), 28,234.

Controller-General.—J. P. Derham (D.), 28,243.

Treasurer.—W. H. Timmerman (D.), 28,249.

Attorney-General.—G. D. Bellinger (D.), 28,245.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. J. McMahan (D.), 28,229.

Adjutant-General.—J. W. Floyd (D.), 28,257.

Railroad Commissioner.—C. W. Garris (D.), 28,242.

SOUTH CAROLINA—(Continued).

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. G. W. Murray (R.), 1,529; William Elliott (D.), 3,030.

II. B. P. Chatfield (R.), 122; W. Jasper Talbert (D.), 4,013.

III. R. R. Tolbert, jr. (R.), 332; Asbury C. Latimer (D.), 4,029.

IV. Pratt S. Suber (R.), 165; J. Stanyarne Wilson (D.), 4,467.

V. D. E. Finley (D.), 4,230; no opposition.

VI. J. L. Evans (R.), 151; James Norton (D.), 4,765.

VII. James Weston (R.), 505; J. W. Stokes (D.), 4,433.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	—	1	1
Democrats	41	123	164

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— Rep. Phillips.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— [2]Fus. Lee.	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Ringsrud	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Pop. Lee.
Aurora	358	500	389	476
Beadle	982	844	941	903
Bon Homme	922	773	1160	894
Brookings	954	1306	1248	1297
Brown	1662	1649	1632	1852
Brule	479	689	409	664
Buffalo	60	85	69	78
Butte	290	206	223	274
Campbell	564	310	448	369
Charles Mix	647	783	714	575
Clark	638	825	686	822
Clay	982	1126	1134	1160
Coddington	813	808	1030	762
Custer	370	361	432	511
Davison	623	708	619	725
Day	878	1154	1172	1226
Deuel	500	707	701	664
Douglas	484	509	518	393
Edmunds	431	542	364	518
Fall River	420	347	534	554
Faulk	471	327	423	242
Grant	838	610	1033	901
Hamlin	568	521	782	551
Hand	488	564	443	570
Hanson	348	552	411	653
Hughes	437	307	470	311
Hutchinson	1004	343	1413	457
Hyde	209	111	232	111
Jerauld	287	336	265	343
Kingsbury	844	917	959	1041
Lake	751	839	865	996
Lawrence	2581	2212	2231	2862
Lincoln	1100	1149	1489	1413
Lyman	125	105	115	75
Marshall	545	656	573	663
McCook	618	810	671	1045
McPherson	776	236	507	359
Meade	473	630	562	779
Miner	412	714	583	705
Minnehaha	2030	2269	2375	2707
Moody	702	874	783	1007
Pennington	764	760	746	1022
Potter	296	409	334	389

SOUTH DAKOTA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— Rep. Phillips.	[1]GOV'N'R. —1898.— [3]Fus. Lee.	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Ringsrud	[2]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Pop. Lee.
Roberts	1245	893	1317	931
Sanborn	441	533	526	504
Spink	1079	1071	1122	1054
Stanley	76	129	90	139
Sully	241	228	261	195
Turner	1226	725	1587	976
Union	882	1424	1321	1467
Walworth	367	329	251	284
Yankton	1140	1147	1376	1351
Unor'd to Butte	51	43	—	—
Delano & Scobey	21	3	—	—
Gregory	189	116	—	—
Jackson, Nowlin and Sterling	74	72	339	367
Pratt	30	28	—	—
Presho	65	89	—	—
Zieback	2	6	—	—
Totals	36949	37319	40868	41187
Per cent	49.16	49.65	49.37	49.75
Plurality		370		319
Total vote	75159		82777	

[1]Lewis (Pro.) 891.
[2]Hanson (Pro.), 722.
[3]Silver Rep., Dem., and Populists.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. T. Kean (R.), 38,065; F. C. Robinson (Fus.), 34,494; F. J. Carlisle (Pro.), 944.

Secretary of State.—W. H. Roddle (R.), 38,665; George Sparling (Fus.), 33,911; G. A. Grant (Pro), 937.

Treasurer.—John Schamber (R.), 38,451; M. Taylor (Fus.), 34,213; H. H. Curtis (Pro.), 940.

Auditor.—J. D. Reeves (R.), 38,519; H. Smith (Fus.), 34,190; J. R. O'Neil (Pro.), 923.

Attorney-General.—J. L. Pyle (R.), 38,701; C. S. Palmer (Fus.), 34,117.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—B. E. Collins (R.), 38,717; L. F. Kintz (Fus.), 33,459; Florence Alguire (Pro.), 946.

Land Commissioner.—D. Eastman (R.), 38,434; J. Scollard (Fus.), 33,956; D. Johnson (Pro.), 927.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large.—R. J. Gamble (R.), 38,780; C. H. Burke (R.), 36,295; F. Knowles (Fus.), 32,240; J. F. Kelly (Fus.), 32,314; A. Jamison (Pro.), 882; M. D. Alexander (Pro.), 856.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	28	59	87
Fusionists	17	28	45

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R.—1898.— Rep. Fowler....	Dem. McMillin.	[2]GOVERN'R.—1896.— Rep. Tillman..	Dem. Taylor....
Anderson ...	1160	501	2236	753
Bedford	985	1757	2191	2548
Benton	447	1003	767	1300
Bledsoe	372	369	791	479
Blount	1274	555	2664	959
Bradley	1035	669	1740	1038
Campbell	1300	386	2398	575
Cannon	469	835	781	1216
Carroll	1578	1412	2591	1983
Carter	1810	382	2686	507
Cheatham ...	254	994	507	1050
Chester	360	657	613	886
Claiborne ...	871	1108	2238	1142
Clay	341	637	553	825
Cocke	1262	755	2585	980
Coffee	288	1006	660	1677
Crockett	413	950	1208	1592
Cumberland .	457	373	804	415
Davidson	863	4202	6557	7123
Decatur	412	672	888	976
De Kalb.....	1256	1421	1640	1611
Dickson	474	1131	846	1710
Dyer	266	1131	892	2168
Fayette	29	2312	1305	2370
Fentress	645	303	803	291
Franklin	430	1512	852	2242
Gibson	607	2048	2009	3586
Giles	736	2099	2375	3756
Grainger	999	656	1859	998
Greene	2917	2747	3607	2695
Grundy	145	613	290	996
Hamblen	866	668	1523	1006
Hamilton ...	2090	2206	4170	3560
Hancock	835	328	1492	434
Hardeman ..	723	1435	1438	2069
Hardin	853	850	2172	1320
Hawkins	1615	1637	2829	1719
Haywood ...	4	805	634	2292
Henderson ..	1046	793	2007	1298
Henry	402	1566	1481	2864
Hickman	344	1043	991	1412
Houston	182	621	351	863
Humphreys .	294	1058	462	1400
Jackson	677	1285	761	1652
James	313	172	648	319
Jefferson	1566	661	2642	876
Johnson	1045	172	1690	236
Knox	2916	2573	5872	3741
Lake	30	309	128	818
Lauderdale ..	156	894	743	1900
Lawrence ...	676	841	1220	1363
Lewis	96	294	207	300
Lincoln	404	1770	975	2791
Loudon	711	364	1452	565
Macon	854	570	1327	804
McMinn	1432	1001	2254	1374
McNairy	1038	1030	1469	1377
Madison	210	2188	1027	3391
Marion	883	861	1830	1311
Marshall	625	1816	864	2414
Maury	724	2617	2559	3777
Meigs	381	547	640	694
Monroe	1148	1108	1647	1562
Montgomery	874	1465	2922	2701
Moore	54	572	77	825
Morgan	712	405	1154	445
Obion	335	1519	1183	3240

TENNESSEE—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R.—1898.— Rep. Fowler....	Dem. McMillin.	[2]GOVERN'R.—1896.— Rep. Tillman..	Dem. Taylor....
Overton	647	1233	771	1463
Perry	315	517	573	941
Pickett	425	362	543	395
Polk	453	530	945	746
Putnam	829	1386	1114	1672
Rhea	958	884	1334	1135
Roane	1196	440	3045	972
Robertson ...	684	1710	1414	2675
Rutherford ..	913	1814	2333	2722
Scott	1177	175	1693	207
Sequatchie ..	127	291	242	386
Sevier	1948	263	3380	425
Shelby	1692	3331	4363	5273
Smith	880	1782	1087	1988
Stewart	220	989	656	1450
Sullivan	1268	1860	1928	2486
Sumner	394	1775	1242	2830
Tipton	89	1180	2119	2015
Trousdale ...	157	606	312	721
Unicoi	368	66	795	103
Union	919	366	1870	588
Van Buren...	115	324	150	395
Warren	511	1345	852	1911
Washington .	1519	1056	2799	1687
Wayne	855	507	1514	727
Weakley	1211	2165	2018	3626
White	271	1298	625	1585
Williamson .	240	1700	1302	2815
Wilson	663	2445	1578	3319
Totals	72611	105640	149374	166228
Per cent.....	39.81	57.92	45.21	50.31
Plurality		33029		16854
Total vote...	182384		330409	

[1]R. N. Richardson (Pop.), 1,722; W. P. Turnley (Pro.), 2,411.

[2]Mims (Rep.), 11,976; Hapwood (Pro.), 2,831.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Walter P. Brownlow (R.), 14,616; H. H. Gouchenour (D.), 11,732; J. Crumley (Pro.), 245.

II. H. R. Gibson (R.), 13,848; J. M. Davis (D.), 6,908.

III. Augustus Cate (R.), 9,209; John A. Moon (D.), 13,347; W. A. Whitmore (Pop.), 161.

IV. George H. Morgan (R.), 8,122; C. E. Snodgras (D.), 13,413.

V. W. Y. Elliott (R.), 4,860; James D. Richardson (D.), 11,087.

VI. J. C. Napier (R.), 2,088; John W. Gaines (D.), 11,539; N. P. Gill (Pro.), 1,021.

VII. J. A. Cunningham (Ind.), 4,055; N. N. Cox (D.), 9,590.

VIII. W. F. Hinkle (R.), 6,579; T. W. Sims (D.), 10,747; T. J. Brooks (Pop.), 524.

IX. Isaac Revelle (R.), 2,728; Rice A. Pierce (D.), 9,860; E. F. Talley (Pop.), 246.

X. J. W. Vernon (R.), 1,873; E. W. Carmack (D.), 8,489; J. T. Brooks (Pop.), 43.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	5	22	27
Democrats	28	77	105

TEXAS.

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R.—1898. Dem. Sayers.	Pop. Gibbs.	[2]GOVERN'R.—1896. Pop. Rep. Kearby	Dem. Culberson.
Anderson	2765	893	2175	2866
Angelina	1406	526	992	1225
Aransas	285	56	238	226
Archer	492	68	125	426
Armstrong	163	57	90	102
Atascosa	748	193	530	862
Austin	2951	791	1773	1932
Bandera	551	340	247	464
Bastrop	2212	2032	2898	1808
Baylor	264	13	125	363
Bee	999	257	391	1146
Bell	4101	1549	3988	4860
Bexar	7736	1082	3116	6267
Blanco	515	358	484	449
Borden	99	37	48	50
Bosque	1671	989	1776	1583
Bowie	2714	1111	2189	2413
Brazoria	2636	123	1667	1261
Brazos	2936	324	1942	1935
Brewster	420	4	58	232
Briscoe	137	70	96	72
Brown	1436	772	1274	1533
Burleson	2336	466	1613	1699
Burnet	1103	701	1036	985
Caldwell	2162	1109	1600	1903
Calhoun	344	120	161	224
Callahan	821	489	637	827
Cameron	3077	—	1159	1963
Camp	800	437	707	719
Carson	110	1	21	93
Cass	1967	1212	2073	2175
Castro	87	—	10	82
Chambers	338	104	189	317
Cherokee	2142	1765	2250	1882
Childress	343	64	86	284
Clay	1162	332	686	1035
Coke	302	208	247	251
Coleman	925	385	614	989
Collin	3614	1458	3855	5708
Collingsworth	173	64	61	137
Colorado	3783	353	2257	1726
Comal	1343	8	174	1186
Comanche	1677	2109	1459	1312
Concho	158	41	7	58
Cooke	2082	440	1764	3404
Coryell	2094	1276	1854	2200
Cottle	114	33	29	93
Crockett	402	1	222	148
Crosby	—	—	19	93
Dallam	35	—	7	36
Dallas	6791	2531	7882	7750
Deaf Smith	104	3	28	81
Delta	1222	1475	1320	980
Denton	1983	230	1659	3781
De Witt	2191	1065	2126	1696
Dickens	146	41	44	70
Dimmitt	162	63	131	80
Donley	322	103	131	198
Duval	997	—	794	340
Eastland	1499	1183	1356	1471
Ector	111	9	9	60
Edwards	384	134	219	281
Ellis	3731	1602	4230	6113
El Paso	2272	23	1585	2126
Erath	2467	2010	3070	2176

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R.—1898. Dem. Sayers.	Pop. Gibbs.	[2]GOVERN'R.—1896. Pop. Rep. Kearby.	Dem. Culberson.
Falls	3482	1780	2487	3567
Fannin	3526	1812	4292	5341
Fayette	4731	1258	2454	4236
Fisher	323	268	217	297
Floyd	185	86	120	177
Foard	187	129	164	136
Fort Bend	2267	128	441	2296
Franklin	739	225	525	937
Freestone	1629	755	1478	1873
Frio	520	154	386	486
Galveston	5879	662	4062	4207
Gillespie	1062	295	576	905
Glasscock	46	17	63	33
Goliad	812	457	854	551
Gonzales	2313	2088	2530	1923
Grayson	3950	571	4517	7657
Gregg	846	361	686	1399
Grimes	2224	2371	2524	1981
Guadalupe	2500	712	1669	1589
Hale	210	74	89	204
Hall	264	58	66	227
Hamilton	1144	1091	1185	1131
Hansford	21	3	18	15
Hardeman	535	93	153	393
Hardin	702	42	247	703
Harris	6275	610	5335	6473
Harrison	3803	61	681	4524
Hartley	111	12	35	80
Haskell	342	95	88	228
Hays	1508	436	920	1596
Hemphill	152	2	31	110
Henderson	1764	801	1568	1658
Hidalgo	1247	—	—	1216
Hill	3680	2014	3597	4928
Hood	908	620	737	900
Hopkins	2374	1751	2295	2503
Houston	1935	491	2065	2533
Howard	295	134	183	200
Hunt	3303	1380	3214	5207
Irion	142	14	43	160
Jack	877	773	951	1016
Jackson	574	441	643	425
Jasper	684	405	435	748
Jeff Davis	246	—	69	84
Jefferson	—	—	1057	1016
Johnson	3370	2043	2966	3346
Jones	512	419	468	478
Karnes	850	476	857	885
Kaufman	2882	776	2175	3618
Kendall	508	229	441	275
Kent	95	49	63	81
Kerr	743	78	415	539
Kimble	229	165	166	261
King	102	1	10	84
Kenney	297	5	445	177
Knox	296	96	83	221
Lamar	3200	1336	3498	4567
Lampasas	897	502	874	565
La Salle	361	21	144	205
Lavaca	3221	1406	1937	2777
Lee	1326	1177	1661	962
Leon	1549	1081	1583	1475
Liberty	973	351	584	759
Limestone	2729	1664	2763	3507
Lipscomb	129	6	34	99

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. —1898.—		[2]GOVERN'R. —1896.—	
	Dem.	Pop.	Pop. Rep.	Dem.
	Sayers.	Gibbs.	Kearby.	Culberson.
Live Oak	376	104	148	401
Llano	796	430	570	755
Lubbock	122	1	10	89
Madison	748	690	746	873
Marion	429	454	902	1167
Martin	113	6	27	90
Mason	624	397	557	451
Matagorda	627	67	520	471
Maverick	706	—	167	658
McCulloch	477	207	322	367
McLennan	3657	1116	4931	6242
McMullen	195	9	59	140
Medina	1085	248	815	644
Menard	381	73	256	206
Midland	307	37	73	261
Milan	3911	1835	3335	3652
Mills	685	555	731	596
Mitchell	473	92	214	297
Montague	2254	689	1811	3120
Montgomery	1288	500	1283	1570
Moore	18	11	24	15
Morris	897	461	628	893
Motley	183	12	55	101
Nacogdoches	1976	1808	2086	1808
Navarro	3932	2323	3952	4225
Newton	919	115	370	585
Nolan	358	158	153	233
Nueces	1866	110	584	1483
Ochiltree	40	1	13	25
Oldham	92	—	15	64
Orange	770	314	490	803
Palo Pinto	1057	781	1085	976
Panola	1376	226	510	2236
Parker	2342	1631	2261	2820
Pecos	266	—	63	193
Polk	1283	903	1153	1224
Potter	264	56	131	215
Presidio	824	2	397	538
Rains	520	519	652	438
Randall	118	37	46	85
Red River	3179	2638	2515	2728
Reeves	483	13	76	576
Refugio	309	32	127	192
Roberts	169	33	40	116
Robertson	2784	272	2701	2889
Rockwall	718	240	512	1075
Runnells	452	266	316	405
Rusk	2278	812	2076	2259
Sabine	630	554	567	404
San Aug'stine	566	756	848	657
San Jacinto	1630	325	1022	660
San Patricio	400	27	141	475
San Saba	871	524	675	630
Scurry	306	317	216	162
Shackelford	225	100	265	247
Shelby	1371	370	1121	2097
Sherman	25	—	8	6
Smith	3157	1641	3194	3468
Somervell	328	357	364	356
Starr	1138	14	298	1467
Stephens	566	475	583	627
Sterling	97	111	105	106
Stonewall	—	—	94	117
Sutton	315	53	168	196
Swisher	127	68	98	111

TEXAS—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERN'R. —1898.—		[2]GOVERN'R. —1896.—	
	Dem.	Pop.	Pop. Rep.	Dem.
	Sayers.	Gibbs.	Kearby	Culberson.
Tarrant	3904	1101	3995	6142
Taylor	1140	705	791	97
Throckmorton	183	100	151	173
Titus	1081	665	1062	1155
Tom Green	656	59	521	726
Travis	4661	1779	4141	4036
Trinity	910	566	763	922
Tyler	971	218	777	1361
Upshur	—	—	1257	1539
Uvalde	602	302	534	515
Val Verde	674	15	175	475
Van Zandt	2169	1886	2312	2203
Victoria	2002	445	1298	860
Walker	1552	762	1320	1251
Waller	2417	361	1324	1486
Ward	161	73	93	78
Washington	3519	249	3167	2711
Webb	1850	3	1758	1194
Wharton	1030	157	481	1471
Wheeler	73	5	27	74
Wichita	948	130	330	621
Wilbarger	603	176	354	641
Williamson	3541	1750	3275	4040
Wilson	1686	1019	1221	1290
Wise	2489	1279	2303	3280
Wood	1681	949	1588	1853
Young	743	215	443	764
Zapata	676	—	42	31
Zavalla	105	15	30	115
Totals	291548	114955	238692	298528
Per cent	71.19	28.24	44.43	55.57
Plurality	176593			59836
Total vote	409492		539778	

(1) B. P. Bailey (Pro.), 2,437; G. H. Royal (Soc.-Lab.), 552.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. S. Browning (D.), 290,792; E. W. Kirkpatrick (Pop.), 107,722; D. H. Hancock, 2,439.

Attorney-General.—Thomas S. Smith (D.), 285,438; C. H. Jenkins (Pop.), 107,088.

Controller.—R. W. Finlay (D.), 290,735; E. P. Alsbery (Pop.), 104,200.

Treasurer.—John W. Robbins (D.), 290,071; J. B. Barry (Pop.), 104,320.

Land Commissioner.—George W. Finger (D.), 285,830; H. L. Bentley (Pop.), 108,741.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. S. Kendall (D.), 290,856; V. A. Collins (Pop.), 105,049.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. O. A. Blackwell (R.), 5,751; Thomas H. Ball (D.), 18,544; J. H. Eagle (Pop.), 3,289.

II. R. McAyeral (R.), 2,093; Samuel B. Cooper (D.), 22,086; T. J. Russell (Pop.), 7,391.

III. H. D. Wood (Pop.), 9,169; R. C. De Grafenreid (D.), 17,996.

IV. J. L. Whittle (Pop.), 10,709; John L. Sheppard (D.), 18,190.

V. A. W. Acheson (R.), 1,487; Joseph

TEXAS—(Continued).

W. Bailey (D.), 16,978; W. S. Holt (Pop.), 4,345.

VI. R. E. Burke (D.), 25,116; T. P. Gore (Pop.), 9,677; A. J. Houston (R.), 3,375.

VII. R. Kingsbury (R.), 2,197; R. L. Henry (D.), 22,203; A. W. Cunningham (Pop.), 7,928.

VIII. Arthur Springer (R.), 2,239; S. W. T. Lanham (D.), 18,580; N. J. Shands (Pop.), 11,138.

IX. A. S. Burleson (D.), 20,378; G. W. Jones (Pop.), 12,632.

X. R. B. Hawley (R.), 17,757; W. S. Robson (D.), 16,462; J. W. Baird (Pop.), 2,604.

XI. B. L. Crouch (R.), 14,687; Rudolph Kleburg (D.), 18,319.

XII. G. H. Noonan (R.), 10,472; James L. Slayden (D.), 16,363; A. B. Surber (Pop.), 2,110.

XIII. J. J. Eager (Rep.), 8,887; John H. Stephens (D.), 24,876.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	1	1	2
Democrats	30	118	148
Populists	—	9	9

UTAH.

Counties.	[1]CONGRS. 1898. Rep. Eldridge.	[1]CONGRS. 1898. Dem. Roberts.	PRES'D'T. 1896. Rep. McKinley	PRES'D'T. 1896. Dem. Bryan.
Beaver	529	642	205	1059
Box Elder	1177	1256	735	1872
Cache	2289	2586	839	4395
Carbon	416	371	85	663
Davis	767	1291	450	1753
Emery	445	696	231	987
Garfield	517	833	249	615
Grand	155	159	28	265
Iron	361	576	205	806
Juab	1110	1366	439	2360
Kane	325	188	288	230
Millard	691	824	166	1384
Morgan	309	328	138	582
Piute	211	251	34	555
Rich	276	238	162	408
Salt Lake	6814	8614	2577	18617
San Juan	36	83	8	169
Sanpete	2713	2477	1813	3387
Sevier	1109	1055	497	1858
Summit	1271	1226	245	3402
Tooele	898	803	274	1684
Uintah	284	435	112	890
Utah	3248	4040	2039	7375
Wasatch	497	725	51	1333
Washington	281	861	170	1210
Wayne	224	264	78	405
Weber	2650	3458	1373	6343
Totals	29631	35296	13491	64607
Per cent	43.70	52.05	17.28	82.69
Plurality		5665		51106
Total vote	67805		78098	

[1]W. Foster (Pop.), 2,878.

UTAH—(Continued).

Supreme Court Judge—Election, 1898: C. S. Zane (R.), 31,573; R. N. Baskin (D.), 34,670; J. M. Bowman (Pop.), 1,484.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	2	15	17
Democrats	16	26	42
*Cannon Fusion	—	4	4

*Two Dem., 1 Rep. and 1 Pop.; elected by fusion with Silverites.

VERMONT.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. 1898. Rep. Smith.	GOVERNOR. 1898. Dem. Mooney.	GOVERNOR. 1898. Pro. Wyman.	[1]GOV'N'R. 1896. Rep. Grout.	[1]GOV'N'R. 1896. Dem. Jackson.
Addison	3860	530	116	4598	490
Bennington	2308	1128	65	3261	1012
Caledonia	2405	884	111	3514	1068
Chittenden	3986	2354	105	4940	2160
Essex	718	361	26	959	365
Franklin	3691	1572	98	4028	1620
Grand Isle	482	219	7	496	201
Lamoille	1487	387	45	2321	503
Orange	2450	902	109	3207	848
Orleans	2493	443	42	3730	593
Rutland	4885	2376	100	6891	1989
Washington	3585	1863	106	4807	2274
Windham	2664	897	80	4731	900
Windsor	3541	770	65	5943	823
Totals	38555	14686	1075	53426	14855
Per cent	70.98	27.04	1.98	76.41	21.24
Plurality	23869			38871	
Total vote	54316			69922	

[1]Battell (Pop.), 831; Whittemore (Pro.), 755.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Henry C. Bates (R.), 38,264; A. A. Olmstead (D.), 14,055; C. V. Wilson (Pro.), 1,020.

Secretary of State.—Frederick A. Howland (R.), 38,198; George B. Davis (D.), 13,891; W. A. Strong (Pro.), 1,003.

Treasurer—John L. Bacon (R.), 38,153; L. W. Clough (D.), 13,913; H. C. Barnes (Pro.), 987.

Auditor.—O. M. Barber (R.), 37,825. Richard A. Preble (D.), 13,790; Merrill A. Barton (Pro.), 974.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. H. Henry Powers (R.), 20,350; Herbert E. Brigham (D.), 8,026.

II. W. W. Grout (R.), 17,728; C. A. G. Jackson (D.), 5,967.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal
Republicans	30	203	233
Democrats	—	41	41
Prohibitionist	—	1	1
Independent	—	1	1

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	[1]GOV'N'R.—1897.— Rep. McCaull..	Dem. Tyler....	[2]PRES'D'T —1896.— Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan...
Accomack	145	1405	1675	1315
Albemarle	732	1278	1918	2628
Alexandria	248	249	713	322
Allegheny	644	487	1711	720
Amelia	416	486	899	663
Amherst	777	1310	1190	1752
Appomattox	188	766	598	946
Augusta	1270	2317	2826	3068
Bath	245	375	471	508
Bedford	949	1989	2248	3085
Bland	295	423	398	498
Botetourt	948	1303	1614	1494
Brunswick	676	1039	956	1372
Buchanan	307	581	695	509
Buckingham	534	852	1199	1247
Campbell	697	1118	1696	2115
Caroline	739	776	1502	1293
Carroll	1331	1237	1673	1528
Charles City	39	165	362	272
Charlotte	115	827	538	1458
Chesterfield	508	1097	1273	1729
Clarke	77	756	490	1114
Craig	147	393	249	490
Culpepper	467	1113	1113	1704
Cumberland	161	455	657	618
Dickenson	382	499	534	547
Dinwiddie	225	943	741	1099
Elizabeth City	492	699	919	573
Essex	133	862	669	924
Fairfax	1069	1700	1877	2109
Fauquier	542	1516	1553	2744
Floyd	902	549	1525	848
Fluvanna	305	675	708	919
Franklin	918	1491	1711	2305
Frederick	167	695	845	1848
Giles	486	987	777	993
Gloucester	193	860	549	819
Goochland	589	523	807	676
Grayson	1067	1155	1473	1328
Greene	168	506	581	533
Greenesville	202	725	471	850
Halifax	624	2112	2050	3231
Hanover	580	1051	1337	1499
Henrico	225	1274	1817	2332
Henry	849	1082	1783	1409
Highland	275	312	489	553
Isle of Wight	394	1257	727	1264
James City	128	283	291	261
King George	423	506	681	582
King and Queen	163	820	655	853
King William	165	316	985	592
Lancaster	314	912	599	1073
Lee	603	1196	1470	1475
Loudoun	520	1422	1991	2741
Louisa	896	1133	1391	1366
Lunenburg	159	467	475	1045
Madison	221	808	724	1089
Mathews	192	577	444	797
Mecklenburg	1113	988	2353	2099
Middlesex	48	462	680	688
Montgomery	825	1123	1594	1317
Nansemond	585	1257	1060	1300
Nelson	648	1223	1183	1492
New-Kent	249	174	446	369
Norfolk	951	1710	3475	2137
Northampton	265	493	802	1086
Northumberland	213	545	904	953
Nottoway	250	754	478	936
Orange	445	847	957	1324
Page	393	691	1454	1166
Patrick	999	930	1140	886
Pittsylvania	1218	2064	3196	3987
Powhatan	371	407	637	528
Prince Edward	274	717	979	991
Prince George	60	378	394	518
Princess Anne	191	560	687	790
Prince William	187	653	727	1341
Pulaski	937	1000	1489	1109
Rappahannock	220	933	569	1076
Richmond	330	576	667	667
Roanoke	802	726	1484	1116
Rockbridge	1287	1630	2290	1634
Rockingham	1557	2169	3525	2998
Russell	956	1456	1475	1530
Scott	1226	1755	2206	1793
Shenandoah	846	1698	2102	2052
Smyth	754	1124	1546	1407
Southampton	274	1403	439	1438
Spotsylvania	381	490	903	877
Stafford	555	591	1084	629
Surrey	226	667	609	709
Sussex	140	685	418	769
Tazewell	1270	1396	2525	1582
Warren	145	770	575	1172
Warwick	80	536	577	238
Washington	1632	1917	2669	2374
Westmoreland	237	472	827	705
Wise	527	625	1230	966
Wythe	1023	1565	1882	1683
York	145	698	223	722
[3]Cities.				
Alexandria	469	1108	1281	1830
Bristol	187	327	184	219
Buena Vista	101	213	384	413
Charlottesville	45	329	371	801
Danville	303	850	1078	1702
Fredericksburg	97	473	388	533
Lynchburg	729	1148	1647	1657
Manchester	149	600	588	812
Newport News	181	654	815	676
Norfolk	375	2543	1995	3068
Petersburg	259	824	766	1682
Portsmouth	173	842	769	1380
Radford	92	364	309	372
Richmond	505	3839	5160	7840
Roanoke	702	1529	1697	2005
Staunton	167	627	556	713
Williamsburg	65	112	90	113
Winchester	79	303	447	490
Totals	56840	109655	135388	154985
Per cent	33.40	64.43	45.90	52.54
Plurality		52815		19597
Total vote	170180		294959	

[1]L. A. Cutler, Pro., 2,743; J. S. Cowden, Ind., 414; J. J. Quautz, Soc.-Lab., 528.

[2]Palmer, Nat. Dem., 2,127; Levering, Pro., 2,344; Matchett, Soc-Lab., 1,150.

[3]The vote of counties and cities is given separately by State Board; the vote of the cities thus given is not embraced in the counties in any instance.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897.

Lieut.-Governor—O. B. Roller, Rep., 46,163; Edward Echols, Dem., 105,030; E. R.

VIRGINIA—(Continued).

Cocke, Pop., 7,429; G. M. Smithdeal, Pro., 2,124; R. T. Maycumber, Soc.-Lab., 2,024.

Att'ney-General—James K. Lyons, Rep., 48,706; A. J. Montague, Dem., 110,444; F. B. Kennedy, Pro., 4,385.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. J. S. Bristow (R.), 4,270; William A. Jones (D.), 8,934; Crockett (Pro.), 230.

II. W. S. Holland (R.), 3,445; William A. Young (D.), 12,183; Richard A. Wise (Ind. R.), 6,264.

III. O. H. Russell (Anti-Mach. R.), 1,914; B. B. Weisiger (Adm. R.), 1,138; John Lamb (D.), 7,058.

IV. R. T. Thorp (R.), 5,889; Thomas L. Ellis (Col. R.), 255; Sydney E. Epes (D.), 8,633.

V. Edmund Parr (R.), 9,858; Claude A. Swanson (D.), 13,459; Bennett (Pro.), 193.

VI. C. A. Heermans (R.), 2,310; Daniel Butler (Col. R.), 2,535; Peter J. Otey (D.), 10,759.

VII. D. C. O'Flaherty (Gold D.), 2,931; James Hay (D.), 9,841.

VIII. A. Hughes (R.), 616; John F. Rixey (D.), 6,469; Johnson (Pro.), 136.

IX. James A. Walker (R.), 16,595; William F. Rhea (D.), 17,344.

X. R. T. Hubbard (R.), 8,009; J. M. Quarles (D.), 10,784.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	39	93	132
Independents	1	7	8

WASHINGTON.

Counties.	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. —1898.— Rep. Fuller-ton	Pop. Heus-ton	[1]GOV'N'R. —1896.— Rep. Sulli-van	Dem. Rogers
Adams	262	240	238	366
Asotin	241	188	219	249
Chehalis	1189	1079	1205	1341
Clallam	462	429	572	680
Clarke	1356	937	1409	1492
Columbia	762	674	766	838
Cowlitz	883	557	936	911
Douglas	359	463	346	715
Franklin	32	54	45	99
Garfield	409	357	367	490
Island	232	125	201	179
Jefferson	607	317	707	497
King	6169	5802	6269	7249
Kitsap	642	453	692	704
Kittitas	1006	842	988	1287
Klickitat	828	378	864	678
Lewis	1502	1251	1490	1561
Lincoln	1079	699	816	1630
Mason	391	372	365	659
Okanogan	492	359	324	891
Pacific	778	337	848	585
Pierce	4170	3570	4495	5383
San Juan	372	203	392	277
Skagit	1363	1078	1206	1615
Skamania	110	144	132	236
Snohomish	1848	1852	1846	2707
Spokane	3863	2928	2697	5486
Stevens	792	1008	537	1774
Thurston	1011	906	970	1375
Wahkiakum	309	205	280	382
Walla Walla	1574	1034	1538	1691
Whatcom	1886	1423	1885	2116
Whitman	2468	1652	1601	3457
Yakima	1095	897	908	1246
Totals	40452	32793	38143	50849
Per cent	54.25	43.97	41.67	55.55
Plurality	7659			12706
Total vote	74568		91534	

[1]Anders (R.), 40,452; Godman (Pop.), 32,185; Young (Soc. L.), 1,323; Lawrey (Soc. L.), 1,066.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large. W. L. Jones (R.), 39,809; F. W. Cushman (R.), 38,983; James H. Lewis (Dem. Fus.), 36,385; W. C. Jones (Sil. R. Fus.), 32,903; A. C. Dickinson (Pro.), 1,164; C. L. Haggard (Pro.), 1,037; W. Walker (Soc. L.), 900; M. A. Hamilton (Soc. L.), 929.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	15	68	83
Populists	19	9	28
Citizens	—	1	1

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	[1]H'SE OF D'L'G'TES —1898.— Rep.	Dem.	[2]PRESI-DENT. —1896.— Rep. Mc-Kinley	Dem. Bryan
Barbour	1507	1565	1573	1644
Berkeley	2116	2177	2497	2085
Boone	626	768	678	813
Braxton	1467	1686	1473	2188
Brooke	768	650	935	748
Cabell	2757	2865	3038	2959
Calhoun	886	1025	1186	796
Clay	583	622	661	606
Doddridge	1487	1230	1747	1231
Fayette	3170	2696	4544	2783
Gilmer	929	1124	1000	1356
Grant	1202	359	1306	372
Greenbrier	1377	1974	1661	2414
Hampshire	550	1658	676	1908
Hancock	635	497	843	584
Hardy	544	1136	547	1146
Harrison	2588	2773	3027	2485

WEST VIRGINIA—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]H'SE OF D'L'G'TES —1898.— Rep.	Dem.	[2]PRESIDENT. —1896.— Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan...
Jackson	2225	1947	2529	2286
Jefferson	1893	4970	1283	2454
Kanawha	4416	4135	6939	4819
Lewis	1847	1457	1813	1718
Lincoln	1185	1310	1334	1365
Logan	798	1444	382	992
Marion	3311	3487	2121	3304
Marshall	2670	1631	3560	2107
Mason	2458	2196	3066	2493
Mercer	1746	1973	2389	2122
Mineral	1214	1400	1548	1307
Mingo	[3]—	—	632	1204
Monongalia	2496	1435	2683	1484
Monroe	1261	1257	1323	1579
Morgan	966	515	1107	432
McDowall	1517	1029	2632	986
Nicholas	899	1038	908	1226
Ohio	5959	4877	6720	5016
Pendleton	780	947	783	1117
Pleasants	765	890	922	887
Pocahontas	458	672	632	983
Preston	3129	1206	3528	1331
Putnam	1630	1531	1877	1702
Raleigh	1007	1088	1150	1103
Randolph	1547	2230	1427	1969
Ritchie	2057	1372	2212	1601
Roane	1781	1697	1848	2126
Summers	1258	1584	1599	1736
Taylor	1607	1526	1838	1306
Tucker	1380	1059	1260	1111
Tyler	3558	3030	2430	1790
Upshur	1550	837	2280	947
Wayne	1528	2046	2031	2443
Webster	565	915	709	972
Wetzel	1492	1691	1685	2525
Wirt	979	1061	1066	1159
Wood	3455	3153	4044	2485
Wyoming	626	660	735	613
Totals	94982	94186	104414	92027
Per cent	50.08	49.66	52.41	46.66
Plurality	776		11487	
Total vote	189667		199221	

[1]Populist, 499.

[2]Total for Palmer (Nat. D.), 677; Levering (Pro.), 1,203.

[3]Included in Logan.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. B. B. Dovener (Rep.), 20,891; John V. Blair (Dem.), 19,031.

II. A. G. Dayton (Rep.), 23,344; John T. McGraw (Dem.), 22,720; George Morrow (Pro.), 320.

III. Wm. S. Edwards (Rep.), 22,037; David E. Johnson (Dem.), 22,802; J. W. Davis (Pop.), 202.

IV. Romeo H. Freer (Rep.), 21,727; George I. Neal (Dem.), 20,854; Oliver Gorrell (Pop.), 158.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	15	34	19
Democrats	11	37	48

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	[1]GOV'NOR. —1898.— Rep. Scofield...	Dem. Sawyer...	[2]GOV'NOR. —1896.— Rep. Scofield...	Dem. Fus. Silverthorn...
Adams	1055	420	1427	397
Ashland	1703	1252	2700	1784
Baron	1660	675	2765	1328
Bayfield	1235	697	2224	776
Brown	3476	2929	5324	3870
Buffalo	1640	1011	2303	1302
Burnett	703	54	807	355
Calumet	1370	1411	1539	1897
Chippewa	2273	2150	3587	2965
Clark	2048	948	3299	1341
Columbia	3526	2143	4746	2457
Crawford	1720	1305	2307	1526
Dane	5461	6276	8747	6804
Dodge	3534	5384	5573	5019
Door	1571	648	2402	897
Douglas	2862	1578	4113	2498
Dunn	1527	1022	3340	1430
Eau Claire	2648	1850	4447	2397
Florence	297	120	491	122
Fond du Lac	4201	4194	6089	5033
Forest	185	132	408	169
Grant	4094	2947	5281	3685
Green	2042	1448	3054	2331
Green Lake	1914	1682	2091	1581
Iowa	2285	1848	3080	2145
Iron	696	473	1290	478
Jackson	1575	639	2707	792
Jefferson	2750	3606	4275	3672
Juneau	2203	1661	2805	1714
Kenosha	2027	1674	2806	1750
Kewaunee	1239	1682	1812	1702
La Crosse	3864	2358	6101	3215
Lafayette	2228	1982	2910	2265
Langlade	868	1102	1394	1018
Lincoln	1132	1327	1675	1849
Manitowoc	3265	3707	4401	3995
Marathon	3068	2765	3668	4198
Marinette	3062	1397	4358	1808
Marquette	1210	840	1475	840
Milwaukee	20233	19484	35463	27464
Monroe	2691	1848	3669	2374
Oconto	1945	1157	2911	1253
Oneida	1095	708	1405	604
Outagamie	3784	3074	5370	4196
Ozaukee	857	1504	1546	1988
Pepin	865	433	1295	442
Pierce	1771	621	3697	1415
Polk	1822	384	2848	886
Portage	2219	2137	3476	2955
Price	951	515	1444	553
Racine	3846	2850	5733	4101
Richland	1852	1430	2635	2088
Rock	5427	2676	8224	3657
St. Croix	2111	1481	3424	2479
Sauk	2671	1999	4594	2637
Sawyer	547	355	506	371
Shawano	1863	1451	3019	1064
Sheboygan	4137	3203	6543	3426
Taylor	869	921	1355	759
Tremp'leau	1994	827	3300	1390
Vernon	2440	1111	4378	1638
Vilas	695	587	731	459
Walworth	3352	1313	5292	1889
Washburn	598	244	765	253
Washington	2094	2583	2833	2461
Waukesha	3669	3221	5331	3282

WISCONSIN—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOV'NOR. — 1898. — Rep. Scofield	Dem. Sawyer	[2]GOV'NOR. — 1896. — Rep. Scofield	Dem. Fus. Silverthorn
Waupaca	3274	1189	5456	1593
Waushara	2340	389	3207	470
Winnebago	5293	4471	7835	5213
Wood	1615	1850	2766	1952
Totals	173137	135353	264981	169257
Per cent	52.78	40.96	59.67	38.11
Plurality	38737		95724	
Total vote	327911		444095	

[1]Worseley (Pop.), 8,518; Chafin (Pro.), 8,088; Riese (Soc. Lab.), 1,473; Tuttle (Soc. Dem.), 2,544.

[2]Berkey (Pro.), 8,144; Henderson (N. Pro.), 407; Tuttrop (Soc. Lab.), 1,306.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieut.-Governor.—Jesse Stone (R.), 180,038; Peter V. Deuster (D.), 126,306; S. Palmer (Pop.), 8,627; Cooper (Pro.), 7,846; Hassinger (Soc. D.), 2,535; Ganger (Soc.-Lab.), 1,543.

Secretary of State.—W. H. Froehlich (R.), 180,548; T. O. Stromme (D.), 125,536; W. L. Arven (Pop.), 7,909; Crouk (Pro.), 7,064.

Treasurer.—J. O. Davidson (R.), 180,865; C. J. M. Malek (D.), 125,115; John Powers (Pop.), 7,896; Larson (Pro.), 7,799.

Attorney General.—E. R. Hicks (R.), 180,173; Harry H. Grace (D.), 125,425; L. Woodard (Pop.), 7,968.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—L. D. Harvey (R.), 180,439; W. M. Schultz (D.), 125,341; A. H. Craig (Pop.), 7,842.

Railroad Comm'r.—Graham L. Rice (R.), 180,136; C. G. Wilcox (D.), 125,568; R. E. Anger (Pop.), 8,033.

Insurance Comm'r.—Emil Giljohaun (R.), 180,019; John F. Schindler (D.), 124,729; C. W. Teney (Pop.), 7,984.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. H. A. Cooper (R.), 19,867; Clinton Babbitt (D.), 11,447; J. C. Huffman (Pro.), 9,950.

II. H. B. Dahle (R.), 16,892 James E. Jones (D.), 15,768.

III. Joseph W. Babcock (R.), 19,195; T. L. Cleary (D.), 12,037.

IV. Theobald Otjen (R.), 15,903; Joseph G. Donnelly (D.), 14,022; R. Schilling (Pop.), 2,227; L. A. Arnold (Soc. Dem.), 993.

V. Samuel S. Barney (R.), 17,056; C. E. Armin (D.), 13,233; W. B. Rubin (Pop.), 997; G. Eckelman (Soc. Dem.), 1,088.

VI. J. H. Davidson (R.), 20,107; Frank C. Stewart (D.), 16,680; W. H. Clark (Pro.), 738.

VII. John J. Esch (R.), 16,136; John F. Doherty (D.), 8,128; L. W. Wood (Pro.), 689.

VIII. Edward S. Minor (R.), 19,910; Philip Sheridan (D.), 13,668; J. W. Evans (Pro.), 689.

WISCONSIN—(Continued).

IX. Alexander Stewart (R.), 20,825; Webb M. Ruggles (D.), 14,373.

X. John J. Jenkins (R.), 17,601; J. R. Mathews (D.), 8,435.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	31	80	111
Democrats	2	20	22

WYOMING.

Counties.	[1]G'V'RN'R. — 1898. — Rep. Richards	Fus. Alger	[2]G'V'RN'R — 1896. — Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan
Albany	1136	877	1220	1028
Big Horn	586	421	538	518
Carbon	1221	886	1229	1029
Converse	583	464	585	450
Crook	591	392	524	537
Fremont	586	454	535	499
Johnson	563	355	284	441
Laramie	1526	1574	1776	1590
Latranna	418	305	392	317
Sheridan	607	900	877	1045
Sweetwater	810	669	754	916
Uinta	1427	1411	907	1700
Weston	529	281	451	296
Totals	10383	8989	10072	10375
Per cent	52.43	45.39	47.75	49.19
Plurality	1394			780
Total vote	19803		21092	

[1]Vial (Pop.), 431.

[2]Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 486; Levering (Pro.), 159.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—F. Chatterton (R.), 10,458; David Miller (Fus. D.), 8,742; Seely (Pop.), 435.

Treasurer.—G. E. Abbott (R.), 10,634; Luke Voorhees (Fus. D.), 8,417; Rouser (Pop.), 434.

Auditor.—Leroy Grant (R.), 10,806; C. H. Priest (Fus. Sil. R.), 8,217; Pierce (Pop.), 484.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—T. T. Tynan (R.), 10,735; J. F. Brown (Fus. Pop.), 8,208; Mrs. M. A. Stocks (Pop.), 520.

Supreme Court Judge.—Knight (R.), 10,898; C. E. Blydenburgh (D.), 8,403.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

At Large.—F. W. Mondell (R.), 10,762; C. P. Arnold (Fus. D.), 8,466; Brown (Pop.), 433.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	13	38	51
Democrats	5	—	5

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Counties.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. —1898.— Rep. Brodie...	Dem. Wilson..	—1896.— Rep. Doran...	Dem. Smith...
Apache	264	221	230	227
Cochise	648	711	262	521
Coconino	464	350	415	358
Gila	383	634	140	302
Graham	521	871	264	791
Maricopa	1743	1671	1063	1414
Mohave	168	474	43	187
Navajo	339	286	246	234
Pima	834	757	413	618
Pinal	273	259	148	271
Yavapai	1404	1719	767	921
Yuma	343	259	99	221
Totals	7384	8212	4090	6065
Plurality		828		1975

[1]O'Neill (Pop.), 3,896.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Council.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	3	11	14
Democrats	9	13	22

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY.

Counties.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. —1898.— Rep. Perea..	Dem. Ferguson..	—1896.— Rep. Catron.	Dem. Pop. Ferguson...
Bernalillo	2550	2114	2669	2049
Chaves	146	417	101	418
Colfax	727	1181	660	1272
Dona Ana	1286	1154	1045	1258
Eddy	126	321	120	412
Grant	668	1215	455	1407
Guadaloupe	598	397	460	502
Lincoln	536	610	464	769
Mora	1147	1114	1112	1112
Rio Arriba	1684	1084	1492	1284
San Juan	182	450	125	445
San Miguel	2402	2193	2332	2334
Santa Fe	1673	1239	1584	1641
Sierra	317	495	188	677
Socorro	1407	1150	1205	1445
Taos	1049	968	1015	1193
Union	535	512	375	524
Valencia	1689	45	1615	205
Totals	18722	16659	17017	18947
Plurality	2063			1930
Total vote	35381		35964	

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Counties.	DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. —1898.— Rep. Flynn...	Fus. Keaton..	Pro. Hankins	—1896.— Rep. Flynn...	Dem. Pop. Callahan...
Beaver	298	208	16	354	224
Blaine	923	276	57	822	605
Canadian	1301	1024	25	1280	1484
Cleveland	1071	981	32	937	1588
Custer	678	313	20	619	420
Day	58	86	1	68	89
Garfield	2282	1276	27	1706	1486
Grant	1875	1040	15	1481	1486
Greer	440	624	316	509	613
Kay	2138	1319	86	1905	1759
Kingfisher	1587	1018	64	1676	1895
Lincoln	2197	1197	82	2008	2118
Logan	2259	1211	98	2537	1949
Noble	1447	779	14	1135	1039
Oklahoma	1538	1359	85	1892	2156
Pawnee	1136	727	28	956	1071
Payne	1551	1231	36	1540	1754
Pottaw'mie.	1366	1515	150	1513	2199
Roger Mills	152	225	5	67	252
Washita	667	500	61	457	552
Woods	2412	1516	39	2102	2186
Woodward	568	407	7	394	388
D	512	256	5	309	322
Totals	28456	19088	1069	26267	27435
Plurality	9368				1168
Total vote	48613			53702	

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Council.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	8	17	25
Democrats	3	3	6
Fusion (D. Pop.)	2	4	6
Populists	—	2	2

ESTIMATED POPULATION 1899.

Alabama	1,700,000	New-York	7,100,000
Arkansas	1,400,000	N. C'lina	1,800,000
C'fornia	1,600,000	N. Dakota	215,000
Colorado	700,000	Ohio	4,000,000
Conn.	900,000	Oregon	450,000
Delaware	175,000	Penn'vania	6,075,000
Florida	500,000	Rhode Is'd	420,000
Georgia	2,000,000	So. Carolina	1,250,000
Idaho	175,000	So. Dakota	425,000
Illinois	4,500,000	Tennessee	2,000,000
Indiana	2,700,000	Texas	3,500,000
Iowa	2,200,000	Utah	275,000
Kansas	1,375,000	Vermont	340,000
Kentucky	2,100,000	Virginia	1,750,000
Louisiana	1,100,000	Washington	450,000
Maine	675,000	W. Virginia	1,000,000
Maryl'd	1,250,000	Wisconsin	2,200,000
Mass.	2,800,000	Wyoming	85,000
Michigan	2,250,000	Alaska	75 000
Minnesota	1,750,000	Arizona	80,000
Miss.	1,500,000	Dist. of C.	300 000
Missouri	3,250,000	Indian Ter.	250,000
Montana	200,000	New-Mex.	240,000
Nebraska	1,200,000	Oklahoma	350,000
Nevada	50,000		
N.H'pshire	380,000	Total	75,000,000
N. Jersey	1,950,000		

NEW-YORK COUNTIES ELECTION TABLES.

"Rep." denotes Republican; "Dem.," Democrat; "N. D.," National or Sound Money Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc. Lab.," Socialist Labor.

ALBANY.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt..	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Albany City:				
1st Ward.....	783	602	801	568
2d Ward.....	429	858	522	756
3d Ward.....	423	1008	427	1001
4th Ward.....	370	899	478	712
5th Ward.....	588	818	713	680
6th Ward.....	594	726	704	715
7th Ward.....	713	634	756	574
8th Ward.....	365	886	418	899
9th Ward.....	274	786	290	806
10th Ward.....	543	436	610	376
11th Ward.....	590	474	640	424
12th Ward.....	420	1048	498	924
13th Ward.....	594	395	664	324
14th Ward.....	798	414	869	359
15th Ward.....	354	648	395	588
16th Ward.....	829	548	870	481
17th Ward.....	467	465	550	361
18th Ward.....	511	245	534	171
19th Ward.....	648	616	727	485
Total city.....	10283	12509	11466	11230
Cohoes City:				
1st Ward.....	331	768	351	775
2d Ward.....	400	300	470	296
3d Ward.....	467	397	498	379
4th Ward.....	607	447	654	451
5th Ward.....	332	318	292	300
6th Ward.....	410	169	411	160
Total city.....	2547	2399	2676	2361
Berne	359	261	393	218
Bethlehem	648	430	766	352
Coeymans	455	470	490	479
Colonie	916	604	970	569
Green Island.....	576	442	666	444
Guilderland	618	349	715	334
Knox	252	111	290	101
New-Scotland ...	511	318	579	267
Rensselaerville ..	294	294	315	283
Watervliet	1580	1822	1665	1741
Westerlo	268	222	302	221
Total towns....	6477	5324	7151	5009
Total county...	19307	20232	21293	18500
Plurality		925	2793	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 62; Kline (Pro.), 196; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 285.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 486; Porter (Pop.), 753; Smith (Pro.), 234; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 224.

ALLEGANY.

Alfred	302	63	297	82
Allen	61	29	142	43
Alma	80	65	119	124
Almond	160	172	197	206
Amity	397	111	408	193
Andover	304	171	338	202

ALLEGANY—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt..	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Angelica	276	66	342	88
Belfast	177	71	244	150
Birdsall	79	83	102	116
Bolivar	186	164	236	228
Burns	258	121	255	156
Caneadia	141	88	240	128
Centreville	159	25	183	34
Clarksville	143	38	172	56
Cuba	416	175	398	203
Friendship	357	176	342	216
Genesee	129	33	151	114
Granger	170	23	198	29
Grove	119	69	140	81
Hume	386	132	439	121
Independence ...	230	71	242	108
New-Hudson	158	66	188	104
Rushford	191	66	217	76
Scio	188	141	195	168
Ward	49	59	45	99
Wellsville	648	503	742	473
West Almond ...	64	56	88	62
Willing	172	64	209	111
Wirt	129	52	163	120
Totals	6129	2953	7031	3870
Plurality	3176		3161	

[1]Kline (Pro.), 599; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 28; Baron (Cit.), 5.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 93; Smith (Pro.), 505; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 416.

BROOME.

Binghamton:				
1st Ward.....	542	527	618	470
2d Ward.....	358	232	385	219
3d Ward.....	614	393	625	368
4th Ward.....	203	108	212	83
5th Ward.....	399	325	431	268
6th Ward.....	348	200	367	213
7th Ward.....	553	347	644	308
8th Ward.....	267	304	295	275
9th Ward.....	158	110	232	99
10th Ward.....	227	320	257	282
11th Ward.....	603	435	684	378
12th Ward.....	265	159	290	163
13th Ward.....	284	99	286	86
Total city.....	4821	3556	5336	3214
Bingh'ton (town).	109	61	133	66
Barker	180	87	202	115
Chenango	232	83	287	99
Colesville	395	277	506	296
Conklin	135	46	159	67
Dickinson	107	47	106	47
Fenton	224	58	256	89
Kirkwood	118	121	142	130
Lisle	302	101	344	135
Maine	269	106	291	139
Nanticoke	113	63	129	77

BROOME—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roose-velt...	Van Wyck..	Black....	Porter...
Sanford	544	288	628	403
Triangle	255	164	303	203
Union	767	344	760	307
Vestal	227	115	287	174
Windsor	439	107	523	161
Total towns....	4417	2077	5056	2408
Total county ..	9238	5627	10392	5620
Plurality	3611		4772	

[1]Kline (Pro.), 514; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 40; Bacon (Cit.), 70.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 186; Smith (Pro.), 492; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9.

CATTARAUGUS.

Allegany	398	347	464	367
Ashford	226	121	269	173
Carrolton	170	157	198	197
Cold Spring	87	81	112	149
Conewango	202	97	200	139
Dayton	283	99	305	109
East Otto	188	89	206	102
Elko	61	27	49	41
Ellicottsville	233	156	292	211
Farmersville	147	57	180	94
Franklinville	315	215	361	255
Freedom	217	42	255	52
Great Valley	221	125	273	177
Hinsdale	146	134	164	169
Humphrey	116	66	129	97
Ischua	103	95	100	114
Leon	182	68	174	90
Little Valley	342	66	328	85
Lyndon	99	55	112	78
Machias	199	116	258	150
Mansfield	150	59	200	70
Napoli	162	57	183	79
New-Albion	441	137	388	146
Olean (town)	455	807	522	456
Otto	152	90	176	87
Perrysburg	168	52	200	89
Persia	201	140	182	196
Portville	375	160	380	236
Randolph	341	230	325	322
Red House	84	65	113	71
Salamanca	591	468	627	454
South Valley	91	52	105	79
Yorkshire	271	118	312	172
Total towns...	7397	4238	8142	5286
Olean (city):				
1st Ward	153	148	188	150
2d Ward	118	50	117	59
3d Ward	145	82	181	91
4th Ward	278	263	324	264
5th Ward	136	147	155	143
6th Ward	108	127	134	139
Total city	938	817	1099	846
Total county...	8335	5055	9241	6132
Plurality	3280		3109	

CATTARAUGUS—(Continued).

[1]Kline (Pro.), 416; Hanford (Soc.-Lab.), 57; Bacon (Cit.) 17.
[2]Griffin (N. 1), 105; Smith (Pro.), 385; Balkam (Soc.-Lab.), 14.

CAYUGA.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roose-velt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Auburn:				
1st Ward	480	348	500	298
2d Ward	479	277	494	247
3d Ward	258	205	270	205
4th Ward	204	280	194	285
5th Ward	215	202	198	219
6th Ward	386	233	394	227
7th Ward	288	207	307	211
8th Ward	252	349	314	346
9th Ward	341	182	366	158
10th Ward	469	192	511	170
Total city	3372	2475	3548	2366
Aurelius	224	193	229	206
Brutus	466	258	498	231
Cato	293	136	330	143
Conquest	175	127	182	171
Fleming	161	90	194	108
Genoa	253	171	349	214
Ira	313	198	306	200
Ledyard	290	108	313	127
Locke	178	65	217	71
Mentz	309	224	337	241
Montezuma	127	144	133	153
Moravia	375	177	430	251
Niles	187	182	216	236
Owasco	165	71	225	86
Scipio	243	122	274	192
Sempronius	135	84	167	119
Sennet	195	72	250	106
Springport	243	144	259	199
Sterling	408	160	527	177
Summer Hill	85	66	124	83
Throop	154	113	155	127
Venice	197	110	262	122
Victory	244	78	277	98
Total towns....	5420	3093	6245	3662
Total county	8792	5568	9793	6028
Plurality	3224		3765	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 66; Kline (Pro.), 246; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 103.
[2]Grlffin (N. D.), 158; Smith (Pro.), 305; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 23.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Arkwright	120	73	144	116
Busti	323	153	371	184
Carroll	384	65	430	59
Charlotte	195	134	200	195
Chautauqua	577	216	628	244
Cherry Creek	232	105	238	157
Clymer	234	53	274	78
Ellery	265	95	286	144
Ellicott	511	78	568	109
Ellington	229	59	270	81

CHAUTAUQUA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck..	Black....	Porter...
French Creek....	169	30	168	101
Gerry	217	34	262	45
Hanover	667	381	758	416
Harmony	592	143	616	244
Kiantone	76	43	77	59
Mina	166	59	191	112
Poland	290	59	350	108
Pomfret	766	439	943	442
Portland	340	174	494	227
Ripley	278	126	332	241
Sheridan	195	87	285	121
Sherman	263	68	287	115
Stockton	275	136	311	195
Villenova	132	112	173	142
Westfield	606	275	689	576
Total towns....	8102	3197	9345	4330
Dunkirk:				
1st Ward.....	220	417	239	405
2d Ward.....	320	207	358	192
3d Ward.....	303	251	340	242
4th Ward.....	146	273	173	279
Total city.....	989	1148	1110	1118
Jamestown:				
1st Ward.....	555	185	652	195
2d Ward.....	412	247	574	312
3d Ward.....	485	115	585	175
4th Ward.....	551	92	714	91
5th Ward.....	478	127	591	157
6th Ward.....	442	183	572	244
Total city.....	2923	949	3688	1128
Total county...	12014	5294	14143	6576
Plurality	6720		7567	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 20; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 65; Kline (Pro.), 560.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 159; Smith (Pro.), 495; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 24.

CHEMUNG.

Ashland	132	119	165	82
Baldwin	93	77	108	84
Big Flats.....	238	205	270	197
Catlin	138	122	168	128
Chemung	203	138	257	145
Elmira (town)...	187	98	199	77
Erin	99	148	126	148
Horseheads	613	240	763	418
Southport	263	212	335	187
Van Etten.....	207	184	240	196
Veteran	229	150	282	151
Total towns....	2401	1693	2913	1813
Elmira (city):				
1st Ward.....	387	214	505	171
2d Ward.....	244	508	364	510
3d Ward.....	434	454	617	390
4th Ward.....	338	675	580	468
5th Ward.....	345	399	439	360
6th Ward.....	747	617	888	544
7th Ward.....	333	589	580	505

CHEMUNG—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt....	Van Wyck..	Black....	Porter...
8th Ward.....	415	433	586	401
9th Ward.....	258	221	338	172
Total city.....	3504	4315	4897	3521
Total county.....	5906	6008	7810	5334
Plurality		102	2476	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 475; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 55.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 118; Smith (Pro.), 305; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 18.

CHENANGO.

Afton	272	183	331	216
Bainbridge	398	175	428	203
Columbus	149	75	180	71
Coventry	165	90	176	111
German	112	75	88	39
Greene	433	367	474	379
Guilford	376	194	416	205
Lincklaen	121	44	112	57
McDonough	156	121	148	114
New-Berlin	399	225	444	219
North Norwich...	151	72	143	90
Norwich	967	768	1067	831
Otselie	227	111	241	120
Oxford	541	390	549	391
Pharsalia	101	87	108	138
Pitcher	125	85	145	102
Plymouth	157	106	170	132
Preston	71	85	81	101
Sherburne	456	216	500	205
Smithville	187	138	186	155
Smyrna	253	91	271	106
Totals	5779	3656	6258	3990
Plurality	2123		2268	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 14; Kline (Pro.), 271; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 56.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 128; Smith (Pro.), 337; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 14.

CLINTON.

Altoona	233	290	239	112
Ausable	282	228	329	141
Beekmanton	246	214	300	150
Black Brook.....	312	99	288	104
Champlain	475	414	556	320
Chazy	394	260	464	131
Clinton	112	212	131	217
Dannemora	180	229	221	172
Ellenberg	293	250	393	206
Mooers	412	280	572	169
Peru	334	215	341	198
Saranac	306	355	368	252
Schuyler Falls...	194	191	284	105
Total towns....	3794	3238	4486	2277
Plattsburg (city):				
1st Ward.....	138	221	200	145
2d Ward.....	150	270	242	163
3d Ward.....	278	300	346	151

CLINTON—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roose-velt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
4th Ward.....	178	280	249	170
5th Ward.....	183	271	294	130
6th Ward.....	103	220	149	73
Total city.....	1030	1562	1480	832
Total county...	4824	4800	5966	3109
Plurality	24		2857	

[1] Bacon (Cit.), 12; Kline (Pro.), 97; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 25.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 59; Smith (Pro.), 42; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 12.

COLUMBIA.

Ancram	105	189	159	166
Austerlitz	189	77	219	68
Canaan	201	86	252	94
Chatham	562	382	689	329
Claverack	569	612	680	486
Clermont	77	126	94	105
Copake	217	159	231	158
Gallatin	116	85	144	93
Germantown	218	182	223	185
Ghent	434	243	496	249
Greenport	148	153	179	140
Hillsdale	224	179	238	161
Kinderhook	391	466	472	346
Livingston	204	193	251	164
New-Lebanon ...	169	169	222	183
Stockport	322	171	359	172
Stuyvesant	201	239	265	181
Taghkanick	104	153	135	150
Totals	4453	3869	5299	3420
Hudson (city):				
1st Ward.....	148	243	187	218
2d Ward.....	164	356	241	302
3d Ward.....	298	256	303	202
4th Ward.....	167	203	204	195
5th Ward.....	216	232	253	212
Total city.....	993	1290	1188	1129
Total county ..	5446	5159	6487	4549
Plurality	287		1936	

[1]Kline (Pro.), 143; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 19; Bacon (Cit.), 5.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 176; Smith (Pro.), 187; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 3.

CORTLAND.

Cincinnatus	106	112	124	108
Cortlandville	1794	936	2054	956
Cuyler	208	72	214	88
Freetown	95	77	100	86
Harford	101	105	145	79
Homer	662	295	774	297
Lapeer	85	35	97	49
Marathon	288	165	311	192
Preble	96	112	121	136
Scott	164	78	167	74
Solon	69	72	90	77
Taylor	121	64	132	59
Truxton	140	137	187	158

CORTLAND—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roose-velt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Virgil	192	107	241	132
Willett	79	99	107	116
Totals	4200	2466	4864	2607
Plurality	1734		2257	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 9; Kline (Pro.), 284; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 18.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 67; Smith (Pro.), 252; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 2.

DELAWARE.

Andes	322	143	385	187
Bovina	164	52	179	57
Colchester	323	266	421	363
Davenport	185	222	218	260
Delhi	527	239	621	222
Deposit	275	172	298	144
Franklin	425	209	487	221
Hamden	283	51	325	80
Hancock	571	460	702	488
Harpersfield	204	99	244	99
Kortright	222	153	235	177
Masonville	219	90	216	128
Meredith	198	103	292	111
Middletown	462	382	569	401
Roxbury	290	277	325	294
Sidney	549	388	623	455
Stamford	278	213	337	205
Tompkins	285	158	405	212
Walton	733	352	867	352
Totals	6515	4029	7749	4456
Plurality	2486		3293	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 25; Kline (Pro.), 370; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 24.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 95; Smith (Pro.), 291; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

DUTCHESS.

Amenia	346	180	366	174
Beekman	175	87	216	66
Clinton	201	172	218	147
Dover	328	183	376	138
East Fishkill....	259	308	280	269
Fishkill	1461	1112	1703	855
Hyde Park.....	349	278	377	231
La Grange.....	190	143	223	132
Milan	160	111	181	95
Northeast	288	191	323	175
Pawling	272	176	279	147
Pine Plains.....	187	155	213	149
Pleasant Valley..	220	181	255	171
Po'keepsie (town)	507	458	614	442
Red Hook.....	524	483	613	388
Rhinebeck	495	356	518	256
Stanford	225	201	251	187
Union Vale.....	152	101	190	83
Wappingers	605	398	716	371
Washington	424	280	456	234
Total towns...	7656	5556	8368	4714
Po'keepsie (city):				
1st Ward.....	325	597	364	587

DUTCHESS—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
2d Ward.....	506	484	549	419
3d Ward.....	456	283	463	246
4th Ward.....	565	310	634	275
5th Ward.....	478	266	494	237
6th Ward.....	165	173	480	129
7th Ward.....	376	270	432	201
Total city.....	2871	2383	3416	2094
Total county...	10527	7939	11784	6808
Plurality	2588		4976	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 15; Kline (Pro.), 343; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 53.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 284; Smith (Pro.), 509; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 34.

ERIE.

Alden	248	294	260	308
Amherst	310	406	359	362
Aurora	588	281	585	281
Boston	88	151	116	245
Brant	192	172	227	145
Cheektowaga	247	489	376	403
Clarence	434	165	483	200
Colden	146	175	187	172
Collins	339	212	381	226
Concord	519	388	556	475
East Hamburg...	293	151	346	137
Eden	246	218	297	255
Elma	260	184	347	147
Evans	319	238	444	231
G'd Island	164	58	173	51
Hamburg	398	537	539	541
Holland	249	193	223	237
Lancaster	639	669	747	661
Matilla	194	161	217	151
Newstead	531	265	556	308
North Collins....	230	267	272	225
Sardinia	209	164	241	207
Tonawanda	785	841	985	591
Wales	123	156	155	146
West Seneca	351	329	509	239
Total towns....	8102	7104	9581	6854
Buffalo:				
1st Ward.....	413	900	490	813
2d Ward.....	573	1532	559	1284
3d Ward.....	784	1282	1245	1247
4th Ward.....	629	1222	897	1288
5th Ward.....	1135	1547	1134	1514
6th Ward.....	538	981	754	870
7th Ward.....	764	965	996	926
8th Ward.....	856	841	1010	849
9th Ward.....	780	1235	960	1123
10th Ward.....	623	620	846	588
11th Ward.....	1127	1645	1531	1860
12th Ward.....	520	950	714	807
13th Ward.....	628	990	823	901
14th Ward.....	962	1829	1498	1710
15th Ward.....	794	1003	963	844
16th Ward.....	725	811	883	726
17th Ward.....	1805	1393	2176	1158
18th Ward.....	1615	1720	2114	1799

ERIE—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
19th Ward.....	496	1347	745	1226
20th Ward.....	964	890	1205	809
21st Ward.....	1722	868	2012	628
22d Ward.....	1668	1038	2077	861
23d Ward.....	1605	857	1901	751
24th Ward.....	2775	1258	3022	870
25th Ward.....	1357	1473	1559	1260
Total city.....	26097	29277	32004	26813
Total county...	34199	36441	41585	33667
Plurality		2242	7818	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 65; Kline (Pro.), 505; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 1,493.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 1,860; Smith (Pro.), 495; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 411.

ESSEX.

Chesterfield	290	216	354	142
Crown Point.....	352	107	461	89
Elizabethtown ...	198	60	237	40
Essex	184	91	248	63
Jay	279	176	304	143
Keene	243	48	244	47
Lewis	197	73	219	56
Minerva	86	165	104	120
Moriah	574	291	693	352
Newcomb	55	112	60	118
North Elba.....	216	120	270	70
North Hudson....	93	27	106	15
St. Armand.....	195	130	124	26
Schroon	103	28	239	27
Ticonderoga	664	377	970	252
Westport	257	113	321	114
Wilmington	126	28	132	24
Wilsborough	212	109	245	81
Totals	4325	2273	5331	1779
Plurality	2052		3552	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 10; Kline (Pro.), 80; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 19.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 60; Smith (Pro.), 43; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 4.

FRANKLIN.

Altamont	133	101	183	84
Bangor	448	96	495	99
Bellmont	260	125	319	114
Bombay	169	155	189	152
Brandon	153	45	156	56
Brighton	63	33	66	20
Burke	247	134	298	148
Chateaugay	312	264	358	327
Constable	173	92	180	105
Dickinson	311	54	378	52
Duane	48	14	55	22
Fort Covington..	271	134	288	143
Franklin	186	77	236	97
Harrietstown ...	327	194	378	142
Malone	1367	604	1492	583
Moisa	265	201	328	217
Santa Clara.....	90	52	159	39

FRANKLIN—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Waverly	216	39	348	32
Westville	207	60	199	72
Totals	5267	2474	6105	2504
Plurality	2793		3601	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 179; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 16.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 63; Smith (Pro.), 143; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 21.

FULTON.

Bleecker	49	115	63	116
Broadalbin	339	160	365	181
Caroga	79	63	72	65
Ephratah	293	181	304	183
Johnstown (town)	395	286	464	247
Mayfield	339	191	392	170
Northampton	289	285	312	270
Oppenheim	145	152	193	136
Perth	101	61	130	59
Stratford	151	110	187	85
Total towns...	2180	1604	2482	1512
Gloverville:				
1st Ward	542	235	649	179
2d Ward	340	187	408	149
3d Ward	524	217	562	144
4th Ward	523	279	552	230
5th Ward	342	176	387	138
6th Ward	370	301	413	263
Total city	2641	1395	2971	1103
Johnstown (city):				
1st Ward	284	221	317	204
2d Ward	326	229	362	204
3d Ward	410	286	433	279
4th Ward	283	183	299	157
Total city	1303	919	1411	844
Total county...	6124	3918	6864	3439
Plurality	2206		3425	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 5; Kline (Pro.), 378; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 190.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 153; Smith (Pro.), 387; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 82.

GENESEE.

Alabama	263	143	246	187
Alexander	213	110	254	106
Batavia	1401	916	1473	967
Bergen	251	160	247	207
Bethany	183	84	215	85
Byron	234	86	251	137
Darlen	246	164	285	158
Elba	176	151	193	198
Le Roy	663	418	756	390
Oakfield	263	94	268	122
Pavilion	226	105	304	130
Pembroke	288	228	348	284
Stafford	273	57	294	67
Totals	4680	2716	5134	3038
Plurality	1964		2096	

GENESEE—(Continued).

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 6; Kline (Pro.), 229; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 25.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 64; Smith (Pro.), 201; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 19.

GREENE.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Ashland	135	82	126	76
Athens	388	321	390	329
Cairo	315	282	333	288
Catskill	1089	1030	1198	832
Coxsackie	588	528	589	502
Durham	211	241	248	242
Greenville	214	232	260	216
Halcott	36	59	49	57
Hunter	320	276	373	291
Jewett	126	126	138	126
Lexington	89	210	116	185
New-Baltimore	247	307	304	318
Prattsville	93	127	125	114
Windham	202	191	225	194
Totals	4063	4019	4474	3768
Plurality	44		706	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 5; Kline (Pro.), 147; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 48.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 92; Smith (Pro.), 154; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 21.

HAMILTON.

Arietta	24	45	31	60
Benson	28	48	29	51
Hope	28	84	40	82
Indian Lake	136	111	188	88
Lake Pleasant	66	68	81	58
Long Lake	112	50	143	32
Morehouse	24	20	20	19
Wells	101	145	131	139
Totals	519	571	663	529
Plurality	—	52	134	—

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 3; Kline (Pro.), 18; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 2.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 14; Smith (Pro.), 18.

HERKIMER.

Columbia	216	125	259	124
Danube	138	148	162	123
Fairfield	205	174	228	173
Frankfort	479	380	714	537
German Flats	1081	979	1278	869
Herkimer	799	767	840	689
Litchfield	133	104	177	53
Little Falls (town)	60	140	80	127
Mannheim	371	199	484	207
Newport	240	151	275	143
Norway	114	106	107	108
Ohio	119	76	142	74
Russia	295	181	373	173
Salisbury	269	94	320	97
Schuyler	209	96	254	81

HERKIMER—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Stark	186	107	220	90
Warren	174	176	202	128
Webb	75	80	65	49
Wilmurt	43	39	58	41
Winfield	244	147	281	119
Total towns...	5450	4270	6519	4025
Little Falls (city):				
1st Ward	389	383	371	385
2d Ward	350	241	388	241
3d Ward	198	346	207	341
4th Ward	317	288	329	248
Total city	1255	1257	1295	1212
Total county	6705	5527	7814	5247
Plurality	1178		2668	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 25; Kline (Pro.), 263; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 61.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 207; Smith (Pro.), 269; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

JEFFERSON.

Adams	582	171	626	174
Alexandria	414	488	472	468
Antwerp	515	228	581	234
Brownville	536	227	574	248
Cape Vincent	281	376	318	391
Champion	340	158	388	157
Clayton	476	410	564	456
Ellisburg	685	320	762	374
Henderson	268	101	312	104
Hounsfield	360	172	392	172
Le Ray	349	320	351	326
Lorraine	135	110	158	139
Lyme	298	261	206	240
Orleans	291	252	338	243
Pamelia	130	73	132	96
Philadelphia	256	219	294	195
Rodman	271	78	262	81
Rutland	329	144	371	141
Theresa	287	216	314	241
Watertown (town)	167	78	183	101
Wilna	686	492	741	462
Worth	113	85	123	93
Total towns	7760	4979	8502	5136
Watertown (city):				
1st Ward	374	248	645	347
2d Ward	647	357	568	377
3d Ward	430	392	386	456
4th Ward	368	298	758	661
[3]5th Ward	411	238	—	—
[3]6th Ward	232	119	—	—
Total city	2462	1652	2357	1841
Total county	10222	6631	10919	6977
Plurality	3580		3942	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 14; Kline (Pro.), 510; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 45.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 336; Smith (Pro.), 522; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.
[3]Four wards in 1896.

KINGS.

(See pages following other counties.)

LEWIS.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Croghan	327	280	386	361
Denmark	411	159	453	152
Diana	263	251	354	230
Greig	155	105	228	102
Harrisburg	112	77	133	79
Highmarket	31	103	36	136
Lewis	29	149	54	191
Leyden	195	231	215	201
Lowville	626	394	640	415
Lyonsdale	165	116	265	95
Martinsburg	278	143	354	168
Montague	98	95	131	86
New-Bremen	168	180	242	232
Osceola	66	56	75	56
Pinckney	97	116	117	140
Turin	220	94	240	94
Watson	168	123	202	145
West Turin	245	220	281	228
Totals	3604	2892	4406	3111
Plurality	712		1295	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 3; Kline (Pro.), 81; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 6.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 51; Smith (Pro.), 88; Balkman (Soc. Lab.), 5.

LIVINGSTON.

Avon	270	304	398	366
Caledonia	281	200	305	220
Conesus	201	83	238	118
Geneseo	590	230	585	284
Groveland	177	127	173	147
Leicester	239	136	257	130
Lima	182	262	194	394
Livonia	376	260	428	363
Mount Morris	472	435	456	493
North Dansville	514	535	497	571
Nunda	414	149	443	178
Ossian	145	78	144	113
Portage	176	77	206	98
Sparta	138	133	132	163
Springwater	342	159	379	224
West Sparta	128	80	142	127
York	435	103	472	119
Totals	5180	3351	5449	4104
Plurality	1829		1345	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 10; Kline (Pro.), 277; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 20.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 71; Smith (Pro.), 277; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 5.

MADISON.

Brookfield	497	241	580	252
Cazenovia	600	337	660	391
De Ruyter	235	117	306	97
Eaton	515	216	579	225
Ferner	129	75	156	105
Georgetown	190	52	207	56

MADISON—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Hamilton	527	276	703	317
Lebanon	216	84	265	91
Lenox	651	364	778	403
Lincoln	169	73	209	103
Madison	315	186	379	164
Nelson	228	96	251	115
Oneida	908	763	1114	797
Smithfield	196	53	240	65
Stockbridge	280	145	339	131
Sullivan	484	412	560	491
Totals	6141	3490	7326	3803
Plurality	2651		3523	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 13; Kline (Pro.), 320; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 70.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 134; Smith (Pro.), 296; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 32.

MONROE.

Brighton	424	228	525	220
Chili	233	158	294	209
Clarkson	224	143	234	206
Gates	226	282	382	311
Greece	446	438	590	580
Hamlin	276	82	397	106
Henrietta	266	185	314	190
Irondequoit	221	209	287	214
Mendon	317	293	389	394
Ogden	329	262	429	272
Parma	334	151	437	270
Penfield	349	149	505	189
Perinton	698	381	694	277
Pittsford	298	256	330	255
Riga	249	113	310	151
Rush	182	132	197	190
Sweden	676	422	731	457
Webster	369	226	558	219
Wheatland	284	203	335	230
Total towns	8401	4423	7938	5044
Rochester:				
1st Ward.	249	390	316	347
2d Ward.	357	398	406	422
3d Ward.	811	510	950	482
4th Ward.	547	522	751	565
5th Ward.	523	886	699	842
6th Ward.	883	556	1074	513
7th Ward.	485	599	673	600
8th Ward.	1001	958	1323	871
9th Ward.	535	560	614	493
10th Ward.	882	461	979	463
11th Ward.	965	1123	1154	1044
12th Ward.	1582	595	1703	524
13th Ward.	435	411	560	498
14th Ward.	810	599	940	597
15th Ward.	446	749	475	548
16th Ward.	662	681	810	614
17th Ward.	862	1254	1153	1191
18th Ward.	944	647	1024	554
19th Ward.	964	878	1115	916

MONROE—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
20th Ward.	404	893	523	862
Total city.	12347	13670	17242	13046
Total county.	20748	18093	25180	18090
Plurality	2755		7090	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 93; Kline (Pro.), 714; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 970.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 468; Smith (Pro.), 567; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 455.

MONTGOMERY.

Amsterdam (city)				
1st Ward.	419	272	444	250
2d Ward.	438	227	458	232
3d Ward.	297	381	284	375
4th Ward.	288	484	285	489
5th Ward.	248	174	256	144
6th Ward.	381	265	360	244
7th Ward.	349	199	353	182
Total city.	2420	2002	2440	1916
Amsterdam (town)	520	222	515	229
Canajoharie	560	564	629	473
Charleston	151	76	203	101
Florida	303	258	343	236
Glen	350	285	427	272
Minden	693	645	825	550
Mohawk	421	404	428	376
Palatine	279	441	329	400
Root	257	271	289	256
St. Johnsville	349	331	361	328
Total towns	3876	3489	4349	3221
Total county	6296	5491	6789	5137
Plurality	805		1652	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 9; Kline (Pro.), 180; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 74.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 124; Smith (Pro.), 114; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 32.

*NASSAU COUNTY.

Hempstead	2716	1898	3890	1689
No. Hempstead	989	809	1147	541
Oyster Bay	1710	1446	1987	1152
Totals	5415	4153	7024	3382
Plurality	1262		3642	

*Formed from part of Queens County by Legislature of 1898.
[1]Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 51; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 28.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 298; Smith (Pro.), 78; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9.

NEW-YORK.

See pages following other counties.

NIAGARA.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Cambria	198	121	240	182
Hartland	416	293	391	348
Lewiston	294	212	368	232
Lockport (town)..	303	201	336	209
Newfant	391	324	393	380
Niagara	104	60	125	47
No. Tonawanda..	794	760	—	—
Pendleton	126	174	131	167
Porter	293	185	340	173
Royalton	566	609	610	629
Somerset	316	146	329	179
Wheatfield	134	174	924	759
Wilson	340	200	390	258
Total towns....	4276	3456	4577	3543
Lockport (city):				
1st Ward.....	238	319	268	284
2d Ward.....	195	308	205	262
3d Ward.....	359	211	365	169
4th Ward.....	334	257	331	235
5th Ward.....	513	386	531	368
6th Ward.....	263	326	290	272
Total city.....	1902	1807	1990	1590
Niagara Falls:				
1st Ward.....	423	508	517	413
2d Ward.....	404	435	476	411
3d Ward.....	404	428	442	346
4th Ward.....	193	440	235	383
Total city.....	1424	1811	1670	1553
Total county...	7602	7074	8237	6686
Plurality	528		1551	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 18; Kline (Pro.), 345; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 61.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 162; Smith (Pro.), 303; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 22.

ONEIDA.

Annsville	223	197	269	230
Augusta	244	249	286	203
Ava	95	110	92	112
Boonville	583	415	644	309
Bridgewater	183	92	207	67
Camden	694	255	724	202
Deerfield	219	185	243	184
Florence	130	180	168	166
Floyd	104	101	110	99
Forestport	203	152	280	129
Kirkland	553	483	555	444
Lee	230	215	258	178
Marcy	174	164	227	147
Marshall	258	204	304	187
New-Hartford	527	332	686	407
Paris	361	309	439	322
Remsen	187	57	229	57
Sangerfield	293	320	386	245
Steuben	146	57	144	71
Trenton	484	187	571	141
Vernon	393	299	485	257
Verona	510	435	579	398
Vienna	289	287	352	216
Western	245	225	266	192

ONEIDA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Westmoreland ...	284	187	352	179
Whitestown	766	565	859	457
Total towns ...	8378	6282	9817	5599
Rome:				
1st Ward.....	351	456	356	375
2d Ward.....	197	274	216	245
3d Ward.....	256	416	230	384
4th Ward.....	332	294	353	250
5th Ward.....	513	308	528	241
Total Rome....	1649	1748	1683	1495
Utica:				
1st Ward.....	162	125	186	95
2d Ward.....	311	562	520	489
3d Ward.....	411	333	473	314
4th Ward.....	443	285	478	235
5th Ward.....	111	193	124	192
6th Ward.....	214	337	230	292
7th Ward.....	723	581	764	462
8th Ward.....	530	983	944	1080
9th Ward.....	454	733	771	750
10th Ward.....	246	301	304	278
11th Ward.....	469	378	500	299
12th Ward.....	461	431	877	585
[3]13th Ward.....	222	309	—	—
[3]14th Ward.....	209	228	—	—
[3]15th Ward.....	456	268	—	—
Total Utica ...	5422	6047	6171	5094
Total county...	15449	14077	17571	12088
Plurality	1372		5483	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 44; Kline (Pro.), 574; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 280.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 672; Smith (Pro.), 584; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 144.
[3]City redistricted in 1897.

ONONDAGA.

Camillus	298	276	370	243
Cicero	471	181	561	134
Clay	413	170	505	193
De Witt	632	421	808	460
Elbridge	462	377	534	427
Fabius	261	139	312	166
Geddes	382	198	484	216
Lafayette	222	127	266	143
Lysander	852	360	943	395
Manlius	851	512	1023	475
Marcellus	389	207	432	238
Onondaga	725	338	909	483
Otisco	162	122	174	139
Pompey	328	302	390	315
Salina	406	338	518	323
Skaneateles	584	348	719	383
Spofford	175	73	220	165
Tully	177	138	227	167
Van Buren	488	283	548	319
Total towns....	8278	4910	9943	5324

ONONDAGA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Syracuse:				
1st Ward.....	443	556	547	736
2d Ward.....	388	647	427	731
3d Ward.....	356	443	484	492
4th Ward.....	733	747	894	895
5th Ward.....	503	449	667	516
6th Ward.....	381	278	499	323
7th Ward.....	612	660	843	608
8th Ward.....	803	402	912	417
9th Ward.....	489	521	577	647
10th Ward.....	420	329	535	337
11th Ward.....	992	279	935	248
12th Ward.....	1077	523	1212	612
13th Ward.....	1151	425	1303	461
14th Ward.....	699	226	723	240
15th Ward.....	378	457	438	545
16th Ward.....	635	430	688	552
17th Ward.....	317	521	442	617
18th Ward.....	616	272	718	327
19th Ward.....	518	423	599	543
Total Syracuse.	11507	8688	13443	9847
Total county...	19785	13598	23386	15171
Plurality	6187		8215	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 17; Kline (Pro.), 510; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 2,360.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 465; Smith (Pro.), 453; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 711.

ONTARIO.

Bristol	162	85	192	154
Canadia	111	31	139	52
Canandaigua	1258	761	1354	752
East Bloomfield..	277	211	301	261
Farmington	226	158	265	189
Geneva (city)....	1060	963	1438	1151
Geneva (town)...	90	88	—	—
Gorham	337	237	341	300
Hopewell	242	174	249	206
Manchester	687	479	669	524
Naples	364	229	383	297
Phelps	529	549	647	597
Richmond	221	114	273	158
Seneca	406	228	478	276
South Bristol.....	118	46	158	108
Victor	282	309	297	361
West Bloomfield..	194	119	194	191
Totals	6573	4781	7379	5577
Plurality	1792		1802	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 17; Kline (Pro.), 269; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 29.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 149; Smith (Pro.), 219; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9.

ORANGE.

Blooming Grove.	272	166	331	167
Chester	242	211	300	186
Cornwall	521	333	569	312
Crawford	198	276	209	253
Deer Park.....	1217	1224	1427	1390
Goshen	664	347	520	451
Greenville	53	118	71	142
Hamptonbury ...	127	116	152	122

ORANGE—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Highlands	409	289	460	294
Minisink	136	222	150	207
Monroe	243	149	238	158
Montgomery	803	382	976	373
Mount Hope.....	148	112	179	96
Newburg (town).	457	300	515	296
New-Windsor ..	195	231	276	234
Tuxedo	214	80	266	67
Wallkill	303	246	377	256
Warwick	617	551	772	649
Wawayanda	171	196	199	200
Woodbury	290	92	303	74
Total towns....	7280	5641	8290	5927
Middletown:				
1st Ward.....	363	402	438	385
2d Ward.....	566	391	662	355
3d Ward.....	247	202	308	196
4th Ward.....	397	356	465	341
Total Middlet'n	1573	1351	1873	1277
Newburg (city):				
1st Ward.....	742	626	865	611
2d Ward.....	478	366	602	344
3d Ward.....	468	206	498	180
4th Ward.....	422	359	489	351
5th Ward.....	506	288	583	298
6th Ward.....	442	261	500	269
Total Newburg	3058	2106	3537	2053
Total county...	11911	9098	13700	9257
Plurality	2813		4443	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 18; Kline (Pro.), 332; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 135.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 270; Smith (Pro.), 328; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 61.

ORLEANS.

Albion	727	586	780	560
Barre	291	135	330	169
Carleton	335	135	431	147
Clarendon	223	178	210	229
Gaines	309	173	336	192
Kendall	238	136	302	149
Murray	474	382	491	407
Ridgeway	827	565	861	596
Shelby	492	415	541	419
Yates	316	116	329	127
Totals	4232	2821	4674	2995
Plurality	1411		1679	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 6; Kline (Pro.), 315; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 12.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 40; Smith (Pro.), 227; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

OSWEGO.

Albion	321	133	410	135
Amboy	141	100	154	93
Boylston	134	74	147	92
Constantia	454	194	428	160
Granby	658	433	698	457

OSWEGO—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
Hannibal	371	191	391	247
Hastings	365	164	399	197
Mexico	551	200	605	222
New-Haven	315	78	337	81
Orwell	224	65	255	74
Oswego (town)	403	222	473	249
Palermo	301	92	326	95
Parish	284	104	295	134
Redfield	117	80	144	101
Richland	622	289	691	287
Sandy Creek	404	174	465	154
Schroeppel	520	254	566	222
Scriba	441	168	485	170
Volney	997	561	1164	562
West Munroe	135	119	158	119
Williamstown	153	116	152	122
Total towns	7911	3811	8693	3973
Oswego (city):				
1st Ward	381	459	408	438
2d Ward	150	240	189	237
3d Ward	482	362	550	365
4th Ward	310	311	343	321
5th Ward	213	412	243	420
6th Ward	317	212	384	224
7th Ward	186	210	192	197
8th Ward	234	323	250	330
Total Oswego	2273	2529	2559	2538
Total county	10184	6340	11252	6511
Plurality	3844		4741	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 15; Kline (Pro.), 380; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 46.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 134; Smith (Pro.), 267; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 7.

OTSEGO.

Burlington	200	153	224	158
Butternuts	242	117	297	158
Cherry Valley	241	242	263	248
Decatur	80	72	87	71
Edmeston	268	169	335	155
Exeter	209	111	252	97
Hartwick	277	226	315	196
Laurens	223	168	270	155
Maryland	259	332	315	315
Middlefield	281	296	275	336
Milford	239	281	297	289
Morris	266	173	317	164
New-Lisbon	162	163	205	159
Oneonta	1260	864	1458	1003
Otego	228	216	290	225
Otsego	651	533	749	491
Pittsfield	114	104	184	124
Plainsfield	164	65	205	57
Richfield	409	301	481	235
Roseboom	192	121	195	123
Springfield	167	310	213	265
Unadilla	291	326	350	376
Westford	122	133	124	134
Worcester	325	234	374	367
Totals	6870	5800	8075	5894
Plurality	1070		2181	

OTSEGO—(Continued).

[1]Kline (Pro.), 348; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 40; Bacon (Cit.), 20.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 159; Smith (Pro.), 338; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 12.

PUTNAM.

Carmel	388	407	460	269
Kent	168	131	231	71
Patterson	242	156	257	81
Phillipstown	544	520	569	345
Putnam Valley	176	165	233	122
Southeast	383	272	578	156
Totals	1901	1651	2328	1044
Plurality	250	—	1284	—

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 3; Kline (Pro.), 36; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 7.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 65; Smith (Pro.), 46; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

*QUEENS (BOROUGH).

First Ward	2719	4523	3317	3690
Second Ward	1923	3203	2254	2193
Third Ward	1967	2232	2343	1812
Fourth Ward	2453	2283	2981	1376
Fifth Ward	653	808	—	—
Totals	9715	13049	10895	9071
Plurality		3334	1824	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 36; Kline (Pro.), 43; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 953.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 506; Smith (Pro.), 79; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 779.

*Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay were taken from Queens County and formed into Nassau County by the Legislature of 1898.

RENSSELAER.

Berlin	289	176	296	162
Brunswick	595	268	694	255
East Greenbush	267	277	308	248
Grafton	230	111	311	43
Hoosick	1054	974	1252	943
Lansingburg	1912	1026	2119	846
Nassau	323	254	396	214
North Greenbush	679	456	764	472
Petersburg	240	174	262	145
Pittstown	545	298	640	300
Poestenkill	194	180	232	166
[3]Rensselaer	877	912	909	902
Sandlake	362	241	421	170
Schaghticoke	423	266	525	242
Schodack	591	561	671	564
Stephentown	228	172	283	151
Total towns	8811	6346	10083	5823
Troy:				
1st Ward	316	584	394	502
2d Ward	584	536	707	513
3d Ward	325	212	395	173
4th Ward	543	432	679	386
5th Ward	931	532	984	489
6th Ward	329	497	461	483
7th Ward	457	847	602	797
8th Ward	180	696	255	680
9th Ward	154	823	221	808
10th Ward	486	906	584	928
11th Ward	137	763	159	754
12th Ward	182	947	243	935
13th Ward	354	574	780	561
Total city	5278	8347	6464	8009
Total county	14089	14693	16547	13832
Plurality		604	2715	

RENSSELAER—(Continued).

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 22; Kline (Pro.), 398; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 212.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 282; Smith (Pro.), 297; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 92.
[3]Name changed from Greenbush by Legislature of 1897.

RICHMOND BOROUGH AND COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck..	Black...	Porter...
1st Ward.....	1609	2067	1885	1615
2d Ward.....	740	1563	994	1087
3d Ward.....	976	1265	1268	750
4th Ward.....	569	1071	771	734
5th Ward.....	691	768	931	552
Totals	4585	6733	5849	4738
Plurality		2148	1111	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 24; Kline (Pro.), 113; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 216.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 403; Smith (Pro.), 160; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 137.

ROCKLAND.

Clarkstown	415	633	578	594
Haverstraw	645	843	806	809
Orangetown	1080	964	1384	909
Ramapo	948	617	1159	488
Stony Point.....	295	316	289	298
Totals	3383	3373	4216	3098
Plurality	10		1118	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 82; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 23.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 187; Smith (Pro.), 115; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 20.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher	289	248	355	310
Canton	1313	380	1121	424
Clare	42	9	54	9
Clifton	101	45	136	39
Colton	301	82	339	114
De Kalb	456	114	578	122
De Peyster	180	20	232	25
Edwards	184	78	261	93
Fine	299	69	335	81
Fowler	271	84	310	101
Gouverneur	814	352	1036	378
Hammond	273	66	329	85
Hermon	217	82	264	112
Hopkinton	332	88	414	92
Lawrence	304	149	362	160
Lisbon	643	160	754	171
Louisville	209	163	257	171
Macomb	228	84	275	93
Madrid	338	91	387	89
Massena	369	181	465	191
Morristown	363	93	422	97
Norfolk	247	148	289	203
Oswegatchie	315	142	401	179
Parishville	421	54	421	66
Pierrepont	342	51	421	66

ST. LAWRENCE—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
Pitcairn	136	25	198	41
Potsdam	1378	414	1650	482
Rossie	179	117	199	138
Russell	320	72	449	110
Stockholm	547	155	596	195
Waddington	323	128	889	144
Total towns...	11424	3925	13824	4591
Ogdensburg:				
1st Ward.....	357	283	413	296
2d Ward.....	282	264	347	362
3d Ward.....	275	193	313	186
4th Ward.....	249	324	320	372
Total city.....	1163	1064	1393	1216
Total county...	12587	4989	15217	5807
Plurality	7596		9410	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 11; Kline (Pro.), 438; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 65.
[2]Griffin (N. D., 131; Smith (Pro.), 392; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

SARATOGA.

Ballston	279	208	300	220
Charlton	139	136	168	129
Clifton Park.....	354	170	431	148
Corinth	458	195	515	145
Day	114	75	134	64
Edinburgh	143	106	174	115
Galway	234	120	273	120
Greenfield	275	110	330	109
Hadley	168	35	192	33
Half Moon.....	720	468	758	394
Malta	196	125	272	106
Milton	817	633	973	550
Moreau	394	248	413	250
Northumberland .	211	100	231	79
Providence	96	52	132	59
Saratoga	505	412	593	388
Saratoga Springs.	1519	1507	1766	1212
Stillwater	530	534	616	523
Waterford	865	512	[illegible]	526
Wilton	159	53	227	22
Totals	8176	5899	9393	5192
Plurality	2277		4201	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 17; Kline (Pro.), 395; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 62.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 185; Smith (Pro.), 376; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 19.

SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburg	391	225	396	237
Glenville	377	276	423	263
Niskayuma	194	80	205	81
Princetown	122	64	151	55
Rotterdam	623	566	649	550
Total towns....	1707	1211	1824	1186
Schenectady:				
1st Ward.....	269	216	280	192
2d Ward.....	337	247	336	196
3d Ward.....	437	648	454	631

SCHENECTADY—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
4th Ward	1047	780	1068	727
5th Ward	820	939	812	898
Total city	2910	2830	2950	2644
Total county	4617	4041	4774	3830
Plurality	576		944	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 138; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 213.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 117; Smith (Pro.), 123; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 71.

SCHOHARIE.

Blenheim	113	141	136	120
Broome	215	129	231	136
Carlisle	147	178	155	219
Cobleskill	424	632	442	593
Conesville	121	122	128	124
Esperance	178	151	205	130
Fulton	229	362	206	368
Gilboa	245	212	270	197
Jefferson	239	136	261	146
Middleburgh	338	462	357	451
Richmondville	230	298	246	270
Schoharie	365	468	376	451
Seward	151	268	189	266
Sharon	252	346	276	349
Summit	149	214	155	227
Wright	171	191	186	184
Totals	3567	4310	3819	4231
Plurality		743		412

[1]Kline (Pro.), 131; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 10; Bacon (Cit.), 2.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 49; Smith (Pro.), 132; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 4.

SCHUYLER.

Catharine	227	96	265	138
Cayuta	45	72	59	83
Dix	556	425	605	384
Hector	627	353	754	382
Montour	292	133	308	115
Orange	169	176	213	172
Redding	190	163	219	157
Tyrone	237	204	257	195
Totals	2343	1622	2680	1626
Plurality	721		1054	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 0; Kline (Pro.), 193; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 7.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 48; Smith (Pro.), 147; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 1.

SENECA.

Covert	273	245	284	250
Fayette	328	453	375	414
Junius	141	120	142	123
Lodi	260	173	295	160
Ovid	269	313	284	298
Romulus	267	321	288	307

SENECA—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck...	Black...	Porter...
Seneca Falls	920	974	1055	905
Tyre	132	138	140	147
Varick	188	140	202	167
Waterloo	672	557	738	511
Totals	3450	3434	3803	3282
Plurality	16		521	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 90; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 13.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 49; Smith (Pro.), 85; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 3.

STEUBEN.

Addison	370	267	451	263
Avoca	304	238	347	267
Bath	1047	747	1140	716
Bradford	97	98	107	113
Cameron	209	147	237	167
Campbell	254	108	278	95
Canistes	411	245	531	264
Caton	197	47	270	59
Cohocton	489	357	515	385
Corning (city)	1321	910	1623	780
Corning (town)	217	118	311	123
Dansville	157	152	178	203
Erwin	275	158	321	165
Fremont	146	60	176	98
Greenwood	166	99	200	125
Hartsville	123	63	120	82
Hornby	124	96	157	121
Horn'sville (city)	1210	1288	1305	1274
Horn'sville (town)	217	134	245	205
Howard	260	116	307	166
Jasper	199	79	276	101
Lindley	195	136	233	133
Prattsburg	321	250	344	293
Pultney	247	150	273	162
Rathbone	154	113	187	104
Thurston	128	106	165	97
Troupsburg	281	98	361	138
Tuscarora	158	120	219	126
Urbana	349	288	399	325
Wayland	314	327	307	404
Wayne	98	83	121	93
West Union	134	96	150	115
Wheeler	146	126	210	157
Woodhull	331	126	407	135
Totals	10639	7536	12471	8056
Plurality	3103		4415	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 16; Kline (Pro.), 888; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 114.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 176; Smith (Pro.), 689; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 19.

SUFFOLK.

Babylon	726	633	860	415
Brookhaven	1556	1119	1812	865
Easthampton	338	211	413	120
Huntington	985	643	1229	347
Islip	1217	804	1314	562
Riverhead	544	369	623	319
Shelter Island	130	52	167	41

SUFFOLK—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
Smithtown	273	304	349	241
Southampton	1149	601	1328	430
Southold	1005	704	1140	607
Totals	7928	5442	9235	3947
Plurality	2485		5288	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 11; Kline (Pro.), 440; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 48.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 428; Smith (Pro.), 438; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 67.

SULLIVAN.

Bethel	320	136	353	164
Callicoon	157	293	189	232
Cochecton	130	150	114	139
Delaware	129	270	145	250
Fallsburg	409	294	488	278
Forestburg	53	69	66	48
Fremont	220	244	260	216
Highlands	105	131	123	100
Liberty	558	388	594	341
Lumberland	97	89	106	109
Mamakating	461	215	597	210
Neversink	299	212	316	228
Rockland	399	326	513	325
Thompson	489	379	582	363
Tusten	70	129	110	113
Totals	3900	3325	4556	3116
Plurality	575		1440	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 2; Kline (Pro.), 96; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 22.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 79; Smith (Pro.), 103; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 15.

TIOGA.

Barton	747	626	939	592
Berkshire	180	81	210	79
Candor	468	355	597	367
Newark Valley	308	204	387	237
Nichols	309	110	351	93
Owego	1339	898	1476	838
Richford	219	92	225	134
Spencer	250	247	326	184
Tioga	280	313	305	306
Totals	4100	2926	4816	2837
Plurality	1174		1979	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 2; Kline (Pro.), 265; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 15.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 48; Smith (Pro.), 238; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

TOMPKINS.

Caroline	279	170	338	229
Danby	214	116	276	160
Dryden	550	324	669	417
Enfield	187	129	186	188
Groton	553	294	670	292
Ithaca (town)	175	141	202	188

TOMPKINS—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter...
Lansing	324	204	375	299
Newfield	236	207	311	256
Ulysses	406	243	451	273
Total towns	2924	1828	3478	2302
Ithaca (city)				
1st Ward	185	246	236	290
2d Ward	535	441	612	407
3d Ward	503	421	578	384
4th Ward	369	158	379	163
Total city	1592	1266	1805	1244
Total county	4516	3094	5283	3546
Plurality	1422		1737	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 25; Kline (Pro.), 441; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 20.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 135; Smith (Pro.), 308; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

ULSTER.

Denning	125	103	122	97
Esopus	574	384	642	382
Gardiner	148	220	176	193
Hardenburg	108	59	126	57
Hurley	262	174	298	149
Kingston (town)	36	67	51	66
Lloyd	395	256	390	219
Marbleton	498	274	485	229
Marlborough	457	406	533	348
New-Paltz	274	331	273	252
Olive	266	312	276	317
Plattekill	253	180	279	154
Rochester	323	359	345	293
Rosendale	618	691	640	675
Saugerties	1369	901	1384	790
Shandaken	372	314	384	287
Shawangunk	276	303	318	284
Ulster	277	369	305	340
Wawarsing	893	814	1018	723
Woodstock	245	116	287	98
Total towns	7804	6693	8332	5943
Kingston (city):				
1st Ward	299	185	345	155
2d Ward	430	298	382	282
3d Ward	300	173	271	168
4th Ward	263	334	243	324
5th Ward	193	336	148	323
6th Ward	231	226	257	210
7th Ward	279	274	241	268
8th Ward	373	307	316	287
9th Ward	506	348	526	322
Total city	2874	2481	2729	2348
Total county	10678	9174	11061	8301
Plurality	1504		2760	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 222; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 36.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 135; Smith (Pro.), 308; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 14.

WARREN.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck...	Black...	Porter...
Bolton	226	72	289	62
Caldwell	179	179	212	148
Chester	313	186	389	103
Hague	114	79	154	32
Horicon	175	127	264	62
Johnsburg	375	210	466	166
Luzerne	249	88	261	75
Queensbury	1906	1498	1949	1319
Stony Creek	132	113	178	80
Thurman	125	118	166	84
Warrensburg	289	280	303	192
Totals	4083	2950	4631	2314
Plurality	1133		2317	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 9; Kline (Pro.), 137; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 38.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 73; Smith (Pro.), 127; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

WASHINGTON.

Argyle	366	67	445	87
Cambridge	304	155	394	154
Dresden	84	35	107	37
Easton	352	145	412	180
Fort Ann	437	175	452	152
Fort Edward	740	499	776	476
Granville	714	360	854	256
Greenwich	696	262	845	256
Hampton	108	60	93	63
Hartford	262	60	318	73
Hebron	294	112	350	151
Jackson	180	60	224	63
Kingsbury	969	399	892	378
Putnam	85	20	112	13
Salem	469	243	563	223
White Creek	420	157	468	168
Whitehall	627	591	741	494
Totals	7117	3400	8046	3306
Plurality	3717		4740	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 14; Kline (Pro.), 409; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 27.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 151; Smith (Pro.), 270; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

WAYNE.

Arcadia	872	754	974	645
Butler	329	97	355	114
Galen	632	534	660	513
Huron	214	97	327	143
Lyons	800	704	828	649
Macedon	363	206	416	217
Marion	358	74	416	83
Ontario	313	153	405	165
Palmyra	645	352	691	335
Rose	276	124	323	152
Savannah	303	144	310	165
Sodus	652	507	756	544
Walworth	277	101	399	131

WAYNE—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Williamson	453	136	571	130
Wolcott	432	297	525	345
Totals	6919	4280	7956	4331
Plurality	2639		3625	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 18; Kline (Pro.), 311; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 18.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 91; Smith (Pro.), 228; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

WESTCHESTER.

Bedford	437	326	535	270
Cortlandt	1766	1641	1891	1428
East Chester	270	302	272	270
Greenburg	1547	1352	1762	1082
Harrison	135	157	183	126
Lewisboro'	175	101	210	48
Mamaroneck	321	348	373	246
Mount Pleasant	646	791	803	694
Newcastle	307	188	378	144
New-Rochelle	1217	1020	1375	854
North Castle	196	155	231	71
North Salem	157	117	232	97
Ossining	1133	945	1277	769
Pelham	168	90	169	49
Poundridge	99	64	132	58
Rye	1138	1012	1358	877
Scarsdale	81	47	111	21
Somers	164	160	202	143
White Plains	692	609	809	448
Yorktown	318	216	366	157
Total towns	11056	9622	12673	7850
Mount Vernon:				
1st Ward	363	289	400	230
2d Ward	366	340	475	191
3d Ward	383	199	403	152
4th Ward	475	624	602	409
5th Ward	330	166	330	63
Total city	1917	1618	2210	1045
Yonkers:				
1st Ward	454	411	520	350
2d Ward	571	532	684	476
3d Ward	578	240	512	176
4th Ward	476	726	503	626
5th Ward	1094	657	1145	568
6th Ward	220	890	239	835
7th Ward	287	305	314	176
Total city	3680	3770	3917	3207
Total county	16653	15010	18794	12102
Plurality	1643		6692	

[1]Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 637; Kline (Pro.), 254; Bacon (Cit.), 54.
[2]Griffin (N. D.), 890; Smith (Pro.), 343; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 461.

WYOMING.

Arcade	202	201	253	188
Attica	425	304	435	279
Bennington	179	287	191	298
Castile	433	137	460	167

WYOMING—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Black...	Porter..
Covington	198	57	201	78
Eagle	213	66	245	67
Gainsville	307	192	422	182
Genesee Falls....	91	83	102	81
Java	186	260	213	245
Middlebury	219	105	216	149
Orangeville	150	96	167	93
Perry	585	172	575	171
Pike	302	67	332	64
Sheldon	180	279	218	237
Warsaw	634	371	759	307
Wethersfield	118	117	141	102
Totals	4522	2794	4930	2708
Plurality			2222	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 4; Kline (Pro.), 268; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 14.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 76; Smith (Pro.), 257; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 5.

YATES.

	GOVERNOR.			
	—[1]1898.—		—[2]1896.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt....	Van Wyck..	Black....	Porter...
Barrington	200	125	187	150
Benton	342	169	382	192
Italy	166	60	199	82
Jerusalem	407	239	395	301
Middlesex	204	95	221	125
Milo	895	666	1000	631
Potter	271	156	269	206
Starkey	550	216	526	254
Torrey	154	59	185	139
Totals	3189	1785	3364	2090
Plurality	1404		1274	

[1]Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 193; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 16.

[2]Griffin (N. D.), 38; Smith (Pro.), 145; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 3.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR.				L'TENANT-GOVERNOR.		[2]JUDGE COURT OF APP'LS, 1897.		[3]GOVERNOR, 1896.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S.-L.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	[4]Dem.
	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	Kline..	Hanford..	Woodruff...	Danforth..	Wallace...	Parker.	Black..	Porter.
Albany	19307	20232	196	285	19172	20254	17991	16765	21293	18600
Allegany	6129	2953	599	28	6064	2945	4686	2979	7031	3870
Broome	9238	5627	514	40	9088	5656	6929	5071	10392	5620
Cattaraugus ...	8335	5055	416	57	8289	5056	6132	3164	9241	6132
Cayuga	8792	5568	246	103	8652	5457	6345	3294	9793	6028
Chautauqua	12014	5294	560	65	11920	5254	6495	3169	14143	6576
Chemung	5906	6003	475	55	5829	5999	5431	4697	7810	5334
Chenango	5779	3656	271	56	5695	3717	4363	2491	6258	3990
Clinton	4824	4800	17	21	4752	4848	3750	3782	5966	3109
Columbia	5446	5159	143	19	5439	5144	4898	3589	6487	4546
Cortland	4200	2466	284	18	4144	2475	3069	2631	4864	2607
Delaware	6515	4029	370	24	6480	4027	4828	3266	7749	4456
Dutchess	10527	7939	343	53	10485	7847	8790	6202	11784	6698
Erie	34199	36441	505	1493	34083	36103	34755	34910	41585	33667
Essex	4325	2273	80	19	4314	2263	2715	1563	5331	1779
Franklin	5267	2474	179	16	5247	2477	2921	1092	6105	2504
Fulton and Hamilton	6644	4492	395	190	6620	4471	4921	3182	7527	3978
Genesee	4680	2716	229	25	4644	2713	2548	1195	5134	3638
Greene	4063	4019	147	48	4050	3999	3507	3711	4474	3768
Herkimer	6705	5527	263	61	6660	5510	5348	5133	7814	5247
Jefferson	10222	6631	510	45	10155	6634	6576	4426	10919	6977
Kings	83 46	101526	384	4145	81903	101343	55563	96124	103967	80285
Lewis	3604	2892	81	6	3599	2877	2860	1891	4406	3111
Livingston	5180	3351	277	20	5147	3339	3569	2613	5449	4104
Madison	6141	3490	320	70	6116	3469	3995	2000	7326	3803
Monroe	20748	18093	714	970	20725	17613	18183	15566	25180	18090
Montgomery ...	6296	5491	180	74	6289	5449	5504	4220	6789	5137
[5]Nassau	5415	4153	51	28	5263	4188				
New-York	112806	173476	485	10091	109853	174313	71386	162825	146668	141452
Niagara	7602	7074	345	61	7561	7028	4805	4723	8237	6684
Onelda	15449	14077	574	280	15322	13928	13566	9998	17571	12088

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1898—(Continued).

Counties.	[1]GOVERNOR.				L'TENANT-GOVERNOR.		[2]JUDGE COURT OF APP'LS, 1897.		[3]GOVERNOR, 1896.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S.-L.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.	Kline.	Hanford.	Woodruff.	Danforth.	Wallace.	Parker.	Black.	Porter.
Onondaga	19785	13598	510	2360	19635	13416	16831	13851	23386	15171
Ontario	6573	4781	269	29	6548	4748	5130	3447	7379	5577
Orange	11911	9098	332	135	11806	9061	10501	8637	13769	9257
Orleans	4232	2821	315	12	4215	2809	2026	1467	4674	2995
Oswego	10184	6340	395	46	10139	6311	7603	4548	11252	6511
Otsego	6870	5800	348	40	6822	5772	5308	3945	8075	5894
Putnam	1901	1651	36	7	1888	1651	1707	916	2328	1044
[5]Queens	9715	13049	43	953	9550	13081	11503	14718	17919	12553
Rensselaer	14089	14693	398	212	14091	14585	13409	12422	16547	13731
Richmond	4585	6733	113	216	4440	6772	3598	5972	5849	4748
Rockland	3383	3373	82	23	3326	3373	3023	3353	4216	3098
St. Lawrence	12587	4989	438	65	12549	4979	6838	1975	15217	5807
Saratoga	8176	5899	395	62	8136	5876	6006	4494	9393	5192
Schenectady	4617	4041	138	213	4566	4036	3614	3527	4774	3829
Schoharie	3567	4310	131	10	3530	4334	3217	3527	3819	4231
Schuyler	2343	1622	193	7	2336	1619	1985	1248	2680	1626
Seneca	3450	3434	90	13	3434	3434	3010	2728	3803	3282
Steuben	10639	7536	888	114	10619	7452	7919	5489	12471	8056
Suffolk	7928	5442	440	48	7792	5438	5380	3296	9235	3947
Sullivan	3900	3325	96	22	3870	3409	3474	3008	4556	3116
Tioga	4100	2926	265	15	4082	2921	3133	1670	4816	2837
Tompkins	4516	3094	441	20	4455	3088	3321	2044	5283	3546
Ulster	10678	9174	222	36	10620	9137	7903	9350	11061	8291
Warren	4083	2950	137	38	4059	2948	3520	2400	4631	2314
Washington	7117	3400	409	27	7086	3388	4138	1689	8046	3306
Wayne	6919	4280	311	16	6874	4278	4805	2574	7956	4331
Westchester	16653	15010	254	637	16162	15012	13371	12997	18794	12102
Wyoming	4522	2794	268	14	4507	2785	2605	1255	4930	2708
Yates	3189	1785	193	16	3189	1779	2484	1861	3364	2090
Totals	661707	643921	18383	23860	653879	644218	493791	554680	787516	574524

[1]Bacon (Cit.-Un.), 2,103.

[2]Baldwin (Pro.), 19,653; Cuno (Soc.-Lab.), 20,854.

[3]Griffin (Nat. Dem.), 26,698; Smith (Pro.), 17,449; Balkam (Soc.-Lab.), 18,362.

[4]In this column are included the votes cast for Porter on the Populist ticket, as follows: Albany, 753; Allegany, 416; Broome, 61; Chautauqua, 385; Chemung, 49; Chenango, 54; Clinton, 45; Delaware, 59; Dutchess, 55; Erie, 268; Franklin, 23; Fulton, 33; Greene, 21; Herkimer, 101; Livingston, 87; Madison, 30; Monroe, 7; Montgomery, 55; Oneida, 123; Putnam, 13; Queens, 87; Rensselaer, 1; Richmond, 17; St. Lawrence, 197; Schenectady, 25; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 159; Suffolk, 33; Washington, 82; Yates, 140.

[5]Nassau County formed from Queens County by Legislature of 1898. It includes Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay.

The soldiers' vote of the State, in 1898 (included in above table), was divided among the counties as follows: Albany, 220; Allegany, 16; Broome, 77; Cattaraugus, 11; Cayuga, 4; Chautauqua, 32; Chemung, 17; Chenango, 6; Clinton, 2; Columbia, 32; Cortland, 2; Delaware, 47; Dutchess, 79; Erie, 333; Essex, 1; Franklin, 17; Fulton, 5; Genesee, 12; Greene, 37; Herkimer, 13; Jefferson, 52; Kings, 657; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 3; Madison, 4; Monroe, 70; Montgomery, 12; Nassau, 1; New-York, 1,959; Niagara, 19; Oneida, 119; Onondaga, 65; Ontario, 3; Orange, 166; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 5; Otsego, 46; Putnam, 1; Queens, 87; Rensselaer, 29; Richmond, 19; Rockland, 4; Saratoga, 9; Schenectady, 3; Schoharie, 5; Schuyler, 2; Seneca, 3; St. Lawrence, 6; Steuben, 16; Suffolk, 7; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 2; Tompkins, 16; Ulster, 36; Warren, 5; Washington, 7; Wayne, 7; Westchester, 98. Hamilton, Wyoming and Yates counties had no soldier vote.

NEW-YORK STATE TICKET VOTE, 1898.

Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc. Lab.	Cit. Union.
	Rocsevelt.	Van Wyck.	Kline.	Hanford.	Bacon.
Governor	661,707	643,921	18,383	23,860	2,103
	Woodruff.	Danforth.	Sayles.	Armstrong.	Osborne.
Lieutenant-Governor	653,879	644,218	19,879	24,601	3,800
	McDonough.	Batten.	Wilbur.	Jackson.	Wilson.
Secretary of State	656,000	640,161	20,538	25,091	2,932
	Morgan.	Atwater.	Mills.	Forker.	Kinney.
Controller	653,862	642,898	20,189	24,912	2,900
	Jaeckel.	Norris.	Hooker.	Smith.	Titchenor.
Treasurer	652,857	644,193	20,261	24,875	2,621

NEW-YORK COUNTY ELECTIONS, 1898 AND 1899.

Assembly District.	Supreme Court Judge, 1899.			Judge of Gen. Ses's 1899.		Surrogate, 1899.		Sheriff, 1899.		Governor. 1898.		Registration, 1899.
	Rep. & Tam.	Rep.	Tam.	Rep.	Tam	Rep. (Fu.)	Dem	Rep. (Fu) Ind. Lab.	Dem	Rep.	Dem.	
	Barrett..	Daly....	O'Gorman..	Blanchard.	Foster....	Varnum..	Thomas.	O'Brien.	Grell....	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	
1	3773	884	3078	895	3071	873	3077	910	3067	1209	3651	4404
2	5344	1210	4364	1208	4333	1179	4405	1314	4289	1644	5081	6452
3	5586	1680	4062	1694	4039	1651	4091	1754	4015	2282	4975	6669
4	4415	1500	3122	1512	3143	1451	3185	1604	3066	2095	3880	6126
5	6069	3179	3064	3210	3031	3187	3065	3183	3081	3956	3650	7101
6	6526	1749	4896	1757	4892	1727	4913	1764	4902	2228	5727	7613
7	6346	2467	4055	2489	4043	2413	4107	2548	4015	2935	4840	7460
8	3915	1334	2625	1345	2626	1329	2641	1349	2645	1760	2285	4995
9	6029	2461	3824	2495	3784	2457	3846	2610	3713	3192	4671	7391
10	5561	2177	3524	2152	3555	2133	3570	2081	3651	2364	4254	7003
11	5198	1778	3588	1798	3570	1766	3605	1824	3549	2364	4454	6178
12	4061	1145	3058	1132	3060	1124	3018	1207	3017	1551	3333	6022
13	4667	1471	3378	1480	3351	1482	3360	1499	3349	1955	4150	5763
14	5748	2127	3862	2123	3886	2080	3920	2165	3910	2219	4940	7179
15	5193	2505	3494	2515	3458	2499	3475	2526	3496	2440	4557	6790
16	4583	1189	3422	1190	3436	1149	3464	1186	3469	1829	3752	6826
17	5491	1941	3886	1979	3867	1931	3892	2015	3833	2278	4520	6621
18	6628	1625	5263	1588	5278	1560	5301	1746	5155	1973	5804	7715
19	8788	4851	4143	4976	4103	4846	4154	4861	4129	5775	4756	10030
20	6590	2438	4432	2452	4415	2421	4450	2547	4350	2261	5593	7605
21	11614	6777	5171	6805	5112	6726	5192	6729	5233	7586	5976	13341
22	6122	1911	4510	1898	4512	1860	4538	1920	4491	2236	5486	7315
23	10241	4643	5855	4665	5817	4598	5884	4629	5879	5529	6076	11778
24	5197	1821	3772	1791	3802	1751	3824	1795	3824	2099	4802	6477
25	5252	3149	2271	3056	2256	3087	2247	3035	2294	4226	3046	6119
26	4728	2106	3260	2069	3278	2088	3338	2062	3339	2174	4621	6452
27	5246	3105	2258	3127	2235	3117	2252	3100	2264	4052	2756	6097
28	5779	1723	4272	1698	4304	1684	4308	1759	4286	2098	4861	7076
29	7095	4088	3153	4079	3175	3981	3273	3900	3368	5230	3729	8088
30	6770	2401	4811	2323	4889	2268	4917	2364	4901	2830	5953	8519
31	10932	6156	5486	5968	5307	5843	5418	5862	5427	6899	5697	12444
32	6840	2963	4503	2805	4496	2727	4565	2898	4455	3207	6099	8621
33	6248	2228	4278	2200	4319	2132	4356	2230	4312	2871	5044	7439
34	12020	4625	7836	4640	7710	4434	7911	4609	7794	5552	8737	14250
35	12113	4982	7607	6046	8849	5873	9008	5891	9030	6715	10660	17043
Ann'd Dist. 1	——	——	——	207	218	208	215	186	243	186	296	——
Ann'd Dist. 2	——	——	——	1061	1769	1047	1779	1066	1770	1006	1970	3597
Totals.....	226715	92395	144185	94435	146991	92583	148566	94732	147615	112806	173476	280599

JUSTICES OF CITY COURT, 1899. (Total vote).—Samuel Seabury (R. and Labor.) 89,526; H. C. Kudlich (R.), 91,117; James M. Fitzsimons (Tam.), 145,940; Louis J. Conlon (Tam.), 144,426; Cogan (Ind. Labor), 9,359; Manierre (Pro.), 645.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1898 AND 1899.

Wards.	*SHERIFF. 1899.			[1]DISTRICT-ATTORNEY 1899.		[2]REGISTER. 1899.		GOVERNOR. 1898.		Registration, 1899.
	Rep.	Dem.	Ind. L.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
	Neu.....	Walton..	Goulden.	Steele....	Clarke...	Howe...	Gray....	Roosevelt...	Van Wyck.	
1 ...	1,870	1,490	25	1,896	1,474	2,046	1,305	2,248	1,830	3,875
2	266	1,083	11	229	1,121	285	1,062	239	1,244	1,584
3	1,449	1,479	20	1,410	1,524	1,599	1,322	1,649	1,785	3,367
4	759	1,484	11	728	1,514	816	1,415	887	1,723	2,618
5	632	2,367	25	616	2,396	673	2,315	727	2,595	3,463
6	1,787	4,239	87	1,748	4,287	1,905	4,130	2,111	4,902	6,910
7	3,252	3,171	59	3,372	3,097	3,696	2,754	4,057	3,557	7,423

KINGS COUNTY ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 1898 AND 1899—(Continued).

Wards.	*SHERIFF. 1899.			[1]DISTRICT-ATTORNEY. 1899.		[2]REGISTER. 1899.		GOVERNOR. 1898.		Registration, 1899.
	Rep.	Dem.	Ind. L.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
	Nen.....	Walton..	Goulden.	Steele...	Charke..	Howe....	Gray....	Roose-velt.	Van Wyck..	
8	2,377	3,427	82	2,318	3,492	2,554	3,210	2,957	4,386	7,366
9	2,580	3,747	33	2,561	3,769	2,913	3,400	3,168	4,391	7,200
10	2,341	3,773	98	2,255	3,863	2,617	3,482	2,098	4,743	6,886
11	1,507	2,129	25	1,505	2,138	1,644	1,993	1,854	2,443	4,209
12	1,151	2,292	175	1,057	2,385	1,300	2,086	972	3,432	4,257
13	1,848	2,129	57	1,705	2,289	2,128	1,850	2,216	2,516	4,565
14	825	2,787	86	767	2,849	1,031	2,549	926	3,323	4,188
15	2,062	2,469	56	2,023	2,524	2,227	2,305	2,360	2,922	5,200
16	1,969	2,704	50	1,816	2,854	2,074	2,608	2,065	3,479	6,152
17	3,046	3,997	427	2,955	4,074	3,112	3,619	3,698	5,133	8,938
18	983	1,982	46	948	2,010	1,006	1,948	946	2,309	3,233
19	3,001	2,421	52	2,857	2,581	3,299	2,138	3,482	2,878	6,204
20	2,256	2,056	28	2,387	1,937	2,592	1,732	3,000	2,161	4,902
21	4,236	4,219	164	4,136	4,313	4,415	4,033	4,647	5,124	9,833
22	4,574	4,525	154	4,568	4,580	5,093	4,003	5,421	5,645	10,783
23	6,679	3,522	52	6,800	3,472	7,358	2,888	8,161	3,929	11,572
24	1,956	1,995	38	1,979	1,969	2,147	1,787	2,296	2,259	4,544
25	4,113	3,239	106	4,178	3,242	4,466	2,929	4,822	3,455	8,502
26	3,702	3,706	191	3,543	3,841	3,742	3,590	3,955	4,396	8,790
27	1,832	2,863	103	1,695	2,974	1,802	2,867	1,905	3,530	5,720
28	5,185	4,365	359	5,037	4,499	5,376	4,146	5,789	5,706	11,658
29	1,708	1,718	25	1,715	1,725	1,854	1,583	1,692	1,907	3,960
30	1,606	1,705	17	1,553	1,751	1,687	1,605	1,533	1,655	3,738
31	784	1,368	7	771	1,378	809	1,343	710	1,425	2,330
32	634	671	6	634	670	679	630	555	743	1,518
Totals	72,970	85,122	2,675	72,702	85,592	78,940	78,627	83,146	101,526	185,486

*Rosenblath (S. L.), 4,353; Waldron (Pro.), 711.

[1]Tuttle (Ind. Lab.), 2,510; Fiebiger (S. L.), 4,360; Martin (Pro.), 1,568.

[2]Wright (Ind. Lab.), 3,146; Kelly (S. L.), 4,549; Cleverly (Pro.), 613.

County Clerk, 1899, (total county vote)—H. R. Mayette (R.), 73,167; Peter P. Huberty (D.), 84,569; George McVey (Ind. Lab.), 2,610; W. P. Ferguson (Cit.), 469; W. H. Wherry (S. L.), 4,382; Quail (Pro.), 606.

County Treasurer, 1899, (total county vote)—Isaac H. Cary (R.), 73,065; John W. Kimball (D.), 84,905; Brown (S. L.), 4,503; Bristol (Cit.), 547; Passage (Pro.), 577.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, NEW-YORK STATE, 1898.

I. (Suffolk, Nassau and Queens Counties).—Joseph M. Belford (R.), 22,456; Townsend Scudder (D.), 22,867; Henry M. Randall (Pro.), 124; C. W. McCullough (Soc. Lab.), 30.

II. (Brooklyn: All of 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 20th Wards).—Denis M. Hurley (R.), 14,323; John J. Fitzgerald (D.), 18,431.

III. (Brooklyn: All of 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th and 29th; 1st to 26th Election Districts in 22d, and 1st to 18th and 31st and 32d Election Districts in 23d Wards).—William A. Prendergast (R.), 19,872; Edmund H. Driggs (D.), 20,995.

IV. (Brooklyn: All of 8th, 12th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 31st and 32d; 27th to 30th Election Districts in 22d, and 19th to 30th Election Districts in 23d Wards).—Israel F. Fischer (R.), 20,893; B. T. Clayton (D.), 24,581.

V. (Brooklyn: All of 18th, 21st, 27th and 28th; 14th Election District in 13th, and 1st to 19th Election Districts in 19th Wards).—Charles G. Bennett (R.), 16,669; Frank E. Wilson (D.), 19,579.

VI. (Brooklyn: All of 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th; 1st to 13th Election Districts in 13th, and 20th Election District in 19th Wards).—Henry C. Fischer (R.), 11,899; Mitchell May (D.), 16,213.

VII. (All of 1st Assembly District; 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of IId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Election Districts of IIId Assembly District, New-York County, and all of Richmond County).—C. W. Townsend (R.), 6,639; Nicholas Muller (D.), 14,122; W. P. F. Ferguson (Pro.), 157; Julius Loos (Soc. Lab.), 308.

VIII. (4th to 13th and 17th to 20th Election District of the IId Assembly District; 13th and 14th Election Districts of IIId Assembly District; 5th to 8th and 12th to 24th Election District of Vth Assembly District; 4th to 8th, 10th, 14th and 20th and 21st Election Districts of VIth Assembly District; 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of VIIth Assembly District; 1st Election Distr.ct of XVIIIth Assembly District, and 1st, 2d, 3d, 15th, 16th, 17th, 24th and 25th Election Districts of XXVth

Assembly District, New-York County).—John Murray Mitchell (R.), 7,347; Daniel J. Riordan (D.), 10,716; Elias Schwartz (Sil. D.), 22; M. W. Palmer (Pro.), 33; John Nagel (Soc. Lab.), 160.

IX. (All of IVth and XIIth Assembly Districts; 14th, 15th and 16th Election Districts of IId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 9th and 15th Election Districts of VIth Assembly District; 1st to 15th Election District of VIIIth Assembly District; 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of Xth Assembly District, and 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of XVIth Assembly District, New-York County).—John Stiebling (R.), 6,447; Thomas J. Bradley (D.), 11,694; George E. Mayer (Pro.), 37; L. Sanial (Soc. Lab.), 2,396.

X. All of IXth and XIth Assembly Districts; 15th to 22d Election District of IIId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, sembly District; 1st to 11th and 15th to 25th Election District of VIIth Assembly District; 1st to 9th Election District of XIIIth Assembly District, and 4th Election District of XXVth Assembly District, New-York County).—Elijah M. Fisher (R.), 10,620; Amos J. Cummings (D.), 18,859; George Gethin (Pro.), 87; Thomas Ceely (Soc. Lab.), 457.

XI. (16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th Election Districts of VIth Assembly District; 16th Election District of VIIIth Assembly District; 4th to 24th Election District of Xth Assembly District; all of XIVth Assembly District, and 4th to 21st Election District of XVIth Assembly District, New-York County).—William Volkel (R.), 6,178; William Sulzer (D.), 14,364; George H. Mayer (Pro.), 27; H. Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 2,310.

XII. 2d to 23d Election District of XVIIIth Assembly District; all of XXth Assembly District; 1st to 7th Election District of XXIId Assembly District; 5th to 14th and 18th to 23d Election District of XXVth Assembly District, and 14th, 15th and 16th Election Districts of XXVIIth Assembly District, New-York County).—Howard Conkling (R.), 7,710; George B. McClelland (D.), 15,108; Robert Kopp (Sil. D.), 57; W. E. Sheldon (Pro.), 35; D. Hasman (Soc. Lab.), 509.

XIII. (10th to 19th Election District of XIIIth Assembly District; 1st to 22d Election District of XVth Assembly District; 1st to 6th Election District of XVIIth Assembly District; 8th to 23d Election District of XXIId Assembly District; 1st to 14th Election District of XXIVth Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Election Districts of XXVIIth Assembly District; 3d to 9th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District, New-York County).—James W. Perry (R.), 11,393; Jefferson M. Levy (D.), 17,985; John McKee (Pro.), 58; J. J. Flick (Soc. Lab.), 643.

XIV. (23d Election District of XVth Assembly District; 7th to 21st Election District of XVIIth Assembly District; all of XIXth, XXIst and XXVIth Assembly Districts; 1st to 12th and 17th to 35th Election District of XXIIId Assembly District; 15th to 22d Election District of XXIVth Assembly District; 7th Election District of XXVIIth Assembly District; 1st to 8th Election District of XXVIIIth Assembly District; 1st and 2d and 10th to 17th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District, and 12th, 13th, 14th, 21st, 22d, 27th, 28th and 29th Election Districts of XXXIst Assembly District, New-York County).—Lemuel E. Quigg (R.), 25,209; William Astor Chanler (D.), 31,604; Albert T. Wadhams (Pro.), 104; E. Neppel (Soc. Lab.), 1,307.

XV. (All of XXXth, XXXIId and XXXIIId Assembly Districts; 13th to 16th Election District of XXIIId Assembly District; 9th to 22d Election District of XXVIIIth Assembly District; 18th to 28th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District; 1st to 11th, 15th to 26th and 30th, 31st and 32d Election Districts of XXXIst Assembly District, and 1st to 19th Election District of XXXIVth Assembly District, New-York County).—Philip B. Low (R.), 20,484; Jacob Ruppert, jr. (D.), 31,292; Jeremiah T. Brooks (Pro.), 83; W. F. Ehret (Soc. Lab.), 1,922.

XVI. (Westchester County: 20th to 38th Election District, XXXIVth Assembly District, and all of XXXVth Assembly District, New-York County).—J. Irving Burns (R.), 36,559; John G. Underhill (D.), 19,632; Wm. A. Cox (Sil. D.), 62; Colin F. Jewell (Pro.), 432; J. J. Kinneally (Soc. Lab.), 1,633.

XVII. (Orange, Rockland and Sullivan Counties).—Arthur S. Tompkins (R.), 19,195; S. D. Robertson (D.), 15,564; S. P. Felter (Soc. Lab.), 143; J. D. Ryder (Pro.), 649.

XVIII. (Dutchess, Putnam and Ulster Counties).—John H. Ketchum (R.), 23,276; Thos. E. Benedict (D.), 18,348; Lester Howard (Pro.), 641.

XIX. (Columbia and Rensselaer Counties).—A. V. S. Cochrane (R.), 19,593; J. H. Livingston (D.), 19,565; A. G. Myers (Pro.), 517; L. A. Boland (Soc. Lab.), 210.

XX. (Albany County).—Geo. N. Southwick (R.), 19,475; Martin H. Glynn (D.), 20,026; J. G. Alexander (Soc. Lab.), 265; C. Blodgett (Pro.), 189.

XXI. (Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Schenectady and Schoharie Counties).—John K. Stewart (R.), 25,561; S. L. Maynam (D.), 23,347; S. C. Niles (Pro.), 904; A. Playford (Soc. Lab.), 362.

XXII. (Fulton, Hamilton, St. Lawrence and Saratoga Counties).—Lucius N. Littauer (R.), 27,083; Dennis B. Lucy (D.), 15,448; W. E. Whitney (Pro.), 1,342; M. E. Wilcox (Soc. Lab.), 1,342.

XXIII. (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren and Washington Counties).—Louis W. Emerson (R.), 25,562; J. G. Hoag, 993.

XXIV. (Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego Counties).—Chas. A. Chickering (R.), 23,991; E. T. Strickland (D.), 15,724; Eugene M. Crabb (Pro.), 1,034.

XXV. (Herkimer and Oneida Counties).—James S. Sherman (R.), 22,364; Walter Ballou (D.), 19,160; T. C. Brockway (Pro.), 858.

XXVI. (Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Tioga and Tompkins Counties).—Geo. W. Ray (R.), 30,007; Edward E. Pease (D.), 19,199; I. C. Andrews (Pro.), 2,001.

XXVII. (Madison and Onondaga Counties).—Geo. H. Gilbert (R. and D.), 26,025; Michael E. Driscoll (D.), 14,207.

XXVIII. (Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, Wayne and Yates Counties).—Sereno E.

Payne (R.), 29,536; John H. Young (D.), 18,831; John W. Barrus (Pro.), 1,375.

XXIX. (Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben Counties).—Chas. W. Gillet (R.), 23,348; Arthur L. Childs (D.), 18,311; Caspar G. Decker (Pro.), 1,737.

XXX. (Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming Counties).—James W. Wadsworth (R.), 25,799; James T. Gordon (D.), 18,911; A. Carpenter (Pro.), 1,523.

XXXI. (Monroe County).—James M. E. O'Grady (R.), 20,717; John R. Fanning (D.), 17,227; F. Sussman (Soc. Lab.), 1,165; B. Roberts (Pro.), 900.

XXXII. (Buffalo: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20).—Rowland B. Mahany (R.), 14,858; Wm. H. Ryan (D.), 15,546; Lockwood (Pro.), 127; Miller (Soc. Lab.), 848.

XXXIII. (Buffalo: Wards 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, and remainder of Erie County).—D. S. Alexander, (R.) 22,924; H. W. Richardson (D.), 17,233; Grosvenor (Pro.), 451; Reinstein (Soc. Lab.), 493.

XXXIV. (Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties).—Warren B. Hooker (R.), 25,856; Wm. J. Sanbury (D.), 13,666; A. Y. Freeman (Pro.), 1,654.

XXXIV. (Special election Nov. 7, 1899, to fill vacancy by reason of resignation of W. B. Hooker), E. B. Vreeland (R.), 21,773; S. E. Lewis, (D.), 12,406.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE, 1900.

The numbers indicate the districts represented. The letters denote the political party represented, as "R.," Republican; "D.," Democrat. The name of place given is the home address.

THE SENATE.

I. John L. Havens (D.), Centre Moriches.

II. James Norton (D.), Glen Cove.

III. Thomas H. Cullen (D.), No. 72 Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

IV. David Floyd Davis (R.), No. 80 Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

V. Michael J. Coffey (D.), No. 42 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

VI. William J. La Roche (D.), No. 31 Plaza-st., Brooklyn.

VII. Patrick H. McCarren (D.), No. 169 Wythe-ave., Brooklyn.

VIII. Henry Marshall (R.), No. 546 Madison-st., Brooklyn.

IX. Joseph Wagner (D.), No. 900 Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn.

X. John Francis Ahern (D.), No. 41 Gouverneur-st., New-York City.

XI. Timothy D. Sullivan (D.), No. 17 Great Jones-st., New-York City.

XII. Samuel J. Foley (D.), No. 9 Attorney-st., New-York City.

XIII. Bernard F. Martin (D.), No. 119 Waverley Place, New-York City.

XIV. Thomas Francis Grady (D.), No. 151 East 30th-st., New-York City.

XV. Nathaniel A. Elsberg (R.), No. 50 East 79th-st., New-York City.

XVI. Louis Munzinger (D.), No. 267 West 25th-st., New-York City.

XVII. George W. Plunkitt (D.), No. 323 West 51st-st., New-York City.

XVIII. Maurice Featherson (D.), No. 360 East 79th-st., New-York City.

XIX. John Ford (R.), No. 122 West 94th-st., New-York City.

XX. Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), No. 151 East 92d-st., New-York City.

XXI. Richard H. Mitchell (D.), No. 1,535 Washington-ave., New-York City.

XXII. William J. Graney (D.), Dobbs Ferry.

XXIII. Louis F. Goodsell (R.), Highland Falls.

XXIV. Henry S. Ambler (R.), Chatham.

XXV. Jacob Rice (D.), Rondout.

XXVI. William L. Thornton (R.), Monticello.

XXVII. Hobart Krum (R.), Schoharie.

XXVIII. Edgar Truman Brackett (R.), Saratoga Springs.

XXIX. Curtis N. Douglas (D.), No. 4 Elk-st., Albany.

XXX. Frank M. Boyce (D.), East Schodack.

XXXI. George Chahoon (R.), Au Sable Forks.

XXXII. George R. Malby (R.), Ogdensburg.

XXXIII. James D. Feeter (R.), Little Falls.

XXXIV. Henry J. Coggeshall (R.), Waterville.

XXXV. Elon R. Brown (R.), Watertown.

XXXVI. Horace White (R.), No. 713 James-st., Syracuse.

XXXVII. Nevada N. Stranahan (R.), Fulton.

XXXVIII. William E. Johnson (R.), Waverly.

XXXIX. Benjamin Martin Wilcox (R.), Auburn.

XL. Charles T. Willis (R.), Tyrone.

XLI. Franklin D. Sherwood (R.), Hornellsville.

XLII. John Raines (R.), Canandaigua.

XLIII. Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), Rochester.

XLIV. William W. Armstrong (R.), No. 813 Powers Block, Rochester.

XLV. Timothy E. Ellsworth (R.), Lockport.

XLVI. Lester Hayden Humphrey (R.), Warsaw.

XLVII. William F. Mackey (D.), Buffalo.

XLVIII. Samuel J. Ramsperger (D.), No. 232 Elmslie-st., Buffalo.

XLIX. George Allen Davis (R.), Lancaster.

L. Frank Wayland Higgins (R.), Olean.

Republicans, 27; Democrats, 23.

THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY—I. William L. Coughtry (R.), Slingerlands; II. James B. McEwan (R.), Albany; III. George T. Kelly (D.), Albany; IV. Edward McCreary (R.), Albany.

ALLEGANY COUNTY — Almanzo W. Litchard (R.), Rushford.

BROOME COUNTY—I. James T. Rogers (R.), Binghamton; II. John H. Swift (R.).

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—I. William E. Wheeler (R.); II. Albert T. Fancher (R.), Little Valley.

CAYUGA COUNTY—I. Ernest G. Treat (R.); II. George S. Fordyce (R.), Union Springs.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—I. J. Samuel Fowler (R.), Broken Straw; II. Samuel Frederick Nixon (R.), Westfield.

CHEMUNG COUNTY—Charles H. Knipp (D.).

CHENANGO COUNTY—Jotham P. Allds (R.), Norwich.

CLINTON COUNTY—Charles E. Johnson (D.).

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Martin M. Kittell (R.).

CORTLAND COUNTY—George S. Sands (R.), Cortland.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Delos Axtell (R.), Barbourville.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—I. John T. Smith (R.), Fishkill-on-Hudson; II. William A. Tripp (R.), Rhinecliff.

ERIE COUNTY—I. John H. Bradley (D.), Buffalo; II. Henry W. Hill (R.), Buffalo; III. George Geoghan (D.), Buffalo; IV. William Metzler (R.), Buffalo; V. Henry Streifler (D.), Buffalo; VI. Nicholas J. Miller (R.), Buffalo; VII. John K. Patton (R.), Tonawanda; VIII. Elijah Cook (R.), Orchard Park.

ESSEX COUNTY—Orlando Beede (R.), Beedes.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Halbert D. Stevens (R.).

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES—William Harris (R.).

GENESEE COUNTY—John J. Ellis (R.), Darien Centre.

GREENE COUNTY—Sylvester B. Sage (D.), Catskill.

HERKIMER COUNTY—Erwin E. Kelley (R.), Gray.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—I. Morgan Bryan (R.), Adams; II. Charles O. Roberts (R.), Philadelphia.

KINGS COUNTY (home addresses Brooklyn)—I. John H. Morgan (R.); II. John McKeown (D.); III. James J. McInerney (D.); IV. Charles H. Cotton (R.); V. Abram C. De Graw (R.); VI. J. Harvey Waite (R.); VII. John D. Holstein (D.); VIII. Thomas J. Farrell (D.); IX. John J. Cain (D.); X. Charles E. Fiske (D.); XI. Joseph A. Guider (D.); XII. Frank J. Price (R.); XIII. George Siems (D.); XIV. Thomas P. Hawkins (D.); XV. Charles Juengst (D.); XVI. Edward C. Brennan (R.); XVII. Harris Wilson (R.); XVIII. Jacob D. Remsen (R.); XIX. Conrad Hasenflug (D.); XX. William F. Delaney (D.); XXI. Joseph H. Adams (R.).

LEWIS COUNTY—John L. Smith (R.).

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—Otto Kelsey (R.), Geneseo.

MADISON COUNTY—Robert J. Fish (R.), Oneida.

MONROE COUNTY—I. Merton E. Lewis (R.), Rochester; II. Adolph J. Rodenbeck (R.), Rochester; III. Richard Gardiner (R.), Rochester; IV. Benjamin F. Gleason (R.), Brockport.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY — Alphonso Walrath (R.).

NEW-YORK COUNTY—I. Michael Halpin (D.); II. James A. Rierdon (D.); III. Michael T. Sharkey (D.); IV. Patrick H. Roche (D.); V. Nelson H. Henry (R.); VI. Timothy P. Sullivan (D.); VII. John F. Maher (D.); VIII. Isidor Cohn (D.); IX. N. Taylor Phillips (D.); X. Julius Harburger (D.); XI. John J. O'Connor (D.); XII. Leon Sanders (D.); XIII. Patrick F. Trainor (D.); XIV. Louis Meister (D.); XV. James E. Smith (D.); XVI. Samuel Prince (D.); XVII. James J. Fitzgerald (D.); XVIII. Charles P. Dillon (D.); XIX. Perez M. Stewart (D.); XX. Henry C. Honeck (D.); XXI. Edward H. Fallows (R.); XXII. Joseph Baum (D.); XXIII. Maurice M. Minton (D.); XXIV. John B. Fitzgerald (D.); XXV. John A. Weekes, jr., (R.); XXVI. John J. O'Connell (D.); XXVII. Gherardi Davis (R.); XXVIII. Joseph I. Green (D.); XXIX. M. Ryttenberg (D.); XXX. Samuel F. Hyman (D.); XXXI. Edward C. Stone (D.), (Died Dec. 8, 1899); XXXII. John Poth, jr. (D.); XXXIII. John J. Egan (D.); XXXIV. John J. Scanlon (D.); XXXV. William E. Morris (D.).

NIAGARA COUNTY—I. John T. Darrison (R.), Lockport; II. Jay S. Rowe (R.), Johnson's Creek.

ONEIDA COUNTY—I. William J. Sullivan (D.), Utica; II. Louis M. Martin (R.), Clinton; III. Edward M. Marson (R.).

ONONDAGA COUNTY—I. Edward V. Baker (R.); II. William Herrick (D.); III. Abram Z. Hyman (D.); IV. John T. Delaney (R.), Syracuse.

ONTARIO COUNTY—Jean L. Burnett (R.), Canandaigua.

ORANGE COUNTY—I. James G. Graham (R.), Newburg; II. Louis Bedell (R.), Goshen.

ORLEANS COUNTY — Willian W. Phipps (R.).

OSWEGO COUNTY—I. Thomas D. Lewis (R.), Fulton; II. Thomas M. Costello (R.), Altmar.

OTSEGO COUNTY—Andrew R. Smith (R.).

PUTNAM COUNTY—William W. Everett (R.).

QUEENS COUNTY—I. Charles C. Wissel (D.), Evergreen, Long Island; II. Cyrus B. Gale (D.), Jamaica; III. George W. Doughty (R.), Inwood.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—I. Hugh Galbraith (R.), Troy; II. William Hutton, jr. (D.), Troy; III. Michael Russell (R.), Troy.

RICHMOND COUNTY—George B. Metcalfe (D.).

ROCKLAND COUNTY—Frank D. Demarest (D.).

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—I. Charles S. Plank (R.); II. Benjamin A. Babcock (R.), Brasher Falls.

SARATOGA COUNTY—George H. West (R.), Ballston Spa.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—Andrew J. McMillan (R.), South Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—Daniel D. Frisbie (D.).

SCHUYLER COUNTY—J. Franklin Barnes (D.).

SENECA COUNTY—Israel Y. Larzelere (R.).

STEUBEN COUNTY—I. Frank C. Platt (R.); II. Hyatt C. Hatch (R.), Atlanta.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—I. Joseph N. Hallock (R.), Southold; II. Regis H. Post (R.), Bayport.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Edwin R. Dusinbery (R.).

TIOGA COUNTY—Daniel P. Witter (R.), Richford.

TOMPKINS COUNTY—Benn Conger (R.).

ULSTER COUNTY—I. Robert A. Snyder (R.), Saugerties; II. Thomas Snyder (R.).

WARREN COUNTY—Charles H. Hitchcock (R.), Glens Falls.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Samuel B. Irwin (R.).

WAYNE COUNTY—Frederick W. Griffith (R.).

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—I. John J. Sloane (D.), Yonkers; II. Alfred W. Cooley (R.); III. James K. Apgar (R.), Peekskill.

WYOMING COUNTY—Charles J. Gardner (R.).

YATES COUNTY—Edward M. Sawyer (R.), Dundee.

Republicans, 92; Democrats, 56; Independent Democrat, 1; vacancy, 1. Total, 150.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

VOTE FOR SENATORS,

1898.

I. (Richmond and Suffolk Counties).—Carll S. Burr, jr., (R.), 12,055; John L. Havens (D.), 12,456; Price (Pro.), —.

II. (Nassau and Queens Counties).—Charles N. Twombly (R.), 15,118; James Norton (D.), 16,875; Scott (Pro.), 80; R. J. Woodruff (S. L.), 1,036.

III. (Brooklyn: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).—George J. Hardy (R.), 7,729; Thos. H. Cullen (D.), 14,095.

IV. (Brooklyn: Wards 7, 13, 19 and 21).—David F. Davis (R.), 14,254; Wm. C. Boerner (D.), 13,987.

V. (Brooklyn: Wards 8, 10, 12, 30 and 31).—Robert L. Brackett (R.), 8,166; Michael J. Coffey (D.), 15,509.

VI. (Brooklyn: Wards 9, 11, 20 and 22).—Wm. H. Zeigler (R.), 13,313; Wm. J. La Roche (D.), 14,653.

VII. (Brooklyn: Wards 14, 15, 16 and 17).—Edward H. Schleuter (R.), 9,523; Patrick H. McCarren (D.), 14,134.

VIII. (Brooklyn: Wards 23, 24, 25, 29 and 32).—Henry Marshall (R.), 17,381; John G. Porter (D.), 12,300.

IX. (Brooklyn: Wards 18, 26, 27 and 28).—Julius L. Wieman (R.), 11,796; Joseph Wagner (D.), 16,555.

X. (New-York City: Canal-st. and Hudson River, thence along Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan and Spring streets; Broadway, Canal-st., Bowery, Division, Grand and Jackson streets to the East River, thence around the southern end of Manhattan Island to the place of beginning, and also Governor's, Bedlow's and Ellis Islands).—Edwin F. Merwin (R.), 4,348; John F. Ahearn (D.), 13,004; T. N. Holden (Pro.), 25; L. Abelson (S. L.), 766.

XI. (New-York City: That part lying north of Tenth District, within and bounded by a line from the junction of Broadway and Canal-st., thence along Broadway, 4th-st., Bowery and 3d-ave., St. Mark's Place, Avenue A., 7th-st., Avenue B, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk and Division streets, Bowery and Canal-st., to the beginning).—Alfred E. Ommen (R.), 6,348; Timothy D. Sullivan (D.), 12,064; Edward H. Mead (Pro.), 16; B. Korn (S. L.), 1,324.

XII. (New-York City: That part lying north of Districts Ten and Eleven, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson-st. and East River, thence through Jackson, Grand, Division, Norfolk, Rivington and Clinton streets; Avenue B., 7th-st., Avenue A., St. Mark's Place, 3d-ave., E. 14th-st., to the East River, thence along the East River to place of beginning).—August Buermann (R.), 5,158; Samuel J. Foley (D.), 12,079; James Gilkinson (Pro.), 26; H. Eckstein (S. L.), 2,601.

XIII. (New-York City: That part north of District Ten, and within and bounded by a line at Canal-st. and Hudson River, thence along Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan and Spring streets; Broadway, 4th-st., Bowery and 3d-ave., 14th-st., 6th-ave., W. 15th-st., 7th-ave., W. 19th-st., 8th-ave., W. 20th-st. and Hudson River to place of beginning).—Maximus A. Lesser (R.), 8,859; Bernard F. Martin (D.), 13,643; C. Moltman (S. L.), 76.

XIV. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Twelve and Thirteen, from a line beginning at 14th-st. and East River, thence along E. 14th-st., Irving Place, E. 19th-st., 3d-ave., E. 23d-st., Lexington-ave., E. 53d-st., 3d-ave., E. 52d-st., and East River to place of beginning).—Charles Steinberg (R.), 6,169; Thos. F. Grady (D.), 16,995; Edward M. Dillon (Sil. D.), 70; Geo. W. Streteel (Pro.), 49; J. Boyd (S. L.), 606.

XV. (New-York City: That part north of District Thirteen, from a line at W. 14th-st. and 6th-ave., thence along 6th-ave., W. 15th-st., 7th-ave., W. 40th-st., 8th-ave., and transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 5th-ave., E. 96th-st., Lexington-ave., E. 23d-st., 3d-ave., E. 19th-st., Irving Place and 14th-st., to place of beginning).—N. A. Elsberg (R.), 13,064; Bartow S. Weeks (D.), 9,942; Chas. E. Latimer (Pro.), 52.

XVI. (New-York City: That part north of District Thirteen, from a line at 7th-ave. and W. 19th-st., thence along W. 19th-st., 8th-ave., W. 20th-st. and the Hudson River, W. 46th-st., 10th-ave., W. 43d-st., 8th-ave., W. 40th-st. and 7th-ave., to place of beginning).—Joseph F. Beglan (R.), 7,335; Louis Munzinger (D.), 13,282; W. H. McNair (Pro.), 46; S. L. Christoffersen (S. L.), 441.

XVII. (New-York City: That part north of District Sixteen, from a line at 8th-ave. and W. 43d-st., thence along W. 43d-st., 10th-ave., W. 46th-st., Hudson River, W. 89th-st., 10th (Amsterdam)-ave., W. 86th-st., 9th (Columbus) ave., W. 81st-st. and 8th-ave., to place of beginning).—Chas. B. Page (R.), 10,302; Geo. W. Plunkitt (D.), 13,833; A. W. Palmer (Pro.), 56; W. Meier (S. L.), 431.

XVIII. (New-York City: That part north of District Fourteen, from a line at 52d-st. and East River, thence along E. 52d-st., 3d-ave., E. 53d-st., Lexington-ave., E. 84th-st., 2d-ave., E. 83d-st. and the East River to place of beginning; also Blackwell's Island).—Wm. Martin (R.), 5,946; Maurice Featherson (D.), 13,928; S. B. Williams (Pro.), 23; R. Morton (S. L.), 1,366.

XIX. (New-York City: That part north of District Seventeen, from a line at 89th-st. and Hudson River, thence along Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek around northern end of Manhattan Island; thence along Harlem River to north end of 5th-ave., thence along 5th-ave., E. 129th-st., 4th (Park) ave., E. 110th-st., 5th-ave., transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 8th-ave., W. 81st-st., 9th (Columbus) ave., W. 86th-st., 10th

(Amsterdam) ave., and W. 89th-st. to place of beginning).—John Ford (R.), 19,232; Thomas J. Murray (D.), 18,200; H. W. Hoops, jr., (Ind.), 49; P. H. Lynch (Pro.), 111; J. T. Nier (S. L.), 482.

XX. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Eighteen and Fifteen, from a line at 83d-st. and East River, thence through E. 83d-st., 2d-ave., E. 84th-st., Lexington-ave., E. 96th-st., 5th-ave., E. 110th-st., 4th (Park) ave., E. 119th-st. to Harlem River, along Harlem and East rivers to place of beginning; also Randall's and Ward's islands).—Edward W. Weil (R.), 8,634; Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), 17,178; J. E. Hanson (Pro.), 33; H. Collenburg (S. L.), 1,251.

XXI. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Nineteen and Twenty, from a line at 119th-st. and Harlem River, thence along E. 119th-st., 4th (Park) ave., 129th-st., 5th-ave. and Harlem River, to the place of beginning; and all that part of New-York County not hereinbefore described).—Douglas Matthewson (R.), 12,121; R. H. Mitchell (D.), 18,727; D. Crandall (Pro.), 103; C. C. Crawford (S. L.), 1,065.

XXII. (Westchester County and Annexed District, New-York City).—Geo. H. Mairs (R.), 18,455; Wm. J. Graney (D.), 19,805.

XXIII. (Orange and Rockland Counties).—Louis F. Goodsell (R.), 14,720; Wm. Quaid (D.), 12,906; S. Young (Pro.), 464; M. Steel (Soc. Lab.), 129.

XXIV. (Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam Counties).—Henry S. Ambler (R.), 17,553; James H. Russell (D.), 14,890; James McNeill (Pro.), 532.

XXV. (Greene and Ulster Counties).—Philip Schautz (R.), 13,744; Jacob Rice (D.), 14,147.

XXVI. (Chenango, Delaware and Sullivan Counties).—Wm. Thornton (R.), 16,265; Wm. D. Calkins (D.), 10,876.

XXVII. (Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Schoharie Counties).—Hobart Krum (R.), 16,341; Wm. J. Roser (D.), 14,249.

XXVIII. (Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington Counties).—Edgar T. Brackett (R.), 19,752; John R. Willett (D.), 13,326; H. H. Ferris (Pro.), 1,052.

XXIX. (Albany County).—Myer Nussbaum (R.), 18,906; Curtis W. Douglas (D.), 20,342.

XXX. (Rensselaer County).—Wm. H. Draper (R.), 13,856; Frank M. Boyce (D.), 14,853; F. Scholz (S. L.), 19; C. E. Van Zandt (Pro.), 403.

XXXI. (Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties).—George Chahoon (R.), 12,268; Geo. R. Finch (D.), 10,964.

XXXII. (Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties).—Geo. R. Malby (R.), 17,795; W. G. Peck (D.), 7,464.

XXXIII. (Herkimer and Otsego Counties).—James D. Feeter (R.), 13,933; Geo. M. Bristol (D.), 10,874; B. P. Ripley (Pro.), 617.

XXXIV. (Oneida County).—Henry J. Coggeshall (R.), 14,743; Thos. D. Watkins (D.), 14,670; Paddock (Pro.), 615.

XXXV. (Jefferson and Lewis Counties).—Elon R. Brown (R.), 13,773; Antolne F. Mills (D), 9,494; John D. Huntington (Pro.), 585.

XXXVI. (Onondaga County.)—Horace White (R.), 18,482; Duncan W. Peck (D.), 14,943; Henry Massett, 2,147; C. E. Powlesland (S. L.), 532.

XXXVII. (Madison and Oswego Counties).—N. N. Stranahan (R.), 16,220; Wm. M. West (D.), 9,760; W. C. Johnson (Pro.), 759.

XXXVIII. (Broome, Cortland and Tioga Counties).—W. E. Johnson (R.), 17,248; John A. O'Hara (D.), 10,971; E. H. Miller (Pro.), 1,217.

XXXIX. (Cayuga and Seneca Counties).—Benjamin M. Wilcox (R.), 11,563; John D. Teller (D.), 9,731.

XL. (Chemung, Schulyer and Tompkins Counties).—Chas. T. Willis (R.), 12,082; J. Franklin Barnes (D.), 11,253; Mason N. Weed (Pro.), 1,183.

XLI. (Steuben and Yates Counties).—F. D. Sherwood (R.), 13,677; Frank M. Collin (D.), 9,184; Martin A. Tuttle (Pro.), 1,162.

XLII. (Ontario and Wayne Counties).—John Raines (R.), 12,809; Patrick E. White (D.), 9,096; C. A. Steele (McKinley League Rep.), 598.

XLIII. (Monroe County: Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and Wards 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18 of Rochester).—Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), 11,272; P. B. Hulett (D.), 8,733.

XLIV. (Monroe County: Towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Whitehead, and Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 19 and 20 of Rochester).—W. W. Armstrong (R.), 9,326; Jacob Gerling (D.), 8,970; J. J. Mitchell (Pro.), 395; J. A. Eaton (Soc. Lab.), 340.

XLV. (Genesee, Niagara and Orleans Counties).—Timothy E. Ellsworth (R.), 15,671; William B. Dye (D.), 13,346; W. F. Barry (Pro.), 904.

XLVI. (Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming Counties).—L. H. Humphrey (R.), 14,964; Charles H. Ward (D.), 9,751; W. G. Boothe (Pro.), 1,238.

XLVII. (Erie County: Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Buffalo).—N. W. Norton (R.), 11,957; W. F. Mackey (D.), 12,017; Chester (Pro.), 167; Carlson (S. L.), 195.

XLVIII. (Erie County: Wards 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 of Buffalo).—Simon Seibert (R.), 8,748; S. J. Ramsperger (D.), 12,038; Paul (Pro.), 88; Jakubowski (S. L.), 890.

XLIX. (Erie County: Wards 17, 18 and 25 of Buffalo and remainder of county not hereinbefore described).—George A. Davis (R.), 12,012; George Staub (D.), 11,960; Shearer (Pro.), 255; Harris (S. L.), 361.

L. (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties).—Frank W. Higgins (R.), 20,200; Solon S. Laing (D.), 10,280; Elvin B. Rice (Pro.), 1,002.

Republicans elected, 27; Democrats elected, 23; total, 50.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, 1899.

(Politics are recognized as follows: "R.," Republican; "D.," Democrat; "Pro.," Prohibition; "S. L.," Social Labor.
*Elected.

ALBANY COUNTY.

I. *Wm. L. Coughtry (R.), 5,241; G. W. Hallenbeck (D.), 3,548.

II. *James B McEwan (R.), 5,290; O. De Graff (D.), 4,525.
III. J. E. Alexander (R.), 100; *Geo. T. Kelly (D.), 5,367.
IV. *Ed. McCreary (R.), 5,518; P. Hildreth (D.), 4,396.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

I. *A. W. Litchard (R.), 4,125; T. M. Davis (D.), 1,836; D. B. Sill (Pro.), 798.

BROOME COUNTY.

I. *J. T. Rogers (R.), 3,789; N. E. Kelley (D.), 2,391; C. E. Dibble (Pro.), 254.
II. *J. H. Swift (R.), 4,268; F. E. Kennedy (D.), 2,654; L. N. English, 316.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

I. *Wm. E. Wheeler (R.), 3,636; M. J. McCarey (D.), 2,756; J. Simnacher (Pro.), 217.
II. *A. T. Fancher (R.), 4,180; H. C. Seil (D.), 2,372; O. H. Palmer (Pro.), 97.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

I. *E. G. Treat (R.), 3,492; (no Democratic nominee); J. N. Benton (Pro.), 205; C. W. House (S. L.), 222.
II. *G. S. Fordyce (R.), 2,960; J. C. Healey (D.), 1,695; J. A. Fulmer (Pro.), 122; J. Morris (S. L.), 72.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

I. *J. S. Fowler (R.), 4,382; H. W. Flahaven (D.), 1,890; J. F. Dearing (Pro.), 266.
II. *S. F. Nixon (R.), 4,712; T. J. Cumming (D.), 2,928; C. George (Pro.), 303.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

I. *C. H. Knipp (R.), 6,327; D. N. Heller (D.), 4,504; C. C. Bogardus (Pro.), 356.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

I. *J. P. Allds (R.), 5,017; F. H. Wilcox (D.), 2,829; M. Fuller (S. L.), 91; S. E. Johns (Pro.), 201.

CLINTON COUNTY.

I. *C. E. Johnson (R.), 4,821; E. J. Pickett (D.), 4,552; C. C. Carpenter (Pro.), 110.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

I. *M. M. Kittell (R.), 5,363; L. J. Bashford (D.), 4,461; C. Miller (Pro.), 141.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

I. *G. S. Sands (R.), 3,477; J. R. Parsons (D.), 2,116; E. Mead (Pro.), 300.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

I. *D. Axtell (R.), 5,530; C. Warner (D.), 3,828; D. W. Stearns (Pro.), 282.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

I. *J. T. Smith (R.), 4,605. (No opposition.)
II. *W. A. Tripp (R.), 4,159; E. E. Perkins (D.), 3,378; C. Cossum (Ind.), 673; M. Downing (Pro.), 190; P. Jacobson (S. L.), 99.

ERIE COUNTY.

I. A. J. Meyer (R.), 4,267; *J. H. Bradley (D.), 6,010.
II. *Henry W. Hill (R.), 9,072; P. Schmidt (D.), 4,135.
III. B. A. Peevers (R.), 3,836; *G. Geoghan (D.), 4,914.
IV. *Wm. Metzler (R.), 3,612; E. A. Hawley (D.), 3,304.
V. C. F. Susdorf (R.), 3,021; *H. Streifler (D.), 3,437.
VI. *N. J. Miller (R.), 6,001; J. T. Butler (D.), 4,475.
VII. *J. K. Patton (R.), 3,400; S. J. Wiltse (D.), 3,134.
VIII. *E. Cook (R.), 4,092; O. Earl (D.), 3,674.

ESSEX COUNTY.

I. *O. Beede (R.), 3,030; A. De Lano (D.), 1,100; G. W. Spencer (Pro.), 114.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

I. *H. D. Stevens (R.), 3,504; P. Smith (D.), 1,410; R. Clark (Pro.), 185.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

I. *Wm. Harris (R.), 6,303; M. Somers (D.), 4,193; D. Bronk (Pro.), 440; F. B. Stowe (S. L.), 269.

GENESEE COUNTY.

I. *J. J. Ellis (R.), 4,250; E. N. Moulthrop (D.), 2,552; E. M. Wilcox (Pro.), 241.

GREENE COUNTY.

I. P. S. Jennings (R.), 3,905; *S. B. Sage (D.), 3,920; A. R. Mott (Pro.), 113; C. M. Ruland (S. L.), 202.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

I. *E. E. Kelley (R.), 5,871; L. B. Wheeler (D.), 4,916; N. D. Smith (Pro.), 218.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

I. *M. Bryan (R.), 3,854; L. W. Day (D.), 2,481; C. L. Lee (Pro.), 180.
II. *C. O. Roberts (R.), 3,921; J. Cooper (D.), 2,121; E. J. Pennock (Pro.), 273.

KINGS COUNTY.

I. *John H. Morgan (R.), 3,489; Thomas O. Hague (D.), 2,867; P. Regan (S. L.), 102; O. O. Engetrom, 39.
II. P. J. O'Sullivan (R.), 1,773; *John McKeown (D.), 4,991; R. Fitzgerald (S. L.), 173.
III. John J. Brennan (R.), 1,680; *J. McInerney (D.), 4,100; B. Hughes (S. L.), 83.
IV. *Charles H. Cotton (R.), 4,543; W. R. Oglesby (D.), 4,131; A. Jarrold (S. L.), 152; T. A. Silcock (Pro.), 35.
V. *A. C. De Graw (R.), 4,130; Alfred R. Penney (D.), 3,657; L. P. Weber (S. L.), 90; B. Rowe (Pro.), 58; H. E. Richard (Ind. Lab.), 177.
VI. *John H. Waite (R.), 4,022; Frank S. Parker (D.), 3,961; L. Kunz (S. L.), 285; W. B. Wait (Pro.), 52.
VII. C. W. Wright (R.), 4,249; *John D. Holstein (D.), 5,839; P. Murphy (S. L.), 344; R. P. Johnston (Pro.), 592; F. A. Newman (Ind. Lab.), 43.
VIII. J. E. McEvoy (R.), 2,445; *Thos. J. Farrell (D.), 3,149; H. C. Taylor (Pro.), 17.
IX. Charles E. Foster (R.), 1,565; *J. J. Cain (D.), 2,663; H. Samuelson (S. L.), 174; L. O'Hara (Ind. Lab.), 832.
X. Edward L. Collier (R.), 3,497; *Chas. E. Fiske (D.), 3,725; T. Walsh (S. L.), 65; W. D. Perry (Pro.), 73.
XI. Timothy J. Mayher (R.), 3,605; *A. Guider (D.), 4,489; J. T. Keveney (S. L.), 160; J. N. Applegate (Pro.), 53.
XII. *Frank J. Price (R.), 4,179; C. C. Schoeneck (D.), 3,963; F. A. Leise (S. L.), 339; W. F. Dukeshire (Pro.), 60; J. Rorke (Ind. Lab.), 110.

XIII. Thomas B. Hobby (R.), 4,025; *George Siems (D.), 4,230; J. A. Owens (Pro.), 63; E. Henckler (Ind. Lab.), 217.

XIV. T. E. Grealey (R. and Ind. Lab.), 2,145; *T. P. Hawkins (D.), 4,420; C. Rothkopf (S. L.), 212.

XV. Edward H. Schlueter (R.), 2,174; *Chas. Juengst (D.), 2,867; W. L. Brower (S. L.), 236; F. Clark (Pro.), 6; M. Rubenstein (Ind. Lab.), 903.

XVI. *Edward C. Brennan (R.), 4,450; R. H. Roy (D.), 4,426; G. F. Turner (S. L.), 120; A. Ames (Pro.), 36; M. J. Flaherty (Ind. Lab.), 92.

XVII. *Harris Wilson (R.), 5,369; R. W. Sharp (D.), 2,374; J. Ebert (S. L.), 67; J. Van Valkenberg (Pro.), 43.

XVIII. *Jacob D. Remsen (R.), 5,099; H. A. Ball (D.), 4,702; O. Sorensen (S. L.), 107; C. E. Parsons (Pro.), 32.

XIX. Louis Best (R.), 2,181; *C. Hasenflug (D.), 4,048; F. C. Wolf (S. L.), 235.

XX. Richard Goodwin (R.), 4,027; *W. F. Delaney (D.), 4,468; H. Kuhn (S. L.), 374; F. L. Brown (Pro.), 41; W. R. Moore (Ind. Lab.), 354.

XXI. *Joseph H. Adams (R.), 4,952; H. H. Torborg (D.), 4,948; H. Vogt (S. L.), 388; J. H. McLean (Ind. Lab.), 349.

LEWIS COUNTY.

I. *J. L. Smith (R.), 3,801; O. A. Shepard (D.), 2,816; R. L. Roberts (Pro.), 63.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

I. *Otto Kelsey (R.), 3,721; H. Campbell (D.), 2,560.

MADISON COUNTY.

I. *R. J. Fish (R.), 6,023; W. E. Burdick (D.), 3,547; A. Hay (Pro.), 296; F. Mueller (S. L.), 86.

MONROE COUNTY.

I. *M. E. Lewis (R.), 5,017; F. F. Jones (D.), 4,409; H. O. Abbott (Pro.), 208; C. Zoerner (S. L.), 389.

II. *A. J. Roolenbeck (R.), 6,466; H. M. Pruner (D.), 3,964; G. Weber (Pro.), 84; A. Mussmacher (S. L.), 293.

III. *R. Gardiner (R.), 4,831; M. E. Gibbs (D.), 4,098; B. R. Palmer (Pro.), 258; W. Richards (S. L.), 206.

IV. *B. F. Gleason (R.), 4,685; J. S. Haight (D.), 4,435; A. W. Russell (Pro.), 138; M. Goss (S. L.), 180.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

I. *Alphonse Walrath (R.), 5,684; J. W. Ferguson (D.), 4,658.

NASSAU COUNTY. (See Queens County.)

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

I. T. P. Browne (R. H. Lab.), 853; *M. Halpin (D.), 3,108; Ranson (S. L.), 12.

II. Thomas I. Karman (R.), 1,193; *J. J. Reardon (D.), 4,312; Pomeranz (S. L.), 117.

III. J. J. Smith (R.), 1,680; *M. J. Sharkey (D.), 4,079; Wallenschlager (S. L.), 134.

IV. S. F. Brothers (R.), 1,447; *P. H. Roche (D.), 3,189; Levitch (S. L.), 528.

V. N. H. Henry (R.), 319; *A. W. Stump (D.), 3,077; Robinson (S. L.), 81.

VI. T. McNulty (R.), 1,674; *T. P. Sullivan (D.), 4,903; Wheatley (S. L.), 158.

VII. G. W. Low (R.), 2,642; *J. F. Maher (D.), 3,809; Deagan (S. L.), 115.

VIII. S. Rosenberg (R.), 1,303; *I. Cohn (D.), 2,670; Ecksteins (S. L.), 404.

IX. J. A. Allen (R.), 2,072; *N. T. Philips (D.), 4,119; Saundry (S. L.), 128.

X. J. C. Brand (R.), 1,909; *J. Harburger (D.), 3,610; Hosman (S. L.), 527.

XI. T. A. Hansen (R.), 1,747; *J. J. O'Connor (D.), 3,554; Johnson (S. L.), 26.

XII. I. Ellis (R.), 896; *L. Sanders (D.), 2,978; Klein (S. L.), 620.

XIII. J. J. McCourt (R.), 1,569; *P. F. Trainor (D.), 3,290; Hunter (S. L.), 167.

XIV. J. J. O'Rourke (R.), 2,258; *L. Meister (D.), 3,800; Hunter (S. L.), 421.

XV. T. J. McManus (R.), 3,009; *J. E. Smith (D.), 3,080; White (S. L.), 165.

XVI. R. Cohen (R.), 840; *S. Prince (D.), 3,219; De Leon (S. L.), 2,044.

XVII. T. E. Farrell (R.), 2,114; *J. J. Fitzgerald (D.), 3,726; Schoenfeld (S. L.), 118.

XVIII. Wm. S. Whitehead (R.), 1,315; *C. P. Dillon (D.), 5,352; Diamond (S. L.), 303.

XIX. R. Mazet (R.), 4,271; *P. M. Stewart (D.), 4,668; Mitteberg (S. L.), 76.

XX. J. S. Shea (R.), 2,876; *H. C. Honeck (D.), 4,021; Rowe (S. L.), 143.

XXI. *E. H. Fallows (R.), 6,910; J. F. Court (D.), 5,085; Mekland (S. L.), 157.

XXII. J. T. Pratt (R.), 1,557; *J. Baum (D.), 4,594; Wagner (S. L.), 176.

XXIII. E. B. Southworth (R.), 4,608; *M. M. Minton (D.), 5,901; Thompson (S. L.), 222.

XXIV. J. J. Nugent (R.), 1,882; *J. B. Fitzgerald (D.), 3,706; Bruner (S. L.), 190.

XXV. *J. A. Weekes, jr. (R.), 2,987; G. T. Goldthwaite (D.), 2,330; Shelden (S. L.), 23.

XXVI. Dr. J. F. Southmayd (R.), 1,387; *J. J. O'Connell (D.), 3,245; Katz (S. L.), 308.

XXVII. *G. Davis (R.), 2,949; H. B. Lippincott (D.), 2,373; Carpenter (S. L.), 18.

XXVIII. Wm. Martin (R.), 1,612; *J. I. Green (D.), 4,396; Kenney (S. L.), 254.

XXIX. Homer Folks (R.), 3,559; *M. R. Ryttenberg (D.), 3,708; Sprague (S. L.), 18.

XXX. J. J. Issing (R.), 2,246; *S. F. Hyman (D.), 4,885; Gilhouse (S. L.), 358.

XXXI. S. S. Slater (R.), 5,564; *E. M. Stone (D.), 5,634; Bernstein (S. L.), 126.

XXXII. F. Landman (R.), 2,328; *J. J. Poth (D.), 4,522; Rosenthal (S. L.), 387.

XXXIII. T. H. McCracken (L. and R.), 1,935; *J. J. Egan (D.), 4,466; Lederer (S. L.), 188.

XXXIV. C. B. Steurer (R.), 4,459; *J. J. Scanlon (D.), 7,669; Sperle (S. L.), 470.

XXXV. E. B. Root (R.), 5,513; *W. E. Morris (D.), 9,098; Wright (S. L.), 519.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

I. *J. T. Darrison (R.), 3,966; C. Wolf (D.), 3,175.

II. *J. S. Rowe (R.), 3,237; J. E. Noblett (D.), 3,184.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

I. W. E. Richards (R.), 5,328; *W. J. Sullivan (D.), 5,699.

II. *L. W. Martin (R.), 3,983; J. B. Cushman (D.), 2,880.

III. *E. M. Marson (R.), 4,402; (no Dem. nom.); F. Z. Jones (Pro.), 587.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

I. *E. V. Baker (R.), 4,953; P. S. Thornton (D.), 3,632.
II. R. Moore (R.), 4,038; *W. S. Herrick (D.), 4,365.
III. E. B. Sabine (R.), 4,351; *A. Z. Hyman (D.), 4,455.
IV. *J. T. Delaney (R.), 5,086; J. J. Barrett (D.), 4,675.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

I. *J. L. Burnett (R.), 5,499; J. H. Roy (D.), 3,251; H. Ladd (Pro.), 212.

ORANGE COUNTY.

I. *J. G. Graham (R.), 5,424; A. C. Ormsbee (D.), 2,615.
II. *L. Bedell (R.), 4,695; D. P. Schultz (D.), 3,713; J. C. Ryder (Pro.), 86.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

I. *W. W. Phipps (R.), 2,966; H. I. Burnett (D.), 2,005; A. L. Sailsbury (Pro.), 253.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

I. *T. D. Lewis (R.), 4,742; M. J. Daley (D.), 3,253.
II. *T. M. Costello (R.), 4,778; D. C. Bishop (D.), 2,788.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

I. *A. R. Smith (R.), 6,823; H. P. Clark (D.), 5,226; A. R. Case (Pro.), 336; T. P. Higgins (S. L.), 71.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

*W. W. Everett (R.), 1,913; C. A. Rundall (D.), 1,179; E. H. Foshay (Pro), 61.

QUEENS COUNTY.

I. D. S. Callahan (R.), 4,044; *C. C. Wissel (D.), 6,296; P. J. Gleason (Ind. D.), 856.
II. H. S. McKnight (R.), 4,221; *C. B. Gale (D.), 4,238.
III. (Includes Nassau County) *G. W. Doughty (R.), 3,825; E. N. Townsend (D.), 2,833.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

I. *H. Galbraith (R.), 4,538; J. J. Graham (D.), 4,111; A. Banker (Pro.), 142; N. Barnham (S. L.), 57.
II. *J. F. Ahern (R.), 4,896; William Hutton, jr. (D.), 4,801; R. Band (Pro.), 70; L. A. Boland (S. L.), 48.
III. *M. Russell (R.), 5,709; L. N. S. Miller (D.), 4,164; R. Rynders (Pro.), 128; L. F. Alrutz (S. L.), 83.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

I. J. J. Hayes (R.), 3,792; *G. Metcalfe (D.), 6,403; M. Driscoll (S. L.), 245.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

I. R. D. Rodermond (R.), ——; *F. P. Demarest (D.), ——.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

I. *C. S. Plank (R.), 3,474; J. Manson (D.), 1,057; C. W. McClair (Pro.), 182.
II. *B. A. Babcock (R.), 3,501; G. B. Sawyer (D.), 929; S. L. Clark (Pro.), 247.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

I. *G. H. West (R.), 6,175; A. P. Knapp (D.), 4,969; C. E. Robbins (Pro.), 466.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

I. *A. J. McMillan (R.), 4,747; C. C. Mesick (D.), 3,793; J. M. Martin (Pro.), 124; E. L. Lake (S. L.), 198.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

I. L. W. Baxter (R.), 3,787; *D. D. Frisbie (D.), 3,824; G. K. Kimball (Pro.), 142.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

I. O. T. Nye (R.), 1,912; *J. F. Barnes (D.), 2,257; J. W. Arnold (Pro.), 148.

SENECA COUNTY.

I. *I. Y. Larzelere (R.), 3,351; R. M. Steele (D.), 3,053; F. D. Ward (Pro.), 111.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

I. *F. C. Platt (R.), 4,858; J. Hinman (D.), 3,632; M. C. Plough (Pro.), 388.
II. *H. C. Hatch (R.), 4,598; C. O. Cotton (D.), 3,759; H. C. Burdick (Pro.), 427.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

I. *J. N. Hallock (R.), 3,948; D. R. Young (D.), 2,821; D. Chichester (Pro.), 331.
II. *R. H. Post (R.), 2,817; J. H. B. Browning (D.), 2,054; T. B. Cornell (Pro.), 132.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

I. *E. R. Dusinbery (R.), 3,837; E. E. Pinney (D.), 3,242.

TIOGA COUNTY.

I. *D. P. Wilter (R.), 3,368; A. G. Van Norstran (D.), 1,725; J. E. Belknap (Pro.), 207.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

I. *B. Conger (R.), 3,767; G. H. Baker (D.), 3,298; C. L. Connell (Pro.), 428.

ULSTER COUNTY.

I. *R. A. Snyder (R.), 4,853; J. D. Wurts (D.), 4,599; W. J. Taylor (Pro.), 76.
II. *Thomas Snyder (R.), 4,874; G. Terwilliger (D.), 4,277; J. R. Hunt (Pro.), 179.

WARREN COUNTY.

I. *C. H. Hitchcock (R.), 3,697; E. T. Griffing (D.), 2,523; A. M. Burdett (Pro.), 158.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

I. *S. B. Irwin (R.), 5,266; T. A. Patterson (D.), 3,227; M. B. Allen (Pro.), 394.

WAYNE COUNTY.

I. *F. W. Griffith (R.), 4,973; M. C. Taylor (D.), 3,594; D. J. Cotten (Pro.), 299.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

I. W. S. Allerton (R.), 5,601; *J. J. Sloane (D.), 5,884; P. O. Peterson (S. L.), 273; A. J. Perry (Pro.), 40.
II. *A. W. Cooley (R.), 5,539; William Henderson, jr. (D.), 5,487; J. H. Cruger (S. L.), 119; Irving Brown (Pro.), 73.
III. *J. R. Apgar (R.), 4,929; G. V. B. Frost (D.), 3,456; J. C. Pierce (S. L.), 216; L. H. Miller (Pro.), 169.

WYOMING COUNTY.

I. *C. J. Gardner (R.), 3,571; William N. Martin (D.), 1,668; G. Z. Goodale (Pro.), 228.

YATES COUNTY.

I. *E. M. Sawyer (R.), 2,209; F. M. Collin (D.), 1,473; F. H. Viele (Pro.). 205.

Note.—The soldiers' vote is not included in figures given, and it would not materially change them, as it was small.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans elected, 92; Democrats elected, 58; total, 150. One Democrat (Stone, of New-York) died December 8.

NEW-YORK STATE OFFICIALS.

(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)

Railroad Commissioners (term 5 years, salary $8,000).—Ashley W. Cole, Jan. 29, 1902; George W. Dunn, May 11, 1902; Frank M. Baker, Feb. 3, 1903.

Lunacy Commissioners (term 6 years).—Dr. Peter M. Wise, $7,500, Dec. 31, 1900; William H. Parkhurst, $5,000, May 15, 1902; William C. Osborn, $3,500, Dec. 31, 1904.

Supt. of Prisons.—Cornelius V. Collins, 5 years' term, April 17, 1903, $6,000.

Supt. Public Works.—John N. Partridge (term 2 years, salary $6,000).—Jan. 1, 1901.

Factory Inspector (term 3 years, $2,000).—John Williams, Dec. 31, 1901.

Labor Commissioner, John McMackin (term 3 years, $3,000).—April, 1902.

Supt. Banking Department (term 3 years, $5,000).—F. D. Kilburn, May 9, 1902.

Adjutant-General (term 2 years, $4,000).—Vacant. Andrews resigned.

Commissioner of Agriculture (term 3 years, $3,000).—Charles A. Wieting, April 29, 1902.

Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission (term 5 years).—Barnet H. Davis, president; Edward Thompson, William R. Weed, Hendrick S. Holden, Charles H. Babcock. Salary of president, $3,000; other Commissioners, $2,500 each. All terms expire April 25, 1900.

Excise Commissioner (term 5 years).—Henry H. Lyman, April 1, 1901.

Board of Arbitration (term 3 years, $3,000).—Francis B. Delehanty, James M. Gilbert, W. H. H. Webster. Terms expire Oct. 31, 1901.

Civil Service Commissioners (no set term, $2,000).—William M. Collier, Willard A. Cobb and Silas W. Burt.

Board of Charities (term 8 years, no salary).—E. H. Litchfield, March 23, 1904; William R. Stewart, March 23, 1905; Anne G. De Peyster, May 28, 1905; Peter Walrath, March 23, 1906; Dennis McCarthy, March 23, 1907; Newton Aldrich, March 23, 1902; John Notman, Jan. 17, 1907; Simon W. Rosendale, March 20, 1903; Harvey W. Putnam, March 23, 1901; Enoch V. Stoddard, March 23, 1900; Stephen Smith, May 28, 1905; Eugene A. Philbin, March 23, 1906.

University Regents (term life, no salary).—M. I. Townsend, Anson J. Upson, C. M. Depew, Charles E. Fitch, Orris H. Warren, Whitelaw Reid, William H. Watson, Henry E. Turner, St. Clair McKelway, Hamilton Harris, Daniel Beach, Carroll E. Smith, Pliny T. Sexton, T. Guilford Smith, William C. Doane, Lewis A. Stimson, Sylvester Malone, A. Vanderveer, Chester S. Lord.

State Architect.—George Lewis Heins, salary, $7,500. Term same as Governor who appoints him.

Canal Board.—Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

Land Commissioners. — Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer.

Judges of Court of Claims (term 6 years, salary $5,000).—John M. Kellogg, Dec. 31, 1905; Charles T. Saxton, John F. Parkhurst, Dec. 31, 1903.

Commission to Revise the Statutes (salary $3,000 each).—A. Judd Northrup, Syracuse; Charles Z. Lincoln, Little Valley; William H. Johnson, Oneonta.

Supt. of Public Buildings (salary $3,000).—Harry H. Bender, Albany.

Niagara Reservation Commission—Andrew H. Green, New-York City; Alexander J. Porter, Thomas P. Kingsford, Charles M. Dow, George Raines, Rochester.

Health Officer of New-York.—Dr. Alvah H. Doty; salary $12,500.

State Board of Health.—Dr. Case Jones, Rochester; Dr. Daniel Lewis, New-York City; Owen Cassidy, Havana; Frederick W. Smith, Syracuse; William T. Jenkins, N. Y. City; Walter F. Willcox, Ithaca.

State Tax Commission.—George E. Priest, Ithaca, Dec. 31, 1901; J. Edgar Leaycraft, N. Y. City, Dec. 31, 1900; Lester F. Stearns, Dunkirk, Dec. 31, 1902.

Quarantine Commission.—Edward J. Palmer, May 23, 1901; Hugh McRoberts, April 18, 1901.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

(Terms expire on Dec. 31 of the year noted.)

FIRST DISTRICT (New-York County).—P. Henry Dugro (D.), 1900; Edward Patterson (D.), 1900; Abraham R. Lawrence (D.), 1901; Morgan J. O'Brien (D.), 1901; Henry Bischoff (D.), 1903; John J. Freedman (D.), 1904; David McAdam (D.), 1904; George L. Ingraham (D.), 1905; H. A. Gildersleeve (D.), 1905; George P. Andrews (D.), 1905; Leonard A. Giegerich (D.), 1906; Miles Beach (D.), 1907; Henry R. Beekman (D.), 1908; Charles H. Truax (D.), 1909; Frederick Smyth (D.), 1909; Charles F. MacLean (D.), 1909; Francis M. Scott (D.), 1911; Charles H. Van Brunt (D.), 1911; James Fitzgerald (D.), 1912; David Leventritt (D.), 1912; James A. O'Gorman (D.), 1913; George C. Barrett (D.), 1913.

SECOND DISTRICT (Dutchess, Kings, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties).—William J. Gaynor (D.), Brooklyn, 1907; Edgar M. Cullen (D.), Brooklyn, 1908; Martin J. Keogh (D.), New-Rochelle, 1909; William D. Dickey (R.), Brooklyn, 1909; Wilmot M. Smith (R.), Patchogue, 1909; Garrett J. Garrettson (R.), Flushing, 1910; William W. Goodrich (R.), Brooklyn, 1910; Michael H. Hirschberg (R.), Newburg, 1910; Samuel T. Maddox (R.), Brooklyn, 1910; Willard Bartlett (D.), Brooklyn, 1911; Josiah T. Marean (D.), Brooklyn, 1912; Almet F. Jenks (D.), Brooklyn, 1912.

THIRD DISTRICT (Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster counties).—Samuel Edwards

(D.), Hudson, 1901; Edgar L. Fursman (D.), Troy, 1903; D. Cady Herrick (D.), Albany, 1905; Alden Chester (R.), Albany, 1909; Emory A. Chase (R.), Catskill, 1910; James A. Betts (D.), Kingston, 1912.

FOURTH DISTRICT (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington counties).—Judson S. Landon (R.), Schenectady, 1901; S. Alonzo Kellogg (R.), Plattsburg, 1904; Martin L. Stover (R.), Amsterdam, 1905; Lester W. Russell (R.), Canton, 1905; Chester B. McLaughlin (R.), Port Henry, 1909; James W. Houghton (R.), Saratoga, 1909.

FIFTH DISTRICT (Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego counties).—Milton H. Merwin (R.), Utica, 1902; Maurice L. Wright (R.), Oswego, 1905; Peter B. McLellan (R.), Syracuse, 1906; William E. Scripture (R.), 1909; Frank H. Hiscock (R.), Syracuse, 1910; Pardon C. Williams (R.), Watertown, 1911; Charles S. Andrews (R.), Syracuse, 1913.

SIXTH DISTRICT (Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins counties).—Charles E. Parker (R.), Owego, 1901; Gerritt A. Forbes (R.), Canastota, 1901; Walter Lloyd Smith (R.), Elmira, 1902; George F. Lyon (R.), Binghamton, 1909; Burr Mattice (R.), Oneonta, 1910; Albert Sewell (R.), Delhi, 1913.

SEVENTH DISTRICT (Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates counties).—Charles C. Dwight (R.), Auburn, 1900; William H. Adams (R.), Canandaigua, 1901; John M. Davy (R.), Rochester, 1902; William A. Werner (R.), Rochester, 1908; William Ramsey (R.), Bath, 1908; Edwin A. Nash (R.), Avon, 1909; James W. Dunwell (R.), Lyons, 1909.

EIGHTH DISTRICT (Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties).—John S. Lambert (R.), Fredonia, 1903; Henry A. Childs (R.), Medina, 1906; Edward W. Hatch (R.), Buffalo, 1909; Alfred Spring (R.), Franklinville, 1909; Frank C. Laughlin (R.), Buffalo, 1909; John Woodward (R.), Jamestown, 1910; Warren B. Hooker (R.), Fredonia, 1913; Daniel J. Kenefik (R.), Buffalo, 1913.

JUDGES OF APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(For residences, politics and dates of expiration of terms see under "Supreme Court Judges" above.)

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—(Includes the county of New-York.)—Charles H. Van Brunt, George C. Barrett, Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham Chester B. McLaughlin and William Rumsey.

SECOND DEPARTMENT. — (Comprises the counties of Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess)—William W. Goodrich, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch and John Woodward.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—(Comprises the counties of Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Hamilton, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Broome, Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung)—Charles E. Parker, Milton H. Merwin, D. Cady Herrick, Judson S. Landon and Walter L. Smith.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT. — (Comprises the counties of Lewis, Onelda, Herkimer, Jefferson, Oswego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua)—William H. Adams, Peter B. McLennan and Alfred Spring.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Judge (salary $12,500).—Alton B. Parker (D.), Kingston, Dec. 31, 1911.

Associate Judges (salary, $12,000 each).—John Clinton Gray (D.), New-York, Dec. 31, 1902; Denis O'Brien (D.), Watertown, Dec. 31, 1903; Edward T. Bartlett (R.), New-York, Dec. 31, 1907; Albert Haight (R.), Buffalo, Dec. 31, 1908; Celora E. Martin (R.), Binghamton, Dec. 31, 1904; Irving G. Vann (R.), Syracuse, Dec. 31, 1910.

NEW-YORK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Clerk—William Sohmer (D); term, 3 years, ending December 31, 1900; salary, $15,000.

Sheriff—William F. Grell (D.); term, 3 years, ending December 31, 1902; salary, $12,000.

Register—Isaac Fromme (D.); term, 4 years, ending December 31, 1901; salary, $12,000.

District Attorney—Asa Bird Gardiner (D.); term, 4 years, ending December 31, 1901; salary, $12,000.

Surrogates—Frank T. Fitzgerald (D.), Abner C. Thomas (D.); salary of each, $15,000; terms, 14 years.

Public Administrator—William M. Hoes (D.); appointed no term; salary, $10,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Charles Welde (D.); appointed; term ends December 31,

NEW-YORK CITY OFFICIALS.

(Note.—Those credited "Appointed" were appointed by Mayor Van Wyck upon coming into office January 1, 1898. The terms for which appointed are noted in parenthesis. "R.," indicates Republican; "D.," Democrat; "C. U.," Citizens Union.)

Mayor—Robert A. Van Wyck (D.); salary, $15,000; term ends December 31, 1901.

Mayor's Secretary—Alfred M. Downes (D.); salary, $5,000. (Appointed.)

Controller—Bird S. Coler (D.); salary, $10,000; term ends December 31, 1901.

Corporation Counsel—John Whalen (D.); salary, $15,000. (Appointed, 4 years.)

Board of Public Improvements—Maurice F. Holahan, president (D.); salary, $8,000. (Appointed, 6 years.)

Commissioner of Highways—James P. Keating (D.); salary, $7,500. (Appointed.)

Commissioner of Sewers—James Kane (D.); salary, $7,500. (Appointed, 6 years.)

Commissioner of Bridges—John L. Shea (D.); salary, $7,500. Appointed, 6 years.

Commissioner of Water Supply—William Dalton (D.); salary, $7,500. Appointed.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—James McCartney (D.); salary, $7,500. Appointed, 6 years.

Commissioner of Public Buildings—Henry S. Kearney (D.); salary, $7,500. Appointed, 6 years.

City Chamberlain—Patrick Keenan (D.); salary, $12,000. Appointed, 4 years.

City Paymaster—John H. Timmermann (D.); salary, $5,000. Appointed.

Fire Commissioner—John J. Scannell (D.); salary, $7,500. Appointed, 6 years.

Superintendent of Elections—Theophilus F. Rodenbough.

Aqueduct Commissioners—John J. Ryan (D.), Maurice J. Power (D.), William H. Ten Eyck (R.), John P. Windolph (R.); salary of each, $5,000.

Police Commissioners—Bernard J. York (D.), president; John B. Sexton (D.), Jacob Hess (R.), Henry E. Abell (R.); salary of each, $5,000. Appointed, 4 years.

Department of Public Charities—John W. Keller (D.), president of Board and Commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx; salary, $7,500. Adolph Simis, jr. (D.), Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, $7,500; James Feeney (D.), Commissioner for Richmond, $2,500. Appointed.

Department of Correction—Francis J. Lantry (D.), Commissioner; salary, $7,500. Appointed.

Department of Health—Michael C. Murphy (D.), president; salary, $7,500; Dr. William T. Jenkins (D.), $6,000; Dr. John B. Cosby (D.), $6,000. Appointed, 6 years.

Department of Parks—George C. Clausen (D.), president and Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond; George V. Brower (D.), Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens; August Moebus (D.), Commissioner for The Bronx; salary of each, $5,000. Appointed.

Department of Docks and Ferries—J. Sergeant Cram (D.), salary $6,000; Charles F. Murphy (D.), $5,000; Peter F. Meyer (D.), $5,000. Appointed, six years.

Department of Taxes and Assessments—Thomas L. Feitner (D.), president, salary $8,000; Edward C. Sheehy (D.), $7,000; Arthur C. Salmon (D.), $7,000; Thomas J. Patterson (D.), $7,000. Appointed.

Bureau of Municipal Statistics—Dr. John T. Nagle (D.), chief of Bureau, salary $3,500; Frederick W. Grube (D.), Harry P. Whitney (D.), Thornton N. Motley (D.), Julius G. Kugelman (D.), Richard T. Wilson, jr. (D.), Ernest Harvier (D.); no salary except for chief of Bureau. Appointed.

Civil Service Commissioners—Charles H. Knox (D.), president; Robert E. Deyo (D.), William N. Dykman (D.); no salary. Appointed.

Board of Assessors—Edward Cahill (D.), Thomas A. Wilson (D.), John Delmar (D.), Edward McCue (D.), Patrick M. Haverty (D.); salary of each, $3,000. Appointed.

East River Bridge Commissioners—Lewis Nixon (D.), president; James W. Boyle (D.), Smith E. Lane (D.), Julian D. Fairchild (D.), John W. Weber (D.), Thomas S. Moore (D.); salary of each, $3,000. Appointed.

Plumbers' Examining Board—John Renehan (D.), president; James E. McGovern (D.), Edward Haley (D.), Horace Loomis (D.), P. J. Andrews (D.); salary of each, $780, for three sittings a week. Appointed.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICIALS.

District-Attorney.—John F. Clarke (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

County Clerk.—Peter B. Huberty (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

Sheriff.—William Walton (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

Treasurer.—John W. Kimball (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

Register.—James R. Howe (R.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

(All Democrats, all appointed.)

Deputy Auditor—William McKinney.

Deputy Receiver of Taxes—James B. Bouck.

Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears—M. O'Keefe.

Deputy Chief of Police—John Mackellar.

Superintendent of Elections—George Russell.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply—James Moffett.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways—Thomas R. Farrell.

Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning—Patrick H. Quinn.

Deputy Commissioner of Sewers—William Brennan.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies—William Walton.

Commissioner of Buildings—John Guilfoyle.

Deputy Commissioner of Corrections—James J. Kirwin.

Deputy Fire Commissioner—James H. Tully.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Department of Health—Robert A. Black, M. D.

PRESIDENTS OF BOROUGHS.

(Term, four years, ending Dec. 31, 1901.)

MANHATTAN—James J. Coogan (D.); salary, $5,000.

BRONX—Louis F. Haffen (D.); salary, $5,000.

BROOKLYN—Edward M. Grout (D.); salary, $5,000.

QUEENS—Frederick Bowley (D.); salary, $3,000.

RICHMOND—George Cromwell (R.); salary, $3,000.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

(Salary, $1,500 each. Term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1901.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Ist District—Thomas F. Foley (D.), John T. Oakley (D.), Martin Engel (D.). IId District—Charles F. Allen (D.), Frank J. Goodwin (D.), Patrick J. Ryder (D.). IIId District—George B. Christman (D.), Harry C. Hart (D.), John J. Murphy (D.). IVth District—Stewart M. Brice (D.), Herman Sulzer (D.), Eugene A. Wise (D.). Vth District—Adolph C. Hottenroth (D.), William J. Hyland (D.), Bernard C. Murray (D.).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

VIth District—Francis F. Williams (R. and C. U.), Charles H. Francisco (R. and C. U.), Conrad H. Hester (D. and J. D.). VIIth District—Adam H. Leich (R. and C. U.), Henry French (D.), Charles H. Ebbetts (D.). VIIIth District—John J. McGarry (D.), William A. Doyle (D.), Martin F. Conly (D.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Eastern District—Joseph Cassidy (D.). Western District—David L. Van Nostrand (D.).

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Benjamin Bodine (D.), and Joseph F. O'Grady (D.).

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

(Term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1901. Salary, $1,000.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Dist.
1. Michael Kennedy (D.).
2. Jeremiah Cronin (D.).
3. Joseph B. Welling (D.).
4. Isaac Marks (D.).
5. Joseph A. Flynn (D.).
6. F. F. Fleck (D.).
7. Charles W. Calkins (D.).
8. Max J. Porges (D.).
9. Frank L. Dowling (D.).
10. Henry W. Wolf (D.).
11. William H. Gledhill (D.).
12. James J. Smith (D.).
13. Charles Metzger (D.).
14. John T. McMahon (D.).
15. Robert Muh (D.).
16. Emil Neufeld (D.).
17. John J. Toomey (D.).
18. James E. Gaffney (D.).
19. David M. Holmes (R.).
20. Thomas F. Woods (D.).
21. Armitage Mathews (R.).
22. Michael Ledwith (D.).
23. Henry J. Rothman (D.).
24. Frank Dunn (D.).
25. Herbert Parsons (R.).
26. E. F. McEnearney (D.).
27. Joseph Oatman (R.).
28. John T. McCall (D.).
29. Louis F. Cardani (R.).
30. George A. Burrell (D.).
31. Elias Goodman (R.).
32. Wm. F. Schneider (D.).
33. Thomas F. McCaul (D.).

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

34. L. W. McGrath (D.).
35. Henry Geiger (D.).

Annexed. Frank Gass (D.).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1. Robert F. Downing (R.).
2. James J. Bridges (D.).
3. Moses J. Wafer (D.).
4. William H. Delano (R.).
5. Peter Haller (R.).
6. John Diemer (R.).
7. William Keegan (D.).
8. Francis P. Kenney (D.).
9. Frank Hennessey (D.).
10. F. J. Byrne (D.).
11. S. W. McKeever (D.).
12. Ernest A. Seebeck (R.).
13. Owen J. Murphy (D.).
14. Patrick Skeely (D.).
15. Jacob J. Velton (D.).
16. William Wentz (R.).
17. John Wirth (R.).
18. James H. McInnes (R.).
19. Bernard Schmitt (D.).
20. Alexander F. Wacker (R.).
21. Charles Alt (R.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1. Joseph Geiser (D.).
2. Luke Otten (D.).

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

1. John J. Vaughan, jr. (D.).

GOVERNORS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

The table below gives the names and politics and the terms which the Governors of New-York State have served since the first election. Those marked with an asterisk served three year terms and the others served two year terms. On February 13, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first of July succeeding their election. The Constitution of 1821 provided that the terms should begin on January 1 succeeding the election. Those with "D. R." following the name were elected as Democratic Republicans, the leaders of that party being of the Thomas Jefferson class of politics, and from which the Democratic party claims direct descent. The present Republican party at its beginning enrolled most of the old Whigs.

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
*George Clinton	D. R.	1777-1795
*John Jay	Federal	1795-1801
*George Clinton	D. R.	1801-1804
*Morgan Lewis	D. R.	1804-1807
*D. D. Tompkins	D. R.	1808-1817

(John Taylor, Lieutenant Governor, succeeded D. D. Tompkins when he became Vice-President, March 4, 1817, and filled out the term.)

*De Witt Clinton	D. R.	1817-1823
*Joseph C. Yates	D. R.	1823-1826
De Witt Clinton	D. R.	1826-1828

(Nathaniel Pitcher (Lieutenant Governor) succeeded Governor Clinton at his death, February 11, 1828, and filled out the term.)

Martin Van Buren	D.	1829

(Enos T. Throop, Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Governor Van Buren, who was elected United States Senator and resigned March 12, 1829.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
Enos T. Throop	D.	1831-1833
William L. Marcy	D.	1833-1839
William H. Seward	Whig	1839-1843
William C. Bouck	D.	1843-1845
Silas Wright	D.	1845-1847
John Young	Whig	1847-1849
Hamilton Fish	Whig	1849-1851
Washington Hunt	Whig	1851-1853
Horatio Seymour	D.	1853-1855
Myron H. Clark	Whig	1855-1857
John A. King	R.	1857-1859
Edwin D. Morgan	R.	1859-1863
Horatio Seymour	D.	1863-1865
Reuben E. Fenton	R.	1865-1869
John T. Hoffman	D.	1869-1873
John A. Dix	R.	1873-1875
Samuel J. Tilden	D.	1875-1877
*Lucius Robinson	D.	1877-1880
*Alonzo B. Cornell	R.	1880-1883
*Grover Cleveland	D.	1883-1885

(David B. Hill, Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Governor Cleveland January 6, 1885, the latter resigning to accept the Presidency.)

Name.	Politics.	Years served.
*David B. Hill	D.	1885-1892
*Roswell P. Flower	D.	1892-1895
Levi P. Morton	R.	1895-1897
Frank S. Black	R.	1897-1899
Theodore Roosevelt	R.	1899-1901

NEW-YORK STATE TAXES.

The table below gives the total amount of State taxes assessed (at 2.49 mills on each dollar of valuation in 1899, against 2.08 mills in 1898), against the several counties, together with the valuations of real and personal property reported by the State Board of Equalization, on September 1, 1898 and 1899:

Counties.	Equalized value of real and personal property.		State tax assessed.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Albany	$93,032,461	$90,659,731	$193,549 12	$225,742 73
Allegany	15,029,177	14,943,911	31,260 69	37,210 09
Broome	33,113,104	32,954,747	68,875 25	82,057 32
Cattaraugus	23,105,743	22,765,633	48,059 94	56,686 43
Cayuga	31,770,969	31,745,985	66,083 62	79,047 50
Chautauqua	31,217,396	30,823,942	64,932 18	76,751 62
Chemung	24,615,832	24,428,126	51,200 93	60,826 03
Chenango	16,791,973	16,482,012	34,927 31	41,040 21
Clinton	8,476,606	8,621,777	17,631 34	21,468 22
Columbia	23,433,494	23,005,785	48,741 67	57,284 40
Cortland	12,100,956	12,127,482	25,169 99	30,197 43
Delaware	14,226,279	13,867,454	29,590 66	34,529 96
Dutchess	46,280,467	45,921,636	96,263 37	114,344 87
Erie	286,941,628	289,200,706	596,838 59	720,109 76
Essex	9,504,332	9,347,499	19,769 01	23,275 27
Franklin	10,473,345	10,438,776	21,784 56	25,987 57
Fulton	14,190,519	13,633,178	29,516 28	33,946 61
Genesee	22,357,973	22,416,867	46,504 59	55,818 00
Greene	13,567,363	13,207,277	28,220 12	32,886 12
Hamilton	2,223,776	2,416,180	4,625 45	6,016 29
Herkimer	21,710,807	21,304,864	45,158 48	53,049 36
Jefferson	31,487,867	31,314,211	65,494 76	77,972 39
Kings	600,471,052	604,941,003	1,248,979 78	1,506,303 10
Lewis	9,335,643	9,256,621	19,418 14	23,048 99
Livingston	26,234,370	26,165,716	54,567 49	65,152 63
Madison	21,279,130	21,235,801	44,260 60	52,877 14
Monroe	124,816,283	130,661,148	259,617 87	325,346 24
Montgomery	28,080,424	27,761,160	58,407 28	69,125 29
Nassau	———	22,834,308	43,085 89	56,857 43
New-York	2,277,483,941	2,456,247,052	4,737,166 59	6,116,055 16
Niagara	37,522,781	36,743,029	78,407 28	91,490 14
Oneida	64,291,647	63,899,446	133,726 62	159,109 62
Onondaga	96,392,094	97,036,241	200,495 56	241,620 24
Ontario	28,223,585	28,353,931	58,705 05	70,601 29
Orange	41,759,586	41,206,653	86,859 94	102,604 57
Orleans	14,953,436	14,950,632	31,103 15	37,227 07
Oswego	26,941,465	26,402,832	56,038 25	65,743 05
Otsego	22,102,112	22,084,688	45,923 39	54,990 87
Putnam	7,947,232	7,772,331	16,530 24	19,353 10
Queens	96,750,000	73,963,386	158,154 11	184,168 83
Rensselaer	71,277,306	71,781,142	148,256 80	178,737 54
Richmond	29,009,037	28,591,621	60,338 80	71,193 14
Rockland	16,452,923	15,868,938	34,222 09	39,513 66
St. Lawrence	32,454,822	32,233,445	67,506 03	80,261 28
Saratoga	27,060,384	25,079,692	52,125 60	62,448 43
Schenectady	16,478,167	16,735,250	34,274 59	41,670 77
Schoharie	11,482,490	11,284,555	23,883 58	28,098 54
Schuyler	6,517,426	6,461,162	13,547 91	16,088 29
Seneca	14,713,609	14,642,196	30,604 30	36,459 08
Steuben	30,114,194	30,030,488	62,637 52	74,775 92
Suffolk	40,287,096	42,051,391	83,797 16	104,709 27
Sullivan	6,036,945	5,901,391	12,556 85	14,694 46
Tioga	12,984,094	12,896,275	27,006 92	32,111 72
Tompkins	16,224,166	16,266,351	33,746 27	40,503 21
Ulster	28,372,434	28,258,455	59,014 66	70,363 55
Warren	7,639,114	7,614,529	15,889 36	18,960 18
Washington	18,677,717	18,375,196	38,849 65	45,754 24
Wayne	24,999,953	24,937,391	51,999 90	62,094 10
Westchester	154,016,518	149,035,135	320,354 36	371,097 49
Wyoming	14,827,629	14,601,095	30,841 47	36,356 73
Yates	10,732,146	10,607,853	22,322 86	26,413 56
Totals	$4,998,011,019	$5,076,396,824	$10,189,110 93	$12,640,228 09

GOOD ROADS NATIONAL LEAGUE

Organized 1892. Vice-president and acting president, General Roy Stone, Department of Agriculture, Washington; general Western secretary, S. T. K. Prime, Dwight, Ill.; general Eastern secretary, E. G. Harrison, Asbury Park, N. J.; treasurer, William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia; general press agent, Otto Dorner, Milwaukee, Wis. Objects: To awaken general interest in the improvement of public roads, determine the best methods of building, etc.

SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

(Term of office: Three years. Term ends December 31 in years given. "R," Republican. "D," Democrat.)

County.	County seat.	Sheriff. Term ends.	County Clerk. Term ends.
Albany	Albany	C. F. Schifferdecker (R) 1900	P. J. McCabe (D) 1901
Allegany	Belmont	James R. Hodnett (R). 1900	Geo. A. Green (R) 1900
Broome	Binghamton	Fred. J. Inderlied (R). 1902	Frank B. Newell (R). 1900
Cattaraugus	Little Valley	Joseph E. Hazard (R). 1900	Henry S. Merrill (R). 1900
Cayuga	Auburn	George S. Wood (R) 1901	Geo. W. Benham (R). 1900
Chautauqua	Mayville	Edgar J. Griswold (R). 1900	James D. Gallup (R). 1900
Chemung	Elmira	Johnson Little (R) 1900	Thomas Hibbard (R). 1902
Chenango	Norwich	Zenas Tarble (R) 1900	Jay G. Holmes (R) 1900
Clinton	Plattsburg	C. W. Vaughan (R). 1901	Charles E. Martin (D) 1900
Columbia	Hudson	Henry J. Best (R) 1902	Isaac P. Rockefeller (R) 1900
Cortland	Cortland Village	Arthur E. Brainerd (R) 1900	Herbert T. Bushnell (R) 1900
Delaware	Delhi	James D. Lawrence (R) 1900	Joshua K. Hood (R). 1900
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie	Myron Smith (R) 1900	Theo. A. Hoffman (R). 1900
Erie	Buffalo	Andrew Kilgallon (D). 1900	Otto Wende (D) 1900
Essex	Elizabethtown	Joseph Wright (R) 1900	Victor W. Prime (R). 1902
Franklin	Malone	Ernest A. Douglas (R). 1902	William H. Flack (R). 1900
Fulton	Johnstown	Martin L. Getman (R). 1901	Chas. H. Butler (R). 1901
Genesee	Batavia	Chas. B. Pixley (R). 1902	Carlos A. Hull (R) 1901
Greene	Catskill	Geo. W. Holdridge (D) 1900	Cyrus E. Bloodgood (D) 1900
Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Isaiah Perkins (D) 1901	Elmer Ostrander (R). 1901
Herkimer	Herkimer	J. W. Baker (D) 1900	D. W. Richardson (R). 1900
Jefferson	Watertown	Thos. T. Ballard (R). 1902	Frank D. Pierce (R). 1900
Kings	Brooklyn	Frank D. Creamer (D). 1900	William P. Wuest (D). 1900
Lewis	Lowville	George S. Curtis (R). 1902	Milton H. Holt (R). 1900
Livingston	Geneseo	Wm. A. Miller (R) 1900	Henry B. Curtis (R). 1901
Madison	Morrisville	H. Clay Ackley (R). 1902	Charles L. Hunt (R). 1900
Monroe	Rochester	Thomas W. Ford (R). 1902	Paul S. Maine (R) 1900
Montgomery	Fonda	George Jones (R) 1900	Isaac E. Smith (R). 1900
Nassau	Oyster Bay	W. H. Wood (R.) 1901	T. Patterson (R.) 1901
New-York	New-York City	William Grell (D.) 1902	William Sohmer (D). 1900
Niagara	Lockport	D. G. Spalding (D) 1902	Samuel H. Pettit (R). 1901
Oneida	Utica and Rome	Wm. A. Reese (R) 1900	Geo. D. French (R). 1900
Onondaga	Syracuse	Stephen Thornton (R). 1900	Geo. J. Yaeckel (R). 1900
Ontario	Canandaigua	George A. Peel (R) 1900	Frederick R. Hoag (R) 1900
Orange	Goshen	Selah E. Strong (R). 1900	Wm. G. Taggart (R). 1900
Orleans	Albion	H. D. Richardson (R.). 1901	Harry P. Spencer (R). 1901
Oswego	Oswego	W. H. Warren (R.) 1902	John S. Parsons (R). 1900
Otsego	Cooperstown	Lester L. Rose (R) 1902	S. J. W. Reynolds (R). 1902
Putnam	Carmel	J. W. Hazen (R) 1900	Edward C. Weeks (R). 1902
Queens	Jamaica	Wm. C. Baker (R) 1900	John H. Sutphin (D). 1900
Rensselaer	Troy	Egbert T. Defrest (R). 1900	Francis Riley (D) 1901
Richmond	Richmond	Augustus Acker (D). 1900	Edward M. Muller (D). 1902
Rockland	New City	C. V. A. Blauvelt (D). 1900	Cyrus M. Crum (R). 1901
St. Lawrence	Canton	Chas. C. Caldwell (R). 1900	James E. Johnson (D) 1900
Saratoga	Ballston Spa	Emmor J. Caldwell (R) 1900	Edward F. Grose (R). 1902
Schenectady	Schenectady	James T. Wasson (R). 1902	James B. Alexander (R) 1900
Schoharie	Schoharie	R. W. Bissell (D) 1902	Martin A. Akeley (D). 1900
Schuyler	Watkins	Isaac L. Tolbert (R). 1900	Chas. R. Watkins (R). 1902
Seneca	Ovid	Albert C. Clark (R). 1900	Patrick Savage (D). 1901
Steuben	Bath	James Faucett (R) 1900	Chas. A. Reynolds (R) 1901
Suffolk	Riverhead	J. Sheridan Wells (R). 1902	Wm. R. Duvall (R). 1900
Sullivan	Monticello	James A. Fulton (R). 1900	Wm. C. Brand (D) 1902
Tioga	Owego	Fred. G. Thurston (R). 1901	F. W. Richardson (R). 1900
Tompkins	Ithaca	Chas. S. Seaman (R). 1902	Leroy H. Van Kirk (R) 1900
Ulster	Kingston	Ira M. Black (D) 1900	Wm. T. Brodhead (D). 1900
Warren	Lake George	Joseph B. Mills (R). 1900	Archibald R. Noble (R) 1900
Washington	Argyle	John M. Hulett (R). 1900	Rodney Van Wormer (R) 1900
Wayne	Lyons	De Witt C. Wheeler (R) 1900	Ledyard S. Cuyler (R). 1902
Westchester	White Plains	Wm. V. Molloy (R). 1900	Leverett F. Crumb (R) 1901
Wyoming	Warsaw	Wm. S. Sanford (R). 1902	Edward M. Jennings (R) 1900
Yates	Penn Yan	J. Robert Miller (D). 1900	John E. Watkins (R). 1900

BEHRING SEA.

In October, 1899, Russia agreed to submit claims resulting from the seizure of American sealing vessels in Behring Sea, and which had been pending about eight years, to arbitration. The claims originated in the seizure by the Russian authorities off the coast of Siberia of three American sealing vessels—the James Hamilton Lewis, the Cape Horn Pigeon and the C. H. White—within seven miles of the coast. The Russian Government contended that the marine jurisdiction of a country extended at least seven miles from the shore line, instead of being limited to a league (representing the extreme distance from shore that a shot could be thrown by one of the old cannon used in coast defences), as laid down by the old writers on International law. The damages asked aggregated $150,000.

FAILURES IN UNITED STATES.

(Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.)

Manufacturers.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	*1899.	*1898.	*1899.	*1898.
Iron, foundries and nails	19	63	$1,205,577	$1,728,927
Machinery and tools	133	220	2,684,121	7,731,876
Woollens, carpets and knit goods	29	48	3,668,760	4,090,700
Cottons, lace and hoisery	15	26	421,909	2,011,273
Lumber, carpenters and coopers	365	342	5,277,356	6,459 621
Clothing and millinery	233	246	3,505,470	2,489,698
Hats, gloves and furs	29	48	283,190	779,980
Chemicals, drugs and paints	40	67	955,567	2,766,056
Printing and engraving	143	168	1,385,752	2,380,215
Milling and bakers	121	142	1,395,932	1,121,178
Leather, shoes and harness	103	134	1,658,472	3,449,574
Liquors and tobacco	91	99	2,514,632	2,251,631
Glass, eathenware and bricks	43	72	967,959	1,383,486
All other	620	800	7,788,561	18,055.413
Total manufacturing	1,984	2,475	$53,713,258	$56,639,628
Traders.				
General stores	1,238	1,502	$7,507,244	$8,604,856
Groceries, meats and fish	1,884	2,481	6,937,227	8,348,191
Hotels and restaurants	364	355	2,986,400	2,113,883
Liquors and tobacco	791	943	3,541,331	3,710,586
Clothing and furniture	533	777	4,082,338	6,595,620
Drygoods and carpets	411	568	4,770,598	8,211,001
Shoes, rubbers and trunks	322	516	2,372,296	4,350.216
Furniture and crockery	186	288	1,734,537	2,295,819
Hardware, stoves and tools	244	385	1,669,310	3,624,012
Drugs and paints	342	448	1,751,758	1,894,453
Jewelry and clocks	139	171	776,417	1,586,087
Books and papers	57	118	411,716	824,757
Hats, furs and gloves	30	62	318,613	1,539,649
All other	859	1,174	7,098,755	9,921,086
Total trading	7,400	9,788	$45,958,540	$63,620,216
Brokers and transporters	316	306	9,620,952	10,376,952
Total eommercial	9,700	12,569	$89,292,750	$130,636,796
Banking	52	80	11,755,716	18,395,094

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.	Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.	Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1857...	4,932	$291,750,000	1872...	4,069	$121,056,000	1886...	9,834	$114,644,119
1858...	4,225	95,749,000	1873...	5,183	228,499,900	1887...	9,634	167,560,944
1859...	3,913	64,394,000	1874...	5,830	155,239,000	1888...	10,679	128,829,973
1860...	3,676	79,807,000	1875...	7,740	201,000,000	1889...	10,882	148,784,337
1861...	6,993	207,210,000	1876...	9,092	191,117,000	1890...	10,907	189,856,964
1862...	1,652	23,049,000	1877...	8,872	190,669,936	1891...	12,273	189,868,638
1863...	495	7,899,900	1878...	10,478	234,383,132	1892...	10,344	114,044,167
1864...	520	8,579,000	1879...	6,658	98,149,053	1893...	15,242	346,779,889
1865...	530	17,625,000	1880...	4,735	65,752,000	1894...	13,885	172,992,856
1866...	1,505	53,783,000	1881...	5,582	81,155,932	1895...	13,197	173,196,060
1867...	2,780	96,656,000	1882...	6,738	101,547,564	1896...	15,088	226,096,834
1868...	2,608	63,694,000	1883...	9,184	172,874,172	1897...	13,351	154,332,071
1869...	2,799	75,054.054	1884...	10,968	226,343,427	1898...	12,186	130,662,899
1870...	3,546	88,242,000	1885...	10,637	124,220,321	*1899..	9,700	89,142,750
1871...	2,915	85,252,000						

*Report covers twelve months from December 1 to November 30; all other figures for calendar year. During the Civil War records very incomplete.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The method of procedure to obtain a patent is to be found on page 89 of "The Tribune Almanac" of 1896. For the calendar year of 1898 there were 33,915 applications for inventions, 1,843 for designs, 84 for reissues, 1,659 for caveats, 1,796 for trademarks, 316 for registration of labels and 50 applications for prints. There were 22,207 patents granted, including designs; 60 patents reissued, 1,238 trademarks registered, 200 labels and 35 prints; 15,548 patents expired, and 4,368 were withheld for non-payment of the final fee. The receipts of the office were $1,137,734 48; expenditures, $1,136,196 20; leaving a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Office of $4,972,976 34. In every year since 1861 there has been a surplus over all expenditures; and in every year but 8 since the foundation of the Patent Office on its present basis, in 1836, there has been a surplus. In proportion to population, more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut (799) than to those of any other

State, and next in order came Massachusetts (1,567); District of Columbia, 136; New-Jersey, 906; Rhode Island, 218; New-York, 3,285. There were 2,752 patents granted to citizens of foreign countries, England taking the lead with 964; then Germany, 634; Canada, 345; France, 258; Austria-Hungary, 75; Scotland, 64; Belgium, 47; Switzerland, 39; Sweden, 32; New-Zealand, 28; Victoria, 35; Russia, 33; Ireland, 28; Netherlands, 17; Denmark, 18; Italy, 33, and others of a lesser number. The Act of March 3, 1897, making certain needed changes in the patent statutes took effect January 1, 1898. By the changes made by this act applications for patent for inventions previously patented abroad on application filed more than seven months prior to applications in this country were made unpatentable after December 31, 1897. A large number of such applications were filed in December, the receipts for the last week of that month being the largest for any week in the history of the Office. Yet, for causes in many cases beyond the control of the applicants, a considerable number of applications on which valid patents could have been granted if they had been filed on December 31 failed to reach the Office on that date.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

Name.	Location.	Altitude.
Mount Everest (Himalayas)	India	29,005
Mount Dapsang	Thibet	28,283
Aconcagua	Chili	22,422
Chimborazo	Ecuador	21,422
Sorata	Bolivia	21,286
Illimani	Bolivia	21,149
Demavend	Persia	21,000
Hindoo-Koosh	Afghanistan	20,600
Arequipa	Peru	20,320
*Bulishae	Alaska	20,000
Mount St Elias	Alaska	19,500
Logan	Canada	19,500
Antisana	Ecuador	19,150
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	18,880
Kilima-Njaro	East Africa	18,715
Misti	Peru	18,538
Elbrooz (Caucasus)	Russia	18,526
Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,718
Orizaba	Mexico	17,374
Mount Roa	Hawaii	16,000
Pichinca	Ecuador	15,924
Brown (Rocky)	Brit. America	15,900
Mont Blanc (Alps)	Savoy	15,810
Mount Whitney	California	14,898
Fairweather	Alaska	14,500
Ranier	Washington	14,528
Shasta	California	14,440
Ararat	Armenia	14,320
Long's Peak (Rocky)	Colorado	14,271
Pike's Peak	Colorado	14,147
Mount Ophir	Sumatra	13,800
Fremont's Peak	Wyoming	13,576
St. Helen's	Washington	13,400
Logan's Peak	Utah	13,250
Peak of Teneriffe	Canary Isl'ds	12,182
Mount Hood	Oregon	11,934
Black Mount (Rocky)	Colorado	11,626
Miltsin (Atlas)	Morocco	11,500
Perdu (Pyrenees)	Spain	10,950
Etna	Sicily	10,874
Lebanon	Syria	10,533
Monte Corno	Naples	9,523
Mezzovo (Pindus)	Greece	8,950
Sneehattan	Norway	8,115
Clingman's Peak	No. Carolina.	6,941
Sinai	Arabia	6,541
Washington	N. Hampshire	6,288
Mount Marcy	New-York	5,462
Mansfield (Green)	Vermont	4,430
Ben-Nevis	Scotland	4,368
Vesuvius	Naples	3,948
Round Top (Catskills)	New-York	3,804

*Estimated.

CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

The following, giving the number of persons in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the war of 1861-'65, is taken from the latest revised reports of the Government:

States, Territories, etc.	White troops of army.	Sailors and marines.	Colored troops.
Alabama	2,556	——	——
Arkansas	8,289	——	——
California	15,725	——	——
Colorado	4,903	——	——
Connecticut	51,937	2,163	1,764
Dakota	206	——	——
Delaware	11,236	94	954
Dist. of Colum.	11,912	1,353	3,269
Florida	1,290	——	——
Illinois	255,057	2,224	1,811
Indiana	193,748	1,078	1,537
Iowa	75,797	5	440
Kansas	18,069	——	2,080
Kentucky	51,743	314	23,703
Louisiana	5,224	——	——
Maine	64,973	5,030	104
Maryland	33,995	3,925	8,718
Massachusetts	122,781	19,983	3,966
Michigan	85,479	438	1,387
Minnesota	23,913	3	104
Mississippi	545	——	——
Missouri	100,616	151	8,344
Nebraska	3,157	——	——
Nevada	1,080	——	——
New-Hampshire	32,930	882	125
New-Jersey	67,500	8,129	1,185
New-Mexico	6,561	——	——
New-York	409,561	35,164	4,125
North Carolina.	3,156	——	——
Ohio	304,814	3,274	5,092
Oregon	1,810	——	——
Pennsylvania	315,017	14,307	8,612
Rhode Island	19,521	1,878	1,837
Tennessee	31,092	——	——
Texas	1,965	——	——
Vermont	32,549	619	120
Washington	964	——	——
West Virginia	31,872	——	196
Wisconsin	91,029	133	165
Indian Nation	†3,530	——	——
*Colored troops.	——	——	*99,337
Totals	2,498,122	101,147	178,975

*Number not credited on the quota of any State. †Indians.

The number of casualties reported by the Provost Marshal-General was: Killed in battle, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,727; died of disease, 183,287; total deaths, 279,376; desertions, 199,105. The bounties paid by the several States was (about) $285,941,036. The nativity of the soldiers in the Federal Army during the war was as follows: United States, 1,523,300; German, 176,800; Irish, 144,200; British-American, 53,500; English, 45,500; other foreigners, 48,400; foreigners, unknown nativity, 26,500.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The following table gives the strength of the naval militia of each State, togetner with the aliotment to each, in proportion to the number of uniformed petty officers and men on the rolls on January 1, 1899, from the Congress.

States.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Allotment.
California	35	488	$4,336 40
Connecticut	17	187	1,661 70
District of Columbia	14	193	1,715 01
Florida	26	265	2,354 81
Georgia	16	176	1,563 95
Illinois	52	775	6,886 70
Louisiana	19	338	3,003 49
Maryland	15	200	1,777 22
Massachusetts	48	614	5,456 04
Michigan	19	193	1,715 01
New-Jersey	30	351	3,119 01
New-York	59	932	8,281 81
North Carolina	28	262	2,328 15
Ohio	22	330	2,932 40
Oregon	13	133	1,181 85
Pennsylvania	18	201	1,786 10
Rhode Island	18	196	1,741 67
South Carolina	25	260	2,310 38
Virginia	18	208	1,848 30

TROOPS ENGAGED IN WARS OF UNITED STATES.

Wars.	Years.	Total troops.
Revolution	1775–1783	309,781
Northwest Indians	1790–1795	8,983
With France	1798–1800	*4,593
With Tripoli	1801–1805	*3,330
Creek Indians	1813–1814	13,781
War of 1812	1812–1815	556,622
Seminole Indians	1817–1818	7,911
Black Hawk Indians	1831–1832	6,465
Creek Indians	1836–1837	13,418
Cherokee troubles	1836–1837	9,494
Florida Indians	1835–1843	41,122
Aroostook troubles	1838–1839	1,500
Mexican	1846–1848	112,230
Apache, Navajo & Utah	1849–1855	2,561
Seminole Indians	1856–1858	3,687
Civil War	1861–1865	2,778,304

*Naval forces.

STATE FLOWERS.

(Adopted by votes of pupils of public schools.)

State.	Flower.
Alabama	Golden Rod
Colorado	Columbine
Delaware	Peach
Idaho	Syringa
Iowa	Wild Rose
Maine	Pine cone and tassel
Minnesota	Moccasin
Montana	Bitter Root
Nebraska	Golden Rod
New-York	Rose
North Dakota	Wild Rose
Oregon	Golden Rod
Rhode Island	Violet
Utah	Sago Lily
Vermont	Red Clover

PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The Peabody Educational Fund was founded in 1867 by Mr. Peabody for the education of ignorant children in the Southern and Southwestern States. The fund first amounted to $3,000,000, but as $900,000 of this amount was invested in Florida and Mississippi bonds, afterward repudiated, the fund was reduced to $2,100,000.

Officers: Chairman, William M. Evarts, New-York City, N. Y.; vice-chairman, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; second vice-chairman, Bishop Henry B. Whipple; secretary, Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.; general agent, Dr. J. L. M. Cury, Washington, D. C. Executive Committee—Chief Justice Fuller, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Charles E. Fenner and James D. Porter.

SNOW BLIZZARD.

A snowstorm set in all along the Atlantic Coast on February 12, 1899, and developed into a blizzard more severe than the one of March, 1888. Before the night of February 13 almost all of the railroads leading into New-York City and into Jersey City practically suspended the running of trains. The storm extended as far South as Mobile, and in the South Atlantic and Gulf States the cold was severely felt and there was much loss of early vegetables and fruit. In Washington the storm was the most severe ever known, and the snowfall in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia was excessive, and the severe temperature caused much suffering.

NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

Baltimore, Md.—Monumental City.
Boston, Mass.—Hub, Puritan City, and City of Notions.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—City of Churches.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Queen City of the Lakes.
Chicago, Ill.—Garden City.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Queen City.
Cleveland, Ohio—Forest City.
Detroit, Mich.—City of the Straits.
Hannibal, Mo.—Bluff City.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Railroad City.
Keokuk, Iowa—Gate City.
Louisville, Ky.—Fall City.
Lowell, Mass.—City of Spindles.
Nashville, Tenn.—City of Rocks.
New-Haven, Conn.—City of Elms.
New-Orleans, La.—Crescent City.
New-York, N. Y.—Empire City.
Philadelphia, Penn.—Quaker City.
Pittsburg, Penn.—Smoky City, and Iron City.
Portland, Me.—Forest City.
Rochester, N. Y.—Flour City.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mound City.
San Francisco, Cal.—Golden Gate.
Springfield, Ill.—Flower City.
Washington, D. C.—City of Magnificent Distances.

WAKE ISLAND.

Wake Island, which lies midway between Honolulu and the Philippines, was taken possession of in the name of the United States by the commander of the gunboat Bennington on January 17, 1899. Except some pieces of wreckage no signs of human occupation were visible.

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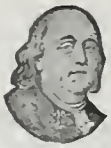

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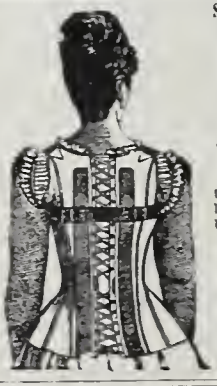

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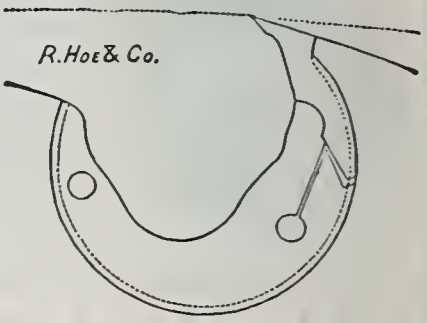

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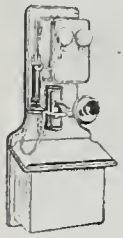

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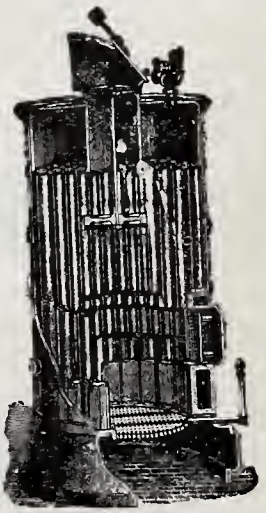

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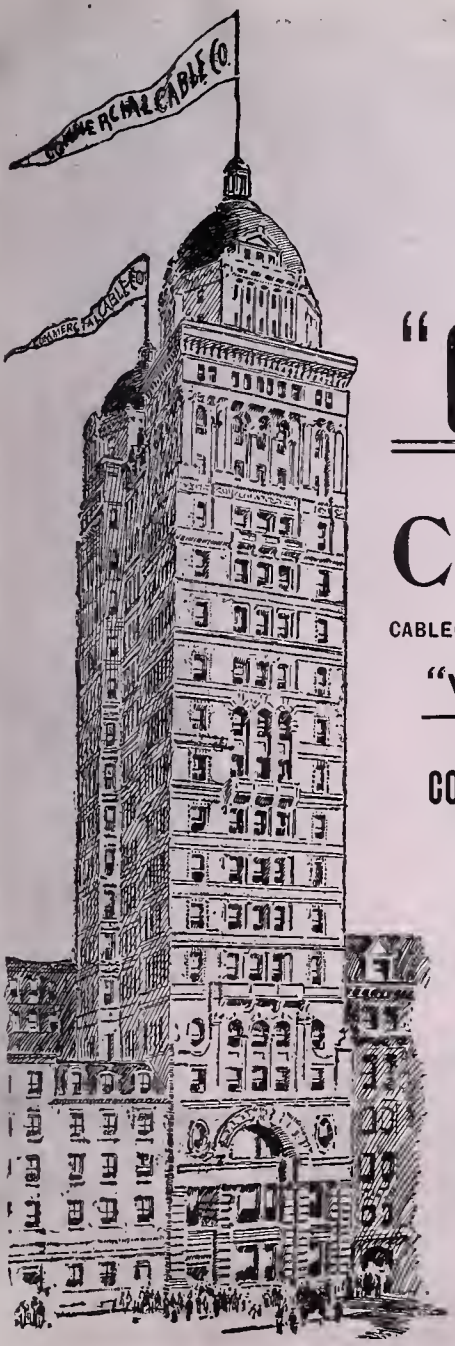

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